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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 1 1-12.

VOL. XXXIII ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, JUNE 24 1900 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. High Co. | J. M. High Co. | J. M. High Co. | J. M. High & Co.

Batistes, Lawns and Dimities; best patterns of the season, choice yard..... 7 1-2c

Toil Du Noird and A. F. C. Ginghams, all styles and best patterns 10c and 12 1-2c value..... 5c

70 inch Cream Table Damask, very heavy, good patterns, Monday yard..... 35c

The latest Knox shapes in Ladies' Sailors, white and colors, Monday..... 50c

Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords, Fedoras and Strap Sandals; $1.50 qualities; Monday 99c

Men's Negligee Shirts of fast color Madras Cloth, with cuffs to match 39c.

Men's fancy Polka Dot Sox, black with white dots, red with white dots 11c.

Ladies' featherweight Summer Corsets; best shapes and all lengths, special 49c.

Extra fine sheer India Linon, the best quality ever offered at the price 10c.

Black Silk Pulley Belts made of extra heavy gros grain ribbon, also satin 50c.

Best quality Talcum Powder, in boxes containing one full pound, per box 25c.

Lot of fine fancy Toilet Soaps; worth regular 5c cake, Monday per cake 1c.

## Making Up For the Week Just Past

There's one thing sure—we've got to make up for the sales we missed last week on account of the rainy days. In spite of the inclemency we did what other stores might consider a good business, even for fair weather, but we expect more than others—and get it, too, and we've a right to the business; for can any other store offer you such values as you find here.

Study the prices and descriptions that follow—they are strong inducements to you to help us do enough business this week to offset the shortcomings of last. Prices quoted go into effect tomorrow morning.

### Embroideries, Laces.

New line of Cambric Edges and Insertings, very showy patterns and the edges are 5 to 8 inches wide; yard..... 10c

Special reduction on a beautiful assortment of Cambric rufflings and insertings, 20c and 25c values, Monday..... 12½c

Wide imitation Linen Laces with insertings to match; lovely patterns, per yard..... 10c

### Handkerchief Values.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, very fine, sheer thread linen, plain hemstitched, wide and medium hems; have been 35c and 50c, tomorrow..... 19c

Linen Squares, 6 inch or 9 inch size, for edging with lace; lovely quality..... 15c

Ladies' unlaundered Handkerchiefs with hand worked initials, sheer, soft lawn..... 5c

Men's soft bleached all pure linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, splendid quality..... 12½c

Men's sheer, soft cotton Handkerchiefs with plain white or colored borders..... 5c

Children's Handkerchiefs, all pure linen and extra nice quality..... 5c

### Specials in Gloves.

The famous Kayser silk Gloves for ladies, 3 button style, black, white, tan and grey, pair..... 50c

Ladies' imported Kid Gloves, white, black and all popular shades, the best glove in Atlanta for..... $1.00

### New Ribbons.

All silk Taffeta Ribbons, black and all desirable colors, 2 1-2 inches wide..... 25c

New Hat Band Ribbons in satins and taffetas, the stylish fancy patterns, yard..... 15c

### White Goods.

Good quality white Piques, small, medium and large welts, very special for Monday, yard..... 9c

Special lot of extra quality white Piques, worth up to 35c yard, Monday..... 15c

Wash Chiffon, soft, sheer quality and the best value ever offered at the price..... 19c

### Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Choice line of Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers trimmed with lace and embroidery, all sizes and styles, for your choosing Monday..... 50c

This lot contains some remarkable values, garments that are perfectly made and really worth double the price asked; you can choose from Cambrics and Nainsook Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers, modestly or elaborately trimmed, and every one a bargain at..... 98c

### Basement Bargains

Haviland China Dinner Sets; the finest quality and most beautiful patterns sent out from these famous potteries; regularly $35.00; this week..... $25.00

Vienna China Dinner Sets; beautifully decorated in natural colors and full gold traced; regularly $30.00, this week..... $20.00

Dinner Sets of fine German China; gold lined and finished in select decorations; fully guaranteed; $25 sets for..... $15.00

Fine English China Dinner Sets; the celebrated Worcester and Litchfield patterns; full gold lined and guaranteed not to craze or discolor; regularly $22.50; this week..... $12.98

English Porcelain Dinner Sets; decorations flow blue and green; every set guaranteed; $15.00 usually, this week..... $10.00

Our Wonder Ice Cream Freezer, the most fully guaranteed freezer on the market, all sizes, priced right.

### Novelties, Notions.

We are closing out an immense line of Ladies' Pulley Belts in black, and colors, silk, satin, velvet and leather, Belts that have been priced as high as $1.50, choice of the lot..... 49c

Violet Toilet Waters, extra quality and the size bottles that usually sell for 39c, Monday..... 25c

Large size best quality Dress Shields, per pair..... 10c

### Millinery Bargains.

$2.98 takes choice of any trimmed Hat displayed in our Millinery Parlors Monday. You'll find many $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00 beauties in the lot, and of course the most choice ones will go first, remember there's no reserve, every one goes at..... $2.98

And for quick clearance Monday we will place on the bargain counter a lot of odds and ends in fine Straw Hats, all this season's styles, plain and mixed Straws, $1.00 and $1.50 values at only..... 19c

### A Parasol Sale.

An immense collection of beautiful fancy Parasols, a line of drummers samples of Parasols that were priced at retail $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00. Your choice Monday of the entire collection..... $1.50

### Ready-to-Wear Garments.

Ladies' Crash Skirts, full cut and well made, very special..... 69c

Ladies' Skirts of fancy crash, linen and denim, skirts worth $5.00 regularly, specially priced this week at..... $2.25

Excellent quality Black Pique Skirts, absolutely fast color materials and handsomely made in newest styles, priced at $5.00 and..... $3.50

Just a few fine, all-wool Cheviot Skirts, cut and made in newest styles and worth $10.00; special..... $7.50

Ladies' Homespun Skirts, very stylish shades and made up without lining; very special..... $3.50

Elegant quality Cecilian Skirts, elegantly tailored and very fashionable; special this week..... $5.00

Just ten Skirts of high-grade taffeta silk, made up in best style with elaborate accordion plaiting; regularly $20.00; this week..... $12.50

To close all our $30.00 Ladies' Tailored Suits, full taffeta silk lined, best styles; this week..... $20.00

Ladies' Tailored Suits of all-wool homespuns and Venetian cloths, well made and neatly finished, worth up to $10.00; this week priced for choice $4.50

Ladies' Silk Waists, allover tucked, black, white and summer shades, were $6.00 and $7.00, just 18 in the lot, choice..... $2.98

Ladies' Waists of handsome quality black Japanese silk, tucked and hemstitched all over, real value $5.00; special Monday..... $3.98

Ladies' Waists of nice quality lawn, white, black and figured, beautifully made and worth $2.00; special Monday..... 98c

Ladies' Wrappers of good quality fast black sateen, full cut and extra length, well made; special..... $1.73

Ladies' White Pique Skirts with the new style slashed plaitings, regularly $4.75; special this week..... $2.75

Ladies' Skirts of fine welt imported piques, white only, beautifull embroidered and marked to sell at $9.00; very special for quick selling..... $5.50

### In the Linen Department

We'll offer a lot of Mill Ends in fine Irish Table Damasks, lengths of 2 to 3 1-2 yards in each piece, and in a regular way worth $1.10 yard. Remnant price Monday will be..... 89c

Extra fine quality double-satin Table Damask, in new designs and patterns, every thread pure flax, and as good value as you can possibly buy at $1.50. Sold as a leader Monday at..... $1.00

### The Wash Goods

Second Floor.

Fine sheer quality Dimity; in neat stripes, figures and fancy designs, 15c and 18c values, specially priced for Monday..... 12 1-2c

Forty-three pieces of colored Dimities, worth 8c and 10c yard. All this season's best styles and patterns; choice values, at..... 5c

Monday we will display a new line of Percales in stripes, dots and figures; they are full yard wide and worth 12 1-2c. Monday's price..... 8 1-2c

### Carpet Department

Handsome line of fine Axminster Carpets, with border to match, new patterns and new styles, elegant values; at..... $1.00

Brussels Carpets in newest patterns, with or without borders to match, made, laid and lined; per yard only..... 75c

Fancy Japanese and Chinese Mattings, in the most popular patterns of the season, and fine value at..... 25c

Novelty lace curtains in new style effects; full 3 1-2 yds long and very wide; actually worth $2.50 pair; specially priced for Monday..... $1.50

Ladies' House Wrappers of fast colored figured Lawns, full cut and well made 98c.

Pure all Linen Napkins ¾ size and desirable patterns, Monday, dozen $1.59.

Full 1 1-4 Marseilles pattern Crochet Bed Spreads; good heavy quality, Monday 83c.

Nice quality checked Nainsook, small and medium checks Monday, yd 4½c.

Very special lot of Lace Striped All-Overs in white, ecru and black at 49c.

Big new lot of Imitation Torchon Edges and Insertings; pretty patterns 5c.

Ladies' Linen and Pique Skirts; braided and appliqued; really worth $5.50, Monday $2.50.

Ladies' Wash Waists of good quality lawn, Percale and Madras 39c.

Children's plain white Cotton Handkerchiefs, the regular 5c kind, Monday..... 3 1-3c

Ladies' soft bleached all pure linen Handkerchiefs, small or regular size..... 10c

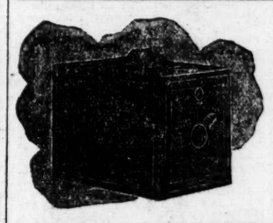
Ladies' Pure Silk Mitts black and white, regular 25c quality, Monday, pair..... 10c

Metallic Taffeta Ribbons, full 4 inches wide, a great ribbon bargain, yard..... 10c

J. M. High Co. | J. M. High Co. | J. M. High Co. | J. M. High Co.

# MANUFACTURERS' SURPLUS STOCK SALE AT BASS' 51-53 WHITEHALL ST. BASS'

**Our Mr. J. L. Bass, who has been in New York for past two weeks has closed out hundreds of lots of surplus stock and left over summer goods of numerous manufacturers. We bought them for almost nothing, compared with prices the first of the season. These goods go on sale Monday together with deep cuts in every line on our six floors.**



150 of these Dixie Cameras, never sold for less than $4.50, and listed at that price, on sale in our Basement during this sale—one to a customer—at . . . $1.50

2,000 sheets latest and best MUSIC—sacred and all the newest popular airs—all copyrighted and original prints.

40c, 50c, 60c, 75c Music this sale in our basement,

3 Cents a Copy.

200 dozen Ladies' 2100 all linen Collars, newest styles.....

500 dozen Men's all linen Collars, every shape—this sale..... 6c

1,000 pieces fancy white goods, Cords, Checks, Stripes and Plain India Linons, 15c, 19c and 25c goods. We bought the factory out, and this sale they go at..... 5c

100 pieces French Organdies, woven and printed in France, good patterns, this sale 12 1-2c

50 pieces 2 yards wide white French Organdies, sheer and fine, worth 50c, this sale 18c

80 pcs. fast black Satin Striped Lawns, pretty quality, this sale only 6c

120 pieces of fine grade dotted Swisses, in colors, this sale, only 7 1-2c

200 pieces highest grade silk linings, black and colors, 25c standard price this sale 12c

30 pcs. Panne Crepes, all silk, high grade, latest colors, this sale 45c

90 pieces Foulard and Fancy Silks, good colors, this sale only 18c

# Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

**Our store will not open until 8 o'clock, preparing for this immense sale. Extra large force employed to serve you.**

200 dozen 19x35 inches all linen Huckaback Towels, worth 19c; this sale 6c

22 pieces 2-yard wide German satin finished Damask, worth $1.00; this sale 49c

5 bales best Sheetings and 300 pcs. best Standard Prints; for this sale 4½c

3 cases yard wide bleached Cambric, like Lonsdale, plenty for all, at, per yard, 5⅞c

130 pieces black and fancy all wool and silk and wool Dress Goods, at, per yard, 45c

300 fine Art Squares, 3 by 2½ yards; third floor; for this sale at only $2.50

50 Carpets, 15 feet square, good quality, fast colors ingrain, laid on your floor, for $5.95

60 rolls good China Matting on sale on third floor. They will go quick at 8½c

1,000 genuine Oil Opaque Shades with self-acting rollers, 50c shades, at 15c

60 good Oak Porch Rockers, with arms, fourth floor, for this sale at only $1.25

350 cobbler seat and polished Oak Rockers, worth $5; for this sale at $2.50

$10 Ladies' Desk, oak or mahogany, handsomely finished; this sale at $3.50

16 Velour Upholstered Couches, full spring edge, a first-class $10 Couch; this sale $3.98

1,200 Ladies' fancy white and black Wash Waists, worth $2 to $3.50; this sale, 2d floor, 75c

500 Ladies' all Linen and Pique Skirts, trimmed with embroidery inserting; this sale $1.15

200 doz. Corticello 100-yd. spool Silk, notion counter..... 1c

1 table all Silk Ribbon, all widths, at..... 5c

Ladies' 75c plain and Ventilated Corsets at..... 39c

Men's $1 Negligee Shirts, all sizes, at..... 50c

Ladies' $5 and $6 Blk Skirts, well made..... $2.95

Crystal Glass Individual Salts, in basement..... 1c

## Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Will Be Great Days for You at

# BASS DRY GOODS CO

# CONSTITUTION EDITORIAL INDORSED BY MEMBERS OF ATLANTA COUNCIL

## They Approve the Suggestion To Give the City the Benefit of Competition.

### WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY

### Editorial Was Subject of Considerable Comment Yesterday.

### ITS SUGGESTIONS MET WITH FAVOR

**The Fairness and Justice to Both Contending Corporations Put the Matter in the Proper Light Before the Public.**

The Constitution's editorial of yesterday morning, in which the street railway and electric lighting situation was succinctly summed up and the plain duty of council pointed out, was the subject of general discussion in municipal and business circles yesterday. The spirit of fairness, alike to the contending corporations and the citizens of Atlanta, and the straightforwardness with which the path of duty of council was pointed out, was such as to commend it to all who have followed the varying phases of the question since the first inception of the present existing unpleasantness between the two rival corporations asking favors at the hands of the city.

The concensus of opinion was that, in putting the matter plainly before its readers, The Constitution had performed a praiseworthy public duty.

With a view to finding out how members of council felt on the editorial, interviews were obtained from both members of council and the aldermanic board.

These interviews follow:

ALDERMAN H. M. BEUTELL: Let Mr. Hurt build his electric light plant under such bond and restrictions as will preserve the rights of the people.

Let Mr. Atkinson connect all his electric railway lines unrestrained from injunction.

ALDERMAN S. W. DAY: In a general way, I would say that I consider the position taken by The Constitution to be correct. I have talked with a number of people this morning and they all seem to agree thoroughly with its spirit and evident intent. Personally, in view of existing circumstances, I do not think that it behooves me to express any than a general opinion on it.

ALDERMAN HARVEY JOHNSON: If The Constitution means in its editorial to advocate, real, genuine, immediate and actual competition in both electric railroads and electric lights, I am heartily in favor of the expressions to which the writer has given utterance. If, on the contrary, as it appears to me, that the editorial was intended to express in a most general way well known truths, without any particular knowledge of the real facts in the actual fight at hand, and without any especial desire to accomplish anything for the public except to please both Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Hurt, I disapprove it.

I leave each reader of the editorial to judge it for himself, and following your request, have sought to give my sincere and candid opinion.

The foregoing statement was reduced to writing by Alderman Johnson.

ALDERMAN J. W. MAYSON: The Constitution is eminently fair and correct in the position it has taken. This position is one that I have long maintained—one that I recently voiced from the chair. I think that by its action council should let the contending companies know what they are to expect. A formal declaration would not amount to anything. Votes are what is necessary. A definite policy looking to the fostering of fair competition would do much to help the city, and would, at the same time, put a stop to the present uncertainty and bickering.

ALDERMAN KILPATRICK: I read The Constitution's editorial with great interest. It voices my sentiments exactly. I have always, in the opinions expressed and votes cast, maintained that position. I do not see how any fair minded man, who has the city's interests at heart, could differ with the position The Constitution has editorially expressed. Its effect will, I think, be for good.

ALDERMAN WELCH: I have read the editorial referred to. I fully agree with the position it takes in regard to the duty of councilmen and aldermen in connection with the two public utilities—car lines and lights.

You ask me for an expression. In response I cannot do better than quote the pith of your editorial:

"What the people now want is not explanations from members of council, but votes. It is the vote which alone will tell the whole story. Will the vote be for unrestrained competition, or will it favor one interest and haggle over the other?"

Personally I do not feel the need of explanation. Happily the records will show that on all of these questions I have voted not as a partisan, but strictly in the interest of the public welfare, without regard to the interests of any corporation.

The one question of importance now pending before the general council is the application of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company for permission to lay its wires for electric light service. I have persistently favored granting this privilege upon the same terms as those of the Georgia Electric Light Company, with some addftional safeguards to the city which would guarantee the construction and operation of a competitive lighting plant. I have labored to this end continuously since I first took my seat in the aldermanic board, and I have voted to this end as often as I have had opportunity. Just that often have I been in the minority. I, therefore, especially commend the paragraph above quoted.

J. H. HARWELL, councilman first ward: The editorial expresses my sentiments exactly. I am glad The Constitution printed it and I sincerely hope that it will have the desired effect. I have all along expressed just such ideas. In short if I had written the editorial myself I could not have made it reflect more correctly my sentiments upon the subject. Mr. Hurt should be given a fair and just franchise for his electric lighting plant, and council should have only one object in view—that of guarding the rights of the people. Mr. Atkinson should be allowed to build and complete his electric street railway system, and in dealing with him council should be governed only by a desire to protect the citizens of Atlanta. I believe with The Constitution—or rather The Constitution agrees with me, since I first spoke upon the subject—that the people want competition in both electric lighting and street railway interests. We must remember, however, that Mr. Atkinson cannot be given street railway franchises upon the same terms as Mr. Hurt obtained his; and Mr. Hurt cannot be given an electric lighting franchise upon the same terms that Mr. Atkinson secured his. Mr. Atkinson was given his electric lighting franchise and Mr. Hurt obtained his street railway franchises many years ago, when the value of these grants was not appreciated. Now—I mean at the present time—conditions have changed. Franchises are things of value, and there must be additional and more stringent clauses in ordinances granting them at this time by council. These clauses, however, should be for the protection of the municipality and its citizens, and not for the benefit of any corporation or individual—who is opposing the grantee—in securing franchises at the hands of council.

W. M. TERRY, councilman fourth ward: The Constitution's was a splendid editorial. It is just exactly along the right line and is what I have been contending for ever since the fight started. I talked with Mr. Hurt in my store several weeks ago and told him practically the same thing that The Constitution has written this morning. I told him that for my part I wanted him to have his electric lighting franchise and that I wanted Mr. Atkinson to have his street railway franchises. I suggested to him and I still suggest that the two electric interests get together and agree to stop fighting each other before council. We can't do a thing without first hearing from them. Council should be let alone by these gentlemen and any franchise concerning their business that council grants should seek to protect Atlanta and her citizens from both Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Hurt, and not Mr. Atkinson from Mr. Hurt or Mr. Hurt from Mr. Atkinson.

COUNCILMAN W. C. RAWSON, second ward: The Constitution has struck out on exactly the right line in this matter. My view of the franchise issue is just the view which is so aptly expressed in the editorial of today, and I would prefer simply to point to that article as my sentiments.

Council is working in the direction of the end pointed out. It means to have competition in order that the citizens of Atlanta may benefit by it. Why has this result not been accomplished? It is because the members of council have never got together. They have never had the opportunity of conferring together in order to determine as a unit what is right and what is not. These petitions have come up unexpectedly, and the members of council have differed, but differed honestly, as to what was right.

I am glad on one account that this new trouble his arisen. Its effect in the end, I believe, will be good, resulting in giving the people advantage of the fullest competition.

COUNCILMAN G. G. ROY, sixth ward. I am glad you want to interview me as to the editorial in The Constitution this morning, as it shows a want of information of the true position of myself and other members of the city council, and of the facts bearing upon the position of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company as to its demands upon council.

The ever memorable discussion of the franchises of Atlanta last summer, in which the best legal talent of the city was engaged on both sides for five or six weeks, convinced me of the fact that Atlanta had reached the stage in her growth that her franchises were worth more than the giving of them away to enrich the coffers of one company or a dozen companies. This was the time when Mr. H. M. Atkinson was endeavoring to get franchises for a system of street railroads which was to compete with the system of roads operated by Mr. Joel Hurt and others.

Every one familiar with the events of that day and time will recollect how Mr. Hurt and his attorneys magnified and insisted upon the great increase in the worth of all of Atlanta's franchises. To this I was an easy and ready convert. These very arguments convinced the members of the city council—who were open to conviction—that regulations and restrictions should govern these franchises.

In giving Mr. Atkinson the franchises for his system these regulations and restrictions were put upon his company, but did not rest or exist with Mr. Hurt's company. Mr. Atkinson saw the reasonableness of these restrictions and accepted the franchises with such without a murmur. It was never intended to put Mr. Hurt's system under these restrictions for lines already completed, but I, and many other of the members of council, thought it was proper that these restrictions should be put upon all of his uncompleted lines and all future lines for which he might desire franchises.

This was embodied in what has now become the celebrated ordinance of August 22, 1899, under which Mr. Atkinson is operating his electric car system, and by which Mr. Hurt positively refuses to be governed. Some of us think that Mr. Hurt is amenable to this ordinance in so far as it affects his new lines, as is Mr. Atkinson. We think it nothing but equal justice that the two should share alike under this ordinance, and that no special privileges should be granted to one and denied the other.

Mr. Hurt's persistent adherence to his determination not to permit his companies to come under the provisions of this ordinance has been the unfortunate parent of the clash for more than a year in the council between the two car systems, and which has existed greatly to the detriment of the legitimate legislation of the city and to the annoyance of the members of council. During this year only one franchise of importance has been granted, that of the steam heating system to Mr. Ernest Woodruff and his friends, and that with only such restrictions as were accepted by that company.

The cry is, and justly so, "Give Mr. Hurt his electric light plant,' as The Constitution this morning says, 'and Mr. Atkinson his system of street railways,' which has been granted him and to which he is entitled and which he would now have largely in operation but for attempted obstructing legislation in the council and injunctions in the courts by the Atlanta Railway and Power Company. The council is willing to do this, but is not willing that the Atlanta Railway and Power Company shall dictate the terms unconditionally. I feel, and I believe that a majority of the council feels a perfect willingness to grant the franchises for the electric plant as soon as Mr. Hurt is willing to permit Mr. Atkinson to complete his system of electric roads in the terms of the franchises already granted him by the general council.

A very misleading idea exists in the minds of the public as to the granting of transfers on the part of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company and the Atlanta Railway Company, which are now virtually one company, under one head and controlled by the same board of directors. Every sane man knows that they can grant these transfers whenever they want to; the city council has nothing to do with it, but the true reason is that they contend that, by so doing, they will be put under the ordinance of August 22, 1899, which both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Hurt have repeatedly stated before council they would never accept.

COUNCILMAN ADAMS, fifth ward: My views on the granting of franchises to public corporations could not have been better expressed or more plainly set forth than the manner in which The Constitution has stated the situation. I agree with it in every essential detail. I think that it will have a good result. I have heard considerable favorable comment on it today and am sure that it met with hearty approval in many quarters.

A. P. THOMPSON, councilman, fifth ward: The editorial this morning is on the right line and I agree in the main with the sentiments. There is one point, however, to which I wish to call attention. The editorial makes council responsible for the failure to give certain grants. Now it is well known that council has adopted everything or nearly everything that the gentlemen have proposed. It is in the aldermanic board that they have been held up. The aldermen frequently nonconcur in the action of council, and when they do concur the mayor uses his veto. I do not wish to be placed in the attitude of criticising members of the aldermanic board. I believe they are doing what they believe to be right, but the fact remains that it is they and the mayor who hold up these franchises.

COUNCILMAN HENRY GRADY, sixth ward: My vote in council, as the records will show, has always been along the line suggested in The Constitution. While the editorial is in the main correct, it is caluculated to give the public the wrong impression. One would surmise from reading The Constitution's editorial that there were certain forces in council that would not give Mr. Hurt anything and others who would not give Mr. Atkinson anything. It has not been my observation that Mr. Atkinson encounters any trouble in getting everything that he wants from our body. Certainly so far as council is concerned he has been given the right to build his railroad just as he asked for it, and while the grants given him by the city have been disputed in the courts, the council surely cannot be held to blame for that. Desiring to encourage competition, council has been very liberal in allowing Mr. Atkinson to build his railroad. However, when it comes to giving Mr. Hurt the same showing in building his electric light plant, that is a different matter. Members who were so anxious to encourage competition when it came to building a new railroad are not inclined to be so liberal about a new electric light plant, and they seek to offer Mr. Hurt a franchise burdened with all kinds of absurd and unbusiness like propositions that no sane business man would think of accepting.

Members of the council who want to do the fair thing and give Mr. Hurt and Mr. Atkinson an equal showing had a chance to do so when I introduced at the last meeting of council an ordinance granting Mr. Hurt a franchise for his electric light plant identical with that under which Mr. Atkinson is operating his plant. There were enough votes in council to have passed the franchise at the last meeting, and sent it to the aldermanic board, where the real trouble lies, but on a vote to refer it to the electric light committee the aldermanic board voted and the ordinance was defeated.

The suggestion in The Constitution that the roll be called is a wise one, and if the people of Atlanta will keep their eyes on the next meeting of council they will have a chance to see which members of council are in favor of acting fairly between the two opposing interests and giving Mr. Hurt and Mr. Atkinson the same thing.

COUNCILMAN JOHN S. PARKS, fourth ward: The editorial referring to the street railway and lighting franchises published in the Constitution of today is a dispassionate editorial, along the right line and very appropriate to the present situation. Competition is what the people need and what council wants. The spirit that animates the editorial, is, I believe, the spirit that is controlling council and whatever is right in the matter, I am convinced that body is determined to do.

Any one who sits down and in a dispassionate way reads what The Constitution has said on the question, is bound to be benefited by and to see the justice in it.

The point in the whole matter is that the people want competition. Council wants it and in bringing it about, is determined to do what is right.

COUNCILMAN SID HOLLAND, third ward: The Constitution is right in the position it has taken and I am satisfied that no member of council will dispute the statement that competition is what the people of Atlanta want. Council has been at work on this line and has already permitted the fullest competition in granting electric railway franchises.

The competition incident to one public utility may not, however, touch the people as nearly or generally as that of another. Competition in street railways, for instance, is taken advantage of by a great majority of the people, while a less number is affected by competition between lighting companies. Fully 90 per cent of the citizens of Atlanta are directly affected by street railway competition. Less than 10 per cent of them use electric light on the other hand, and competition here is not relatively so important. Still, I believe that council is seeking the fullest competition along all lines possible in order that the greatest good may be done to the greatest number.

T. D. LONGINO, councilman seventh ward: As an original proposition I believe that the valuable city franchises ought to be paid for. Other large cities make corporations pay for grants. But as long as this has not been exacted of companies here, it is no more than right that all should be treated alike. No company should be given privileges that are denied another. That has been my proposition in the matter all along.

There is no reason why Mr. Hurt should not get his electric lighting plant franchise and certainly no reason why Mr. Atkinson should not have the privilege of operating a competing line of street railways. Competition is what we need.

Councilman J. J. Maddox was indisposed yesterday, and for this reason did not feel able to enter into a discussion of the matter. Councilmen Minhinnet, Pope and Barrett were out of the city.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### A Competing Electric Plant.

Editor Constitution: Mr. Joel Hurt, in his capacity of a street railroad man, has had a most varied experience with our representatives in the city council, but the aldermanic board, in refusing him a franchise for his contemplated electric light plant, has been unjust and unfair. In this matter the action of the aldermanic board places the city in a most anomalous position. When Mr. Hurt contemplated this enterprise he found a piece of property owned by the city of Atlanta suited to the purposes of his project. He negotiated with the city for the purchase of that property, and the city council in its chartered capacity sold this property to Mr. Hurt. In this negotiation Mr. Hurt explicitly stated to the city council what his purchase was made for, that this property was to be used for the erection of a building in which he would operate a power plant, a steam heating plant and an electric light plant. With full knowledge of the purpose for which this property was to be used, the city, by its proper officials conveyed this property to Mr. Hurt. In pursuance of his expressed purpose and as an evidence of his good faith, Mr. Hurt not only proceeds to erect the suitable building upon that property, but in regular manner applies to the city council for the franchise for an electric light plant. The very same officials of whom this purchase was made, who were fully advised at the time of the object of that purchase, are now asked to enable Mr. Hurt to proceed in a regular manner and grant him the right to use that property for the purposes for which he bought it. The aldermanic board refuses to grant Mr. Hurt this franchise, and in effect, says to him: "Mr. Hurt, we took your money for this property, but now we will not allow you to use it for the purposes for which you bought it and for which we sold it to you."

In all good conscience and in honor, is it right, just or fair for the city now to assume this attitude toward Mr. Hurt. The city of Atlanta should be the zealous protector of all her citizens, and under no circumstances can she afford at any time to be unjust or unfair to even the humblest citizen within her borders. The integrity of the city is at stake in this matter, and in the plain, simple spirit of justice, it is the duty of the aldermanic board to reconsider its action and grant Mr. Hurt the right to use this property for the purposes for which he bought it and for which the city knowingly sold it to him.

W. W. TURNER.

Atlanta, Ga., June 23, 1900.

### DO NOT BE OVERCONFIDENT.

**Chandler Cites Reasons Why Republicans May Not Win.**

Philadelphia Ledger: Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, one of the most experienced and shrewd politicians and managers, gave out a statement Wednesday that cannot fail to attract attention.

Mr. Chandler expresses the apprehension that republicans may not win in next November. The causes he recites as threatening republican success are not without force and his reasoning is interesting.

"We may not win, after all," he says, "because we have got to meet first of all a campaign of cavil and fault-finding and a campaign of this sort is sometimes victorious. We must meet a general outcry against the trusts. The people are jealous of the money power. Strikes will take place, labor organizations will go against us. There is a truism in politics which we must not forget, 'it is the party in power that always suffers.' That is worth remembering. I said that argument in the matter of expansion was with us. That's true. It is also true that we have got to meet misrepresentations on every score, which shouted very loudly and with apparent foundations, may hurt us. People are going to ask what is the difference between the Boers struggling for their liberty and the Filipinos seeking their independence? If there should happen to be a good deal of killing in the Philippines next September and October we are going to suffer. Yes," said Mr. Chandler, reflectively, "there may not be any ground for it or any logic in it, but the outcry against imperialism will be heard just the same. And it will hurt us.

"We are handicapped at home by the fact that the south is solid against us. We must carry all the great northern and western states to overcome the handicap of the southern states. That being the case," Mr. Chandler continued, "suppose the war news next fall is not good, or that there are labor troubles or that prosperity is threatened. What then? Illinois, Indiana and even New York would slip away from us. It is barely possible that we may lose these states even without any succession of untoward events. In that event we would lose the election. Isn't it enough to make us careful—to keep us from becoming overconfident? I think so.

"We will be hurt by the charges of extravagance and corruption. The next danger point is the charge that the party is bound in chains by the money power and that its reins are held by millionaires. The third thing to fear is great losses in the Philippines."

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### WAS A DEFEAT FOR SULLIVAN.

**Mississippi Primary Returns Show That the Senator Was Beaten.**

Jackson, Miss., June 23.—(Special.)—The returns received today from the counties which participated in the plurality primary of last Thursday, to select delegates to the democratic national convention, tend to confirm the first statement sent out that Senator Sullivan has been defeated for delegate from the state at large, although the vote between him and General Cameron is very close, and it will require a canvass of the returns by the state executive committee, which meets next Wednesday, to ascertain the positive results.

The defeat of Sullivan means that he will no longer retain the position of national committeeman for Mississippi, which he has held for the past several years, and when the Mississippi delegation reaches Kansas City a spirited fight will take place for the honor. Sullivan's friends assert that they will endeavor to secure the recommendation of his name, regardless of whether he is entered as a member of the delegation or not. All of the district delegates elected were nominees of the bolting state convention, held several weeks ago, to which Sullivan was bitterly opposed, and it cannot reasonably be expected that a majority of them will give him support.

The total vote polled at Thursday's primary, which was the first of the kind ever held in the state, and doubtless the last there will be in Mississippi, will be less than 18,000. The total registered vote of the state is 122,000.

It is probable that when the state executive committee meets Wednesday several rumors and intimations of ballot box stuffing will be aired.


**Radway's Pills**

**For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Heachache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Billiousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.**

**OBSERVE**

**the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs, Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.**

**Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail upon receipt of price.**

**RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.**



**Walking to Work**

**Is the only way in which the business woman, employed in store or office, can get open air exercise. Is it any wonder that she often grows pale and thin and develops a tendency to "weak lungs." Whenever there is pain in breathing, soreness of the chest, obstinate cough, bleeding from the lungs or any other symptoms of disease of the respiratory organs, begin the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and continue the use until cured. Ninety-eight in every hundred who have used "Golden Medical Discovery" for "lung trouble," have been p'ectly and permanently cured.**

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, of Felton, Kent Co., Delaware, "and our family doctor said I had consumption. I thought I must die soon for I felt so awful bad. Had a bad cough, spit blood, and was very short of breath. I had pains in my chest and right lung, also had dyspepsia. Before I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' I was so weak I could not sweep a room, now I can do a small washing. I feel like a new person."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure heart-burn.


# MR. HURT AND MR. ATKINSON DISAGREE WITH EDITORIAL

Both H. M. Atkinson and Joel Hurt have addressed communications to The Constitution in which they disagree with the editorial of yesterday morning.

Both statements follow:

**Mr. Atkinson's Statement.**

Editor Constitution—I feel assured that in your editorial this morning entitled "Mr. Hurt, Mr. Atkinson, the Council and the City" you do not intend to do me or the Georgia Electric Light Company any injustice, and that you are anxious to lay the actual facts before the public, but unwittingly you have entirely misstated the facts on two important points.

You state, "To this combination there has also entered a competitor asking a charter identical in character," and also, "The Atkinson interest stands in the way of competition in electric lighting."

Both of these statements are entirely erroneous. In the first place, if you regard the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company's railroads and the Georgia Electric Light Company's electric franchises as constituting the city grants which I have, and the Atlanta Railway and Power Company's railroad franchises and their proposed electric lighting franchise as constituting the combination on the other side, then, even if Mr. Hurt's company should get an identical franchise with the Georgia Electric Light Company, the combined franchises on each side would not be equal.

Here is the street railroad owned by Mr. Hurt and his friends asking to go into the electric light business. It has special and peculiar privileges not enjoyed by the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company, and without surrendering these privileges or bringing itself under the general ordinance of the city regulating street railroads, asks for an electric lighting francnise. It would get merely equality if it had coupled with its electric light franchise the provision that it should come under all the restrictions and obligations that have been imposed on the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company.

But you are mistaken in supposing that Mr. Hurt was asking for a franchise identical with that of the Georgia Electric Light Company. On the contrary, the franchise which he asks for, and which the aldermanic board turned down, omitted a number of important provisions for the city's interest, which the franchise of the Georgia Electric Light Company have in it—and so your statement that they were "asking a charter identical in character, even in words," is wholly incorrect.

Again you say, "The Atkinson interest stands in the way of competition in electric lighting." This is equally erroneous. Neither I nor the Georgia Electric Light Company have ever opposed Mr. Hurt's company having an electric light franchise. Everything we have insisted upon was that his franchise should not be upon more favorable terms than the franchise which had been granted to the Georgia Electric Light Company. In other words, that he should have "a charter identical in character, even in words."

We have not even asked that the Atlanta Railway and Power Company should have restrictions placed upon it in respect to electric lighting, which might bear the same relation to those placed upon the Georgia Electric Light Company, that the restrictions placed upon the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company bear to the restrictions which had been placed upon the Atlanta Railway and Power Company.

I stated before the aldermanic board last Thursday afternoon that I had never opposed Mr. Hurt's getting an electric light franchise, but had only insisted that he should not be allowed more favorable conditions than had been granted the Georgia Electric Light Company, and Mr. Alderman Welch, who was advocating the grant of Mr. Hurt's franchise, voluntarily corroborated my every statement, stating that he had had conversations with me and that this had been my position.

Furthermore, not only have I never opposed Mr. Hurt's having an electric light franchise, but I offered last summer to go with him before council and urge the granting to his street railroad company of the electric light franchise, provided he would withdraw his opposition to the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company building its lines, and would consent to allow us to jointly use with his company the short pieces of track necessary to connect up our lines—we to pay him a fair compensation for such use. So you see you are entirely mistaken on this subject.

I do not recall that when last summer council was putting upon the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company other and far more onerous conditions than had been put upon the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, you insisted that Mr. Hurt's interests were standing in the way of competition, and that council members were forgetting the interests of the city and not acting as guardians of the public right, because they placed upon the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company restrictions not on the Consolidated company, which the experience of years had probably dictated to them to be to the interests of the city, and I must protest that if council members, actuated doubtless by the same experience which they have gained from dealing with the question of public lighting, deem it proper to refuse to grant a franchise to Mr. Hurt which omits restrictions now on the Georgia Electric Light Company, or even if they should insist in placing upon such franchise as they may grant restrictions not contained in the Georgia Electric Light Company's franchise, but which in their opinion are necessary to the city's interest, that it should be charged up to opposition on the part of the Georgia Electric Light Company, and the whole matter disposed of in the sentence that "The Atkinson interest stands in the way of competition in electric lighting."

By the way, when you string up the councilmen who refuse to vote for just the kind of electric franchise Mr. Hurt wants to the nearest lamp post, what do you propose to do with Hurt, Woodruff & Co., who will not allow our connecting lines to be built after the city authorities have authorized them?

H. M. ATKINSON.

Atlanta, June 23, 1900.

**Mr. Hurt's Statement.**

Editor Constitution—I have read your editorial in this morning's issue of your paper headed: "Mr. Hurt, Mr. Atkinson, the City Council and the City."

I believe that you are endeavoring to be fair, and that you are inspired by the best intentions for the public good. You seem to be resting under an erroneous impression as to myself and the street railway interests with which I am connected, and with your permission, I desire to state the situation briefly as I see it.

Speaking of competition in street railways, you say: "In the way stands the old company, regardless of rights of the people, and the benefits of competition." "The city is defied with weapons of its own creation and the people have to stand helplessly to one side." If I know myself, and the citizens with whom I have the honor to be associated in the street railway interests, this statement from you wholly misrepresents the situation.

The old company does not stand in the way of competition. It does not object to the building of other lines on streets not occupied by the present companies, and there are many streets not occupied. It does not object to condemnation of its lines, provided the same is undertaken within the contract existing with the city, under which the capital was invested to build present lines, although it does object to such condemnation as amounts to confiscation.

The people and your paper have, from time to time, advocated consolidating and extending the old lines in the interest of the public. The effect of this, admittedly, is to give longer rides and rides on many additional routes to every passenger. The old company desires to be protected in its vested rights and to have the city live up to its contract; nothing more. It owes this to the public which it has to serve. It owes this to its stockholders and bondholders, who have invested their money. To surrender such rights would be to outrage and intimidate capital and to defeat the expectations of the riding public. What right has the city to take from us franchises which belong to us? Doing so is taking our property.

It is admitted by everybody that every extension and every connection of all the lines which have been established within Atlanta within the past thirty years has been for the public good. It is necessary because of the immense responsibility of this company to the public that its lines be preserved and its facilities made the best possible. In attempting to discharge this trust should the company be charged with defying the city?

The city has granted ever franchise which has been sought within the past twelve months, except the franchises asked for by the company with which I am associated. Some of these new franchises are believed to be in violation of the vested rights of the old company. The court has been appealed to to decide this question. I believe that it is to the interest of the people that vested rights should be protected, rather than that they should be overridden for the sake of a so-called competition which has been started, confessedly for the purpose of forcing a compromise settlement. Why should anyone be condemned for submitting his rights to the court? Are they, not the council, the arbiters of law? If we are wrong the courts will so decide. If we are right, should the council not be willing for our rights to be maintained?

JOEL HURT.

### Letter from General Intimates That He Will Be in Race.

Huntsville, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—General Joseph Wheeler may become a candidate when the unexpired term, recently resigned by him, expires. A prominent politician of the eighth district has received a copy of a circular letter from General Wheeler, in which he intimates that he will be at the disposal of his friends at that time. All candidates who are contesting for General Wheeler's seat entered with the understanding that the man who wins will also be entitled to serve the full congressional term of two years which follows. This provision was inserted by the district executive committee in the call for a special primary election.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### Crabapple Blossoms.

In Retrospect.

Sweetheart, when the apple blossoms,
Bending low,
Fill the airs of May with fragrance,
As they used to, long ago.

Then your face, still unforgotten,
In the lapse of years,
Comes again in haunting fancy,
Dimly seen through tears.

'Neath the ripening suns of many summers,
Since the days of old,
Have the emerald tints of springtime,
Changed to autumn's gold.

But the memory of beauty,
Such as yours,
Through the passing of the seasons,
Still endures.

Though the chains of life have bound me,
With its lessons—learned too well,
Guardian thoughts will still surround me,
Sweetheart, hail! farewell!

—G. W. BISHOP.

Bloomington, Ill.


**Pimples**

**Are the Danger Signals That Give Warning of Impure Blood.**

They show that the vital fluid is in bad condition and that health is in danger of wreck. A vast majority of the most serious diseases, like scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils and all eruptions exist because of impurities in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, cures pimples and all eruptions and gives a fair and healthy complexion.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best Medicine Money Can Buy.


# VERDICT OF GUILTY AGAINST GILLIGAN

## Jury Was Out About Two Hours with the Case.

### PRISONER WAS COMPOSED

**Showed No Change When Verdict Was Read.**

### GETS AN EIGHTEEN YEAR SENTENCE

**History of the Killing of Turner by Gilligan—The Slayer's Plea of Self-Defense, Etc.**

Richmond, Va., June 23.—(Special.)—A. G. Gilligan, the slayer of the father of Isabel Turner, was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Isle of Wight and given eighteen years in the penitentiary today. The punishment given was the limit of the law in this grade of murder. The counsel for the prisoner took an appeal and the case will be fought through the supreme court of appeals. The jury was out less than two hours when they returned with the verdict. Gilligan received the announcement of his fate with quiet calmness. By many who watched the prisoner's face when the foreman of the jury made the announcement, it is thought it indicated relief that the verdict was no worse.

The trial, which has been in progress for seventeen days, has been followed with the deepest interest not only all over this state, but in those at a distance.

The history of this crime in brief is that C. Beverly Turner, a well-to-do mill owner and farmer of Isle of Wight county, was slain on the night of December 27th last. The deceased left his house on that night to visit his barn. Two hours later his dead body was found near the stable with a gunshot wound in the neck. Gilligan, a young man of twenty-seven years, who had been reared by the Turners, was suspected of the crime. The latter had been warned by Turner not to come to the farm. Gilligan and the mill owner's pretty nineteen-year-old daughter, Isabel, had fallen in love. The father opposed, and had given the accused to understand that he must keep away. The young people continued to meet clandestinely until, Miss Turner admits, about eighteen months ago, when she rebuffed her old lover. Gilligan was suspected of killing Turner and fled. After a time he gave himself up and the verdict today was the result of the trial.

The verdict and the rulings of the trial judge in this case establish two highly important precedents. According to the instructions of Judge Atkinson, a man who goes on the place of a man to court and caress his daughter, when the father has indicated this opposition, is a trespasser. Such an offender, according to this ruling, cannot in such a case set up the plea of self-defense, if the irate father seems to threaten him. This is the legal lesson. The sentimental one is that no man in Virginia, who disrespects sweetheart's letters, and boasts of his conquest can hope for much at the hands of a juryman of his country, should he get into trouble. It is quite probable that that in the Gilligan case, and if this latter fact was not a controlling influence, the fact that he showed Miss Turner's letters to one or more persons and boasted that she was the pretty daughter of the man who he admitted himself and heen a father to him did as much as anything to secure the verdict which was given this afternoon.

Had the prisoner been acquitted, it is far more than probable that members of the Turner family would have called him to account, not only for slaying one of their kinsmen, but for the equally great crime of slandering a pure young girl.

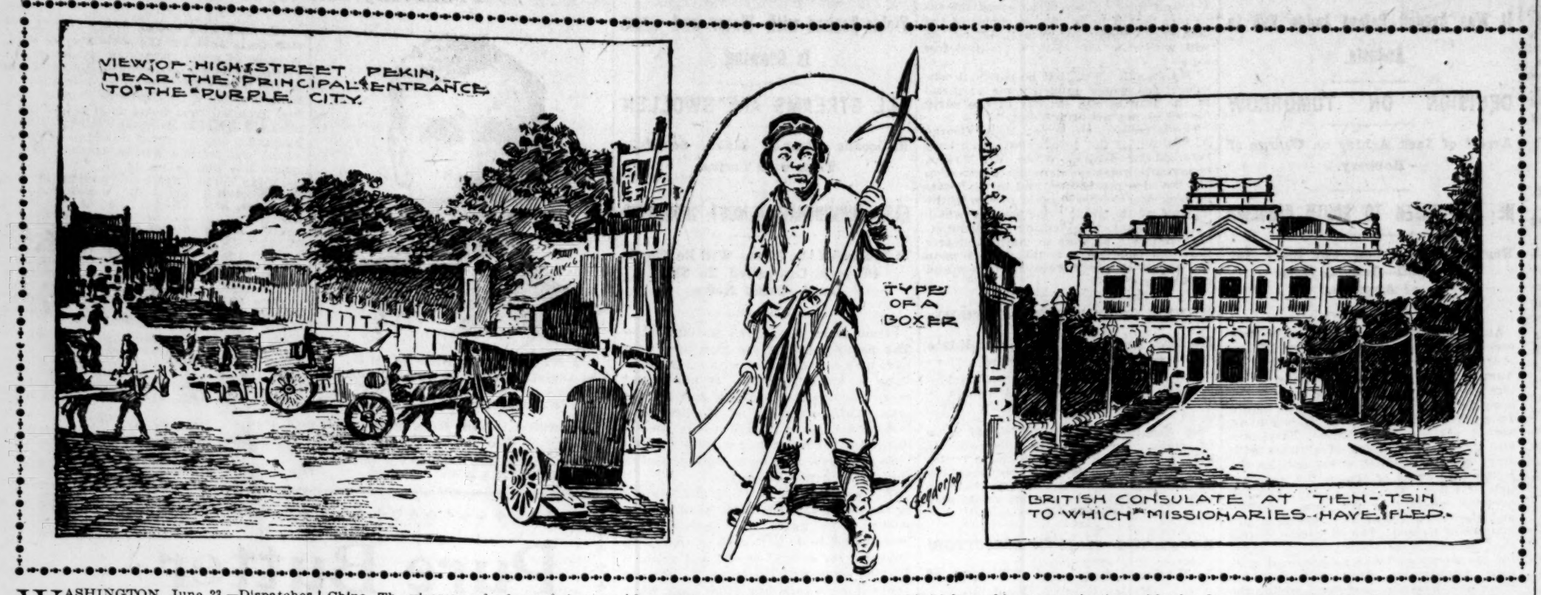
Gilligan has able counsel and there is some sentiment in his favor. This, however, has probably been confined for the most part to the very young men and to a class who are opposed to seeing one of their sex getting into a trouble over his love affairs. Between these two classes it is quite likely that a fund will be raised to enable Gilligan to make a hard fight before the appellate court of the state.

Some time before he was killed Mr. Turner made a will, in which he gave practically all of his property, real and personal, to his widow and daughter, Isabel. Under the provisions of this instrument, the children of deceased by his first wife are practically cut off without anything. It is said that those who are not beneficiaries of this will will contest it in the courts. The legal fight will probably begin very soon. It is quite sure, in the light of the tragic death of the decedent, to attract a deal of attention.

The greatest yet—the Marietta chautauqua.

### WHEELER MAY BE CANDIDATE.

# AMERICAN MARINES UNDER MAJOR WALLER, SUPPORTED BY RUSSIANS, FIGHT CHINESE




WASHINGTON, June 23.—Dispatches received today from Admiral Kempff announced that fighting was in progress near Tien Tsin. Beyond the information that the American marines, under Major Waller, and 400 Russians had been engaged with the Chinese army and that a second attack with a force of 2,000 was about to be made, no specific details were received. The officials waited anxiously throughout the day, to learn the result of this second movement, but up to a late hour no further word had come from the admiral, or any other source. The news was sufficient, however, to accentuate the need of re-enforcements and the energies of the war and navy department were exerted in preparing to forward men, ships and supplies as fast as possible. The dispatch of troops from Manila is mainly impeded by the severe storms now raging in the Indian sea. Hurry orders were given to make ready for sea the three naval colliers, Hannibal, Alexander and Saturn, now at Norfolk for the purpose of taking supplies of coal to the Asiatic station. This led to the belief in some quarters that the colliers might be accompanied by some of the powerful ships now in Atlantic waters, possibly a portion of the north Atlantic squadron. But naval officials stated that while Admiral Remey's force at Manila had been much depleted, there was no present purpose to send more ships. In case they are needed, however, the Atlanta is ready at New York and the Bancroft at Boston, both of them being light draft vessels well suited for Chinese waters, while the New York, Texas, Indiana, Kearsarge and Kentucky give a reserve of strong vessels which can be drawn upon if the developments seem to warrant such a course. The American naval force in China at present consists of the Newark, 400 men; Monocacy, 275; Nashville, 275, all at Taku; the Yorktown, 330, at Che Foo; the Oregon, which is under orders to go to Hong Kong, probably will start next Monday, but cannot reach the scene of action short of six or seven days. The Iris, supply ship, also is on the way. This will give Admiral Kempff a fleet of six ships, including the Oregon, when they are assembled a week hence.

Outside of the immediate necessity of making military and naval arrangements the government is chiefly concerned in finding out to what extent the Chinese government is countenancing or assisting the warfare at Tien Tsin. One of the highest officials of the administration said tonight there was some evidence that General Tung Fu Sen, the principal general of the Mohammedan Chinese, was in command, and that, possibly, without orders from the Chinese government he had succeeded in leading off some of the regular Chinese troops. This would in part explain Admiral Kempff's message that the Chinese army is engaged in the fighting. But the assurances of the Chinese minister and the communications from Li Hung Chang, and several of the influential viceroys all lead to the belief that the Chinese government does not direct the movements now going on. This uncertainty must be cleared up within the next few hours and it will then be determined whether the authorities here are to deal with the Chinese or an uprising of Chinese rebels. The critical condition of affairs brought out the usual large crop of sensational rumors. There were persistent reports that an extra session of congress might be called, but members of the cabinet who had been apt to know if such a move were contemplated, dismissed the report as entirely unfounded. The alarming report from Shanghai that the empress dowager had ordered the extermination of all foreigners in China was received with great allowance at the state department. At the same time this was the eleventh day of complete silence on the part of Minister Conger, and every hour of silence adds to the apprehension among the officials.

General MacArthur's report of the ambushing of American troops in Luzon, resulting in a large casualty list, added somewhat to the perplexity of the war department in providing soldiers for China, as this was another evidence that General MacArthur needed a considerable force to garrison and protect the many outlying points.

### NO STATE OF WAR EXISTS.

#### Li Hung Chang Says Firing on Foreign Fleets Was Not Authorized.

Washington, June 23.—Several important communications have been received by the secretary of state justifying the attitude assumed by this government, that, technically speaking, a state of war does not exist between the United States and China. The viceroys who have their seats of government at Nan King and Wu Chang and who govern the five great provinces in the Yang Tse Kiang region, have assured this government that they are determined and perfectly able to preserve order in their jurisdictions and protect the lives and property of foreigners. In this reply they have been assured that, so long as they are able to maintain order and protect life and property in the provinces under their control the government of the United States will send no troops into that region and will use its influence with the other great powers in same direction.

Another communication of great importance was received from Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of Canton, who gives his personal assurance that the firing upon the foreign fleets at Taku was not authorized by the Chinese government. He desires the authority of the powers to proceed to Pekin for the purpose of putting an end to the disturbances there, a purpose in which his great influence both with the court and with the people gives a certain promise of success. The United States, and it is believed the other powers, have assented to this proposition of Li Hung Chang and he is supposed to have started for Pekin.

### FOREIGNERS IN CITY OF PEKIN.

#### Kempff Informs Department as to Number of Aliens.

Washington, June 23.—In answer to a request from the navy department as to how many Americans were in Pekin, Rear Admiral Kempff replied, under date of June 23d, via Che Foo, that thirty Austrians, seventy-five French, fifty Germans, seventy-nine British, forty Italians, twenty-three Japanese, seventy-two Russians and fifty-eight Americans are in Pekin. He further says:

"No news of whereabouts of Pekin's relief expedition. Japanese expect several thousand troops now due. No news from Tien Tsin or Pekin since last report."

This dispatch arrived at the navy department prior to the dispatch announcing that fighting was in progress between the Chinese imperial troops and the international column outside of Tien Tsin.

### TUAN MARCHES ON TIEN TSIN.

#### New Commander of Chinese Forces Hunts for Trouble.

Shanghai, June 23.—Prince Tuan has taken charge as commander general in chief, after dismissing Yung La, a nephew of the emperor, as former commander-in-chief. Prince Tuan gave notice that he would march to Tien Tsin and sweep out the handful of foreigners there. At daylight on the morning of June 21st he attacked the settlements at Tien Tsin with artillery and the best foreign drilled troops. The Chinese army had about forty-five Krupps. They managed to burn the United States consulate. The warehouses and the Standard Oil Company's premises are believed to have escaped. Though the situation is grave, the Chinese have not occupied Tien Tsin.

The latest news from Pekin emanating from authentic sources is to the effect that there is no change in the situation. This is understood to mean that the legations still hold out. The Chinese have surrounded them, but do not dare to make another attack. Apparently they hope to starve out those who have taken refuge there.

Foreigners and commercial men at all of the treaty ports are of the opinion that the Chinese government has been wrecked beyond repair, and that the only solution for the existing anarchy will be the establishment of a new government, controlled by the civilized nations. Attempt to restore the empress on the basis of her promise of good behavior would make the position of the foreigners worse than ever. A popular plan is the restoration of the emperor if found alive. With liberal advisers, he could be held subject to strict supervision by some council representing the foreign powers. The personal punishment of the highest officials concerned in the anti-foreign movement is considered essential. It is the universal belief that Russia instigated rioting, expecting to march an army to Pekin and proclaim herself protector of China under the guise of restoring order, but achieved a fiasco on account of the prompt action of the other powers. America, who is considered to hold the key to the situation because of being beyond suspicion of land-grabbing, is in the best position to take the lead in making proposals or a permanent arrangement. There is a practical Anglo-American alliance in China. The commercial organizations of both nationalities are urging their respective governments to hurry more troops. The presence of enough soldiers to enforce the demands upon China besides being a check to the ambitions of rival powers, is deemed vital. There is an insufficient number of English troops available to protect the interests at stake in the treaty ports. The English and Americans confidently expect that several regiments will be sent from the Philippines without delay. No confidence is expressed in Li Hung Chang, who is expected to follow whatever policy is likely to result in personal aggrandizement. Many missionaries from the Yan Tse Kiang valley are coming to Shanghai for safety. Three Chinese gunboats recently built by the Armstrongs have arrived at Shanghai from Taku, fleeing from the foreign fleets, leaving a captain behind in their haste. Two Chinese cruisers at Kiang Ying fort, fifty miles up the river, are kept under steam. The forts are provided with modern artillery, and are instructed to watch for the approach of foreigners. Six American Presbyterian missionaries from Kiang Ying have arrived at Shanghai. A wealthy Chinaman who fled from Pekin on the 14th says that all the legations except the British, Austrian and Belgian have been burned, the foreigners taking refuge with those three.

Only seven Krupp guns are employed in the bombardment of Tien Tsin.

There is still no news of Vice Admiral Seymour. The officials here are anxious, business is practically suspended, and all the respectable Chinese look for foreign protection in the event of a rising.

It is officially said that the dowager empress has issued emphatic instructions for the extermination of all foreigners in China.

Large numbers of refugees are arriving here from the north.

### ALLIED POWERS FALL BACK.

#### Americans and Russians Could Not Move the Chinese.

**London, June 24, 3:20 a. m.—The only dispatches from China received last night are those which give further details of the repulse of Thursday's attempt to relieve Tien Tsin. According to a dispatch from Che Foo, Chinese hordes, with well posted artillery, block the way of the American and Russian forces. The guns of the allies could make no impression, and it was found impossible to shift the enemy's position. Nothing could be done except to fall back, and this was accomplished in good order. It was ascertained that the foreigners in Tien Tsin were making a gallant defense. The French legation buildings had been vigorously attacked with fire, and in all probability have been reduced to ashes. After the force retired an armored train attempted to reconnoiter, but was derailed. More troops are arriving at Taku and another attempt at relief with a force of much greater strength was to have been made last (Saturday) night. The Chinese legation at Berlin received another telegram last (Saturday) night stating that all the legations in Pekin were safe and that the foreign ministers at that place were all well.**

### KEMPFF REPORTS ENGAGEMENT

#### Fight Was Going on When the Admiral Cabled.

Washington, June 23.—The navy department this morning received an important dispatch from Admiral Kempff stating that an engagement is now in progress between United States marines and other forces against the Chinese army outside of Tien Tsin. The following bulletin has been issued by the department:

"Acting Secretary Hackett has this morning received a dispatch from Admiral Kempff dated Che Foo, June 23d, to the effect that our marines under Major Waller, together with 40 Russians, have had an engagement with the Chinese army near Tien Tsin. They could not break through the line. A force numbering 2,000, the admiral reports, is now ready to make another attempt."

Admiral Kempff's dispatch stating that an engagement had occurred near Tien Tsin and that another was about to occur sent a thrill of expectancy throughout official circles here. Other dispatches had been received giving additional details, but these were not made public, as they did not shed light upon the engagement itself, but more on the movements of the forces. The official information gave no clew whatever as to the extent of the casualties which may have been suffered by the American forces engaged and this was taken to indicate that the loss was little or nothing in the face of such an ill equipped foe.

Major Waller, in command of the American marines who participated in the fight, is known here as a brave and efficient officer whose coolness and daring were displayed during the battle of Santiago when he commanded the marines on board the battleship Indiana. The marines referred to in the cable are the 130 men taken by the Solace from Manila at the first call for re-enforcements.

Admiral Kempff's specific statement that the engagement was "with the Chinese army" at first caused some solicitude among officials, for this was the first positive official statement that the imperial forces of China and not the boxers were fighting the foreign troops. Later, however, the view obtained that the admiral had used the words "Chinese army" as a handy means of expressing the Chinese opposition encountered, without intending to officially declare that the imperial troops were fighting.

The Shanghai statement of a practical "Anglo-American alliance" elicited an expression of indignation from the officials here, who have grown weary of explaining that there is absolutely no such alliance, but simply parallel action by this and other governments toward the common end of preserving their respective people and property.

The authorities here are using the utmost endeavor to bring officers from every available point so as to meet the requirements of Admiral Remey, and for this reason the quota at the torpedo school at Newport and at many other points is being reduced to the smallest possible limit. There are now fifty-two vessels in commission in Asiatic waters, showing the extreme need of a large force of officers.

The navy department received a dispatch this morning announcing the arrival of the Solace at Nagasaki, Japan. No explanation is given at the department as to why she went over to Nagasaki instead of remaining with the American fleet at Taku, but it is believed that she made the trip to the Japanese port for the purpose of being in more direct telegraphic communication with the department. It may be that the department will find it necessary to send duplicate messages to Kempff via Nagasaki, and the Solace could carry dispatches back and forth and establish direct communication with the department in this way.

### ONLY AGAINST THE BOXERS.

#### Admirals and Senior Naval Officers Issue Proclamation.

Washington, June 23.—The following cable from Admiral Kempff was received late this afternoon at the navy department:

"Che Foo, June 23.—Secretary Navy, Washington: Proclamation issued 20th. The admirals and senior naval officers of allied powers in China desire in the name of their governments to let it be known to all the viceroys and the authorities of coast and river provinces and cities in China that they intend to use armed force against the boxers and those people who oppose them in the march to Pekin for the rescue of their fellow countrymen.

"KEMPFF."

### RELIEF FORCES READY TO MOVE

#### Goodnow Hears from the American Consul at Che Foo.

Shanghai, June 23.—The American consul here, John Goodnow, has received from the consul at Che Foo, under date of June 22d, a bulletin from Commander Wise, of the United States warship Monocacy, as follows:

"June 20.—On the arrival of the marines this morning I started fires in the locomotives and got cars and two field pieces. Just now, 1 p. m., trains with 400 Russians and one field piece and 130 marines are leaving. A French officer has just arrived, having left Tien Tsin yesterday at 7:30, when troops were attacking the foreigners and the American consulate had been destroyed. He does not know what has become of our men. The Chinese have modern field guns and are battering the foreigners in their strongholds. He says the line can be traveled from here to Ching Chang Chan, half way to Tien Tsin. A few Russians are there. He says I may be attacked here tonight, but I have sent all the marines, as I can look out for myself. This place will be deserted again tonight. It is very important to preserve the rolling stock of the company. When a train has got as far ahead as it can the troops will press ahead afoot and the train will be sent back for re-enforcements. I seized here at daylight a dispatch boat. I could start more locomotives if I had competent firemen.

"WISE,

"Captain of Warship Monocacy."

Lieutenant Kempff, United States navy, through the British consul at Tien Tsin, sends the following by special courier:

"Re-enforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy, the ammunition is insufficient and machine guns are required. The Russians at the railroad station are hard pressed. The Chinese troops keep up an incessant fire from large guns on the European concessions, nearly all of which have been burned."

#### Boats Can Carry Telegrams.

London, June 23.—The British government has given permission to all British warships between Taku and Che Foo to carry telegrams.

#### Chinese Ships Captured.

Kiel, June 23.—A rumor is current in naval circles here that a German cruiser has forced one Chinese ship ashore and captured another, and that fifty Chinese were killed and seventy wounded.

#### German Minister Not Dead.

Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese minister, Lu Hai Huoan, today informed the foreign office that the German minister at Pekin, Baron Von Ketteler, who it was reported had been killed by the boxers, was safe and well.

### CONFESSED AND WAS LYNCHED.

#### Louisiana Murderer Is Buried by His Executioners.

New Orleans, June 23.—Mrs. Josephine Coates, mother of Mrs. Sallie Otts, of this city, was assaulted and brutally murdered yesterday in her residence in an isolated neighborhood on the Tickfa river, in Livingston parish. She was sixty years of age and reputed to have considerable money. Frank Gilmore, a white man who lived about two miles from her house, was seen to leave the house and was arrested and charged with the murder.

Later in the evening a crowd gathered at the Coates house, where Gilmore was being held, and took him out in the nearby timber. There he confessed to the crime. He was promptly strung to a tree limb. The branch broke and the mob riddled his body with bullets before he could arise from the ground. A hole was dug under the tree, where the lynching took place. Gilmore's body was tumbled into it and then the mob dispersed.

### KIMBREW CASE IS DISMISSED.

#### No Evidence Against the Young Man. The Kemp Case.

Macon, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—This afternoon Sherman Kimbrew was dismissed by United States Commissioner Erwin on the charge of conspiracy, in the case against Paul Kemp, of writing obscene letters to Miss Ada Bishop. Young Kimbrew was arrested last night by United States Deputy Marshal White. Today he was arraigned before Commissioner Erwin and a large number of witnesses summoned. Among the witnesses who testified was Miss Bishop. She said she had never received a note from young Kimbrew, and that she did not know his writing. On last Wednesday he had passed on the opposite side of the street, while she was standing in a store, and as he passed he smiled, but did not speak. She did not think this an offense. The Kemp case will be resumed Monday.

## CHINESE TROUBLES INTEREST GERMANY

### Seizure of Kiao Chou May Have Caused It All.

### MISSIONARY SO DECLARES

### Von Ketteler Informed His Government of the Danger.

### NO ATTENTION WAS PAID TO HIM

### South African War Has Been Swept Completely from Public Attention.

Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese troubles have almost completely swept the South African war from public attention. Even the latest Pretoria news went uncommented upon except by the military. About Chinese events the foreign office uses great reticence, and above all studiously avoids admitting that the present events mean an actual and probably bitter and protracted war with China. This may be partly owing to the attacks of the radical and socialist press, which maintains that the present rising of the Chinese against the "foreign devils" is directly or indirectly due to the German seizure of Kiao Chou. In this the papers are strengthened by the public utterances of the German missionary bishop of Shang Tung, Von Anzer, who recently described the disastrous effect upon missionary work of the Kiao Chou seizure. In political circles here it is known that the foreign office was quite surprised by the increasingly serious character of the Chinese uprising. While it is true Baron von Ketteler, the German minister at Pekin, sent two months ago a detailed report from Pekin containing alarming advices from the German consuls throughout China and predicting serious trouble before long, not much importance was paid here to this report, because Ketteler was new in Pekin. But though the emperor and Count Von Buelow did not attach much importance to the news from China, they are now thoroughly aroused. His majesty declared Friday at Kiel that German interests in China under no circumstances must be allowed to suffer, no matter how great the sacrifice.

The bulk of the German press takes the same view. The Kreuz Zeitung prints an interesting editorial, saying:

"It is quite uncertain what will be the final outcome of the troubles in China. It will be impossible to re-establish a vigorous, authoritative central government at Pekin, such as the powers desire and will need. Presumably they will be obliged to enlarge and give definite shape to the sphere of internal policy and to further divide China, either with or without leaving a nominal central government at Pekin. To several of the powers the present crisis came too quickly, which further endangers the situation."

The foreign office says that its latest news from Tien Tsin is substantially the same as that set forth in the statement of Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs in the house of commons in London. The foreign office states, however, that "the Chinese soldiers have made desperate resistance to the international forces, which again proves that it will be necessary for the powers to continue their present policy of jointly enforcing order in China and also the necessity for harmonious action between the powers."

Lord Gough, the British charge d'affaires in Berlin, today said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that he doubted if the powers had yet exchanged views concerning the future state of the Chinese government or what would be done with the dowager empress and those allied with her. The only course at present, he thought, is to enforce order and protect Europeans.

Today before the convention in Bremen of the German Free Trade Society Dr. Theo Barth, the Friessinnige leader, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"In the fight against an increase in agricultural duties, as the agrarians want them fixed in the coming commercial treaties, much will depend upon the laboring classes. If they organize an energetic campaign against such increased prices on the necessaries of life, which are to be made for the benefit of a few thousand large estate holders, the projected increase will be prevented."

The semi-millennial celebration of the birth of John Guttenburg, the inventor of printing, began today at Mayence. The fete today consisted of the opening of a typographical and historic exposition, with fine exhibits from the state printing establishments and the departments in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid and St. Petersburg.

Delegates from scores of scientific institutions in France, England, Italy and America are in attendance upon this celebration, among them Professor Hunt, of Princeton university.

As indicating the increased interest in American matters taken by the German newspapers, it is worth noting that the great German newsgathering organization, the Wolff bureau, now sends to the German press an interesting weekly American mail letter written by a special correspondent in New York.

M. Muravieff, son of the late minister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, has just passed through Berlin. He is returning to St. Petersburg in connection with matters relating to the funeral and interment of his father, the late Baron Muravieff.

"Flow of soul"—the Marietta chautauqua.

#### Remey Wants More Officers.

Washington, June 23.—Admiral Remey, at Cavite, has cabled the navy department an urgent request for more officers. He wants three commanders, four lieutenant commanders, ten lieutenants, twenty cadets and a fleet paymaster.

### NINTH HASN'T LEFT MANILA.

#### Troops Unable To Sail on Account of Weather.

Washington, June 23.—The only news given out at the war department today having any bearing on the situation in China was a dispatch from General MacArthur announcing a further delay in the departure of the military re-enforcements to China. The message is as follows:

"Manila, June 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: Departure Ninth infantry delayed until June 27th, consequence storm which broke railroad and telegraph and made approach to transport impossible.

"MacARTHUR."

It is proposed to send the Ninth infantry and its transportation equipments, including mules and wagons, to Taku on the transports Logan and Port Albert. Inasmuch as the voyage will take at least six days, it will be impossible to land the troops on Chinese soil before the 3d of July at the earliest. Adjutant General Corbin is authority for the statement that nothing has been heard from General MacArthur on the subject of sending additional re-enforcements to China. The department, however, is making arrangements for the prompt transportation to China of as many troops as can be spared from immediate service in the Philippines.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn was in close consultation during the day with General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington and Colonel Bird, the quartermaster in charge of transportation. It is no secret that the deliberations related to the execution of plans for affording substantial relief to the small naval force which has so far borne the brunt of battle at Taku, Tien Tsin and on the road to Pekin in conjunction with the larger forces of the allied powers. So far as the transportation is concerned, there will be no difficulty in the way of forwarding additional troops from Manila to the Chinese coast.

The war department officials, also, are seriously considering the advisability of changing the destination of the transport Grant from Manila to Taku. She will carry two squadrons of the Sixth cavalry, numbering about 800 men, and a battalion of marines, numbering 250 men. These troops are now being assembled at San Francisco, and are scheduled to start for the east on the first proximo. The Grant is a fast ship, and can make the trip to China in twenty-eight or thirty days. The horses of the cavalry are to be taken over on transports from Portland, Ore.


# HERE IS HEALTH FREE

## These Four Remedies

Represent a **New** system of medical treatment for the **weak**, and those suffering from **wasting** diseases or inflammatory conditions of **nose, throat** and **lungs**.

The treatment is **free.** You have only to write to obtain it.

Its efficacy is explained as simply as possible, below:

By the system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, all the requirements of the sick body can be supplied by the **FOUR** remedies constituting his Special Treatment known as **The Slocum System.**

Whatever your disease, **one** or **more** of these four medicines will be of benefit to you.

According to the exigencies of your case, fully explained in the treatise given free with the free medicine, **you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four,** in combination.

A cure is **certain** if the simple directions are carefully followed.

The medicines are especially adapted for those who suffer from weak lungs, coughs, sore throat catarrh, grip, consumption, and other pulmonary troubles.

But they are also of wonderful efficacy in the building up of **weak systems,** in purifying the blood, **making flesh,** and restoring to **weak,** sallow people rich and healthy constitutions and complexions.

Female troubles and delicate children's ailments are speedily relieved.

The mainstay of the entire system is a flesh-building, nerve and tissue-renewing **food.**

Every sick person needs **strength.** This food gives it.

Many people get the complete system for the sake of the **Food,** which they themselves need, and give away the other three preparations to their friends.

The second article is a **Tonic.** It is good for weak, thin, dyspeptic, nervous people. For those who have no appetite, who need bracing up.

Thousands take only the Food and the Tonic.

The third preparation is a medicinal healing jelly, in a patent collapsible tube. It cures catarrh. It heels all irritation of the nose, throat and mucous membrane. It gives immediate relief. It is also a dainty application for sore lips, chapped hands, etc

Perhaps a million people need this jelly without any of the other articles.

The fourth article is a cough cure. The most expensive cough cure (to make) on the market. The only one that can positively be relied upon. Contains no dangerous drugs, and is absolutely safe for children. Goes to the very root of the trouble, and not merely alleviates, but **cures.**

The four together form a panoply of **strength** against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

## THE FREE OFFER.

To obtain these four **FREE** invaluable preparations, illustrated above, all you have to do is to write mentioning the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION in which you read this article, to **DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Laboratories, 96 and 98 Pine Street, New York,** giving your name and full address. **The free medicine** will then be sent you, in the hope that if it does you good, you will recommend it to your friends.



# HAVE YOU SOUGHT, SEEN, SAMPLED?

## Then you know about our new assortment of CAKES, BISCUITS, CRACKERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fruit Slices, pound | 25c | Butter Thins, box 25c, pound | 20c |
| Fancy Newtons, pound | 25c | Cheese Biscuit, box | 20c |
| Brightons, pound | 25c | Southern Toast, package | 10c |
| Queen Taste, pound | 25c | Florentines, box | 25c |
| Strawberry Bar, pound | 25c | Saratoga Flakes, package | 15c |
| Tulips, pound | 25c | Shredded Wheat Biscuit, 2 packages | 25c |
| Lemon Marshmallow, pound | 25c | Granose Biscuit, package | 15c |
| Chocolate Marshmallow, pound | 25c | Oat Meal Biscuit, package | 15c |
| Orange Wafers, pound | 25c | Oat Meal Gems, pound | 10c |
| Lemon Wafers, pound | 25c | Pretzelettes, pound | 20c |
| Vanilla Wafers, pound | 25c | Graham Wafers, package | 15c |
| Fig Creams, pound | 25c | Whole Wheat Biscuit, package | 15c |
| Maple Creams, pound | 25c | Ginger Nuts, pound | 15c |
| Lady Fingers, dozen | 10c | Bents' Water Biscuit, package | 25c |
| Butter Wafers, box | 30c | Animal Crackers, pound | 20c |

## FARLINGER'S BISCUIT DEPARTMENT, PHONES 623.



# A Wife Says:

**"We have four children. With the first three I suffered almost unbearable pains from 12 to 14 hours, and had to be placed under the influence of chloroform. I used three bottles of *Mother's Friend* before our last child came, which is a strong, fat and healthy boy, doing my housework up to within two hours of birth, and suffered but a few hard pains. This liniment is the grandest remedy ever made."**

## Mother's Friend

**will do for every woman what it did for the Minnesota mother who writes the above letter. Not to use it during pregnancy is a mistake to be paid for in pain and suffering. *Mother's Friend* equips the patient with a strong body and clear intellect, which in turn are imparted to the child. It relaxes the muscles and allows them to expand. It relieves morning sickness and nervousness. It puts all the organs concerned in perfect condition for the final hour, so that the actual labor is short and practically painless. Danger of rising or hard breasts is altogether avoided, and recovery is merely a matter of a few days.**

**Druggists sell Mother's Friend for $1 a bottle.**

**The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.**

Send for our free illustrated book.



## WELTMER DOING BUSINESS.

### He Was Not a Party to the Injunction Suit Against the Postmaster at Nevada, Mo.

The recent decision in the federal court refusing to remove the mail embargo against the American School of Magnetic Healing and J. H. Kelly has in no way affected the mail privilege or the business of Prof. S. A. Weltmer. He was not a party to this suit and was not affected by it in any particular.

The healing business of Professor S. A. Weltmer has, for some time, been under his personal management. His mail is delivered to him regularly and there has been no occasion for protest on his part.

All departments of the Weltmer treatment are enjoying excellent patronage and all correspondence is receiving prompt attention.—Nevada, Mo., Evening Post, June 16, 1900.



For Diabetes use STUART'S GIN and BUCHU.


#### Mules for South Africa.

New Orleans, June 23.—Cleared today steamer Hyanthes for Cape Town, South Africa, with 1,300 mules for the British government.

# JAILER WAS TOO MUCH FOR MOB

## Desperate Struggle Between an Officer and Visitors.

## THEY DEMANDED THE KEYS

## Taylor Refused To Surrender Them to the Men.

## THEN THEY WERE TAKEN FROM HIM

**Taylor Seized a Winchester, and Leveling It at the Crowd, Ordered the Men To Leave, Which They Did Hurriedly.**

Rome, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—Single-handed and unaided Jailer Tom Taylor prevented a mob from meting out summary punishment to Gus Trout, a negro accused of attempted assault. The attempt took place early this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Taylor sleeps in the jail office, which offers the only entrance to the jail proper. Unsuspecting trouble he was awakened by a hammering at the office door. He arose to see the trouble, and when he opened the door several men forced their way inside. They at once demanded the keys to the jail door and to Trout's cell.

Taylor refused point blank to comply and the crowd leaped upon him in an effort to overpower him. But they reckoned without their host. Taylor is short, but compactly built, and possesses prodigious strength. A desperate struggle began in the small office, and Taylor was crushed to the floor by superior numbers, only to rise again and fling his assailants to all sides. The bed was smashed to pieces and the furniture overturned.

As the struggle continued Taylor appeared to develop greater strength and fought they off again and again. They finally secured his keys from his pockets, and while some were trying to unlock the great outside door, others were attempting to keep Taylor back.

Like an infuriated lion, the jailer hurled them aside, and leaping to one corner of the office snatched up a winchester and levelling it on the crowd, said with deadly coolness:

"Now, get out, or I'll pump lead into somebody."

They saw he was in earnest and the party disappeared into the darkness. Nothing further happened during the night. Proper precautions will be taken now to protect the negro. Taylor hasn't a scratch on him, and today he has been commended for his coolness and courage.

On last Monday night Gus Trout is said to have entered the home of a white lady in the fifth ward, and after robbing the house, seized her by the throat and attempted an assault. Her outcries alarmed him and he fled. Later on the same evening he tried to assault a colored woman, but was caught and sent to jail. On the preliminary trial before a justice of the peace the evidence was all against him and he was bound over in the sum of $500.

This is the third attempt at assault that has occurred in the county in the last few months, and the people are terribly wrought up over it. They will mete out swift death to any they can lay hands on.

Opportunity of a lifetime—Marietta chautauqua.

### TO MEET NEXT AT SAVANNAH.

**Epworth Leaguers Close Their Convention at Rome.**

Rome, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—The electoral college of the Epworth League announced the following elections this afternoon of league officers for the ensuing year: President, Leon P. Smith, LaGrange; first vice president, W. M. Howard, Bainbridge; second vice president, Miss Mae McKenzie, Americus; third vice president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, Griffin; fourth vice president, Mrs. W. T. Gautiere, Columbus; treasurer, T. J. Manson, Rome; secretary, W. L. Arnold, Savannah.

Athens, Brunswick and Savannah asked for the next convention, but the last named place won almost unanimously.

The business sessions of the league closed tonight and many of delegates have departed. Special praise services will be held tomorrow.

### MAY SOON HAVE A YARN MILL

**Eatonton People Arranging for a New Industry.**

Eatonton, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—The old cotton compress erected here several years ago failed to be remunerative. A certain train of unfortunate circumstances, more than bad management, is responsible for poor results. The railroads, first and last, have discriminated against it in freight rates. A certain stubborn opposition from an influential source has almost constantly arrayed itself against its progress. The farmers from the beginning have more or less looked upon it with suspicion and fear. All these unfriendly elements stoutly arrayed against its success have at last succeeded in undermining the enterprise, and it is offered for sale. The writer has been reliably informed that if all parties concerned in this property could be induced to co-operate in utilizing the plant it could be easily transformed within the next sixty or ninety days into a yarn factory. The informant relates that the necessary machinery to equip such a factory is in sight and can be purchased on very short notice. Also that influential parties are at work trying to perfect arrangements to accomplish the above. If the movement is successful it will add one more mill to our already long list of enterprises.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY.

**Caught by Machinery of a Wheat Thresher—Arm Torn Off.**

Carrollton, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—News has just reached the family of Mayor Hambrick, of this place, of a fatal accident which happened to Talmage, the ten-year-old-son of Mr. John H. Frye, of Moreland, Coweta county, on Wednesday afternoon of this week. Mr. Frye is a farmer of that vicinity, and on that day had a traveling thresher, threshing his wheat. The boy was on the breast of the thresher, it being stopped, putting straw into the feed, when, without notice, the machine started, and caught the little boy's arm and took it in, and but for the activity of the father, who was near, in catching his boy, his whole body would have been taken in and mangled. The father seized his son and held on to him, but the machine pulled the little fellow's arm out from the shoulder socket, leaving a frightful pit, and even exposing his heart. The boy only lived a short while and spoke only to the effect of asking his father to do something for him. Mr. Fry is a brother-in-law of Mayor Hamrick of this place.

**Of Interest to Ladies.**

Every lady in Atlanta should see the wonderful improved Magic Tucker demonstrated at Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Co., Monday.

**Train Delayed by a Washout.**

Columbus, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—The Central train from Birmingham due here at 2:50 o'clock was delayed several hours today on account of a washout near Leeds, Ala. A cut fifteen feet deep was formed under the track. Superintendent Johnson went from here to the scene and personally supervised repairing the track.

**Died Alone in Her Hut.**

Columbus, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—Adelaide Jones, an old negro woman, was found dead in her home uptown today. She died alone in the night in her hut, tenanted only by herself, and when her neighbors went in this morning they found the rain drizzling in on the silent death scene. The coroner's jury decided the death was caused by heart trouble.

Without a superior—the Marietta chautauqua.

### WHEAT IN THE FIELD RUINED.

**Rains in Lee County, Alabama, Make Farmers Gloomy.**

Opelika, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—The crop prospect in this section is gloomy in the extreme. Day after day the rain pours down, with no prespect of cessation. Over two inches have fallen today. Waterways are well-nigh impassable, while wheat now cut and in the field is ruined. Cotton is going to grass, labor having been very scarce here this year, and is already damaged 30 per cent, or more. Farmers are very discouraged, and the fruit crop is beginning to rot badly.

**Principal of Dublin's School.**

Dublin, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—J. Coachman Wardlaw, of Waynesboro, was elected today principal of the public schools of Dublin for next year. He is a graduate of Emory college, and is recommended as a splendid teacher. The election was hotly contested, many applicants from all over the state being here.

**Bought by the Baptists.**

Knoxville, Tenn., June 23.—(Special.)—The Holbrooke normal college, established in this city eight years ago, was today bought by the Tennessee Baptist Association. It will be conducted as a Baptist college, under the surveillance of all Baptist churches of Tennessee. The college was originally established by Josiah Holbrooke, son of Alfred Holbrooke, of Ohio.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

**Assassination of an Overseer.**

Raleigh, N. C., June 23.—(Special.)—In Bladen county, last night, while Charles Chasten, a plantation overseer, was eating his supper, with his wife and five little children, his brains were blown out by an unknown assassin, who fired through a window.

**Marion Butler's Opinion.**

Raleigh, N. C., June 23.—(Special.)—Populist National Chairman Marion Butler is here, and says: "I believe McKinley and Roosevelt make the strongest ticket their party could select. I think Roosevelt adds strength to the ticket; but if the democrats nominate Bryan and Towne, McKinley and Roosevelt can be defeated."

**Seventeen Years in Penitentiary.**

Knoxville, Tenn., June 23.—(Special.)—Edward McNichold, a gambler, was today sentenced to seventeen years in the state penitentiary for alleged assault upon little Maggie Murphy, formerly of this city, but now of Springfield, Mo. His associate, James Dinwiddie, was sentenced to ten years on the same charge.

**Jefferson Was Acquitted.**

Raleigh, N. C., June 23.—(Special.)—John Jefferson, the white man tried at Wilson for the second time charged with the murder of Captain Calvin Barnes last August, has been acquitted.

**THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE**

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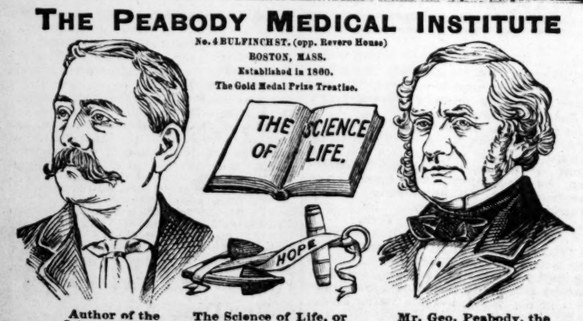
The Gold Medal Prize Treatise.

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# TEST CASE OF THE SLOT MACHINES

## It Was Argued Before Judge Eve in Augusta.

## DECISION ON TOMORROW

**Arrest of Jack Ashley on Charge of Robbery.**

## HE WAS TAKEN TO SOUTH CAROLINA

**Negro Steals a Cow and Sells Her for $1.50—General News of Augusta.**

Augusta, June 23.—(Special.)—The test case of the state vs. J. Henry Meyer, charged with operating slot machines in Augusta, and, therefore, "keeping a device or scheme where money can be hazarded," has just been argued before Judge Eve, of the city court, upon an agreed statement of facts. This case also involves the giving of a ticket with every purchase, which ticket entitles the holder to a guess or chance for some article of value. The case hinges upon the question whether or not these schemes and the operation of slot machines are matters of hazard. The defendant claims that the purchaser always gets full value for his money and has a chance of winning considerably more, and that he, therefore, hazards nothing, while the storekeeper is fully repaid in the increased business which always results from the use of these machines. The state quoted authorities to refute the contention of the defendant and insisted that the operators and patrons of all such devices were clearly violating the law prohibiting gaming. Judge Eve took the papers and stated that he would render his decision on Monday.

Jack Ashley, formerly of this city, has been arrested here on a telegram from Williston, S. C., charging him with robbing a store in that place of $135. The proprietor of the store was in the habit of barring the back door when he went to dinner. On the day of the robbery, when the storekeeper returned from his midday meal he found the door open, and when he examined his safe discovered that a drawer, which had contained $135 in $5 bills, was empty. Ashley had been in the store just before dinner time and suspicion pointed to him. It was learned that he had been seen in Elko, S. C., with a pocket full of greenbacks and had bought a ticket for Augusta. The authorities here were notified and after attempting to draw his pistol of Policeman Williams, Ashley was arrested. At the police headquarters $95.95 was found on his person. Ashley was turned over to a South Carolina constable and taken back to Williston.

On Thursday morning a negro named Major Allen, who hails from near Grovetown, Ga., approached a gentleman who lives in the suburbs of this city and offered to sell him a fine cow which he had with him for $1.50, stating that he was badly in need of the money and was willing to sell the animal for that sum. The trade was made and Allen departed with his $1.50. In the afternoon another negro came to the house of the gentleman and stated that Allen, who had been in his employ, had stolen the cow from him. Allen had on a pair of old shoes which made a peculiar track. These tracks were traced from the cowpen to Augusta. The evidence was so conclusive that the gentleman gave up the cow and Allen was arrested and taken to Grovetown.

John Williams, a negro boy who, nearly four years ago, was sentenced to the county reformatory for a term of three years, but who made his escape after serving only six months, has voluntarily surrendered to the authorities. The boy states that after escaping from the reformatory he went to South Carolina and has been living a wandering life ever since. He says that he is tired of this fugitive existence and wishes to serve his term out and be free once more.

Has few equals—the Marietta chautauqua.

### HEAVY RAINS CAUSE DAMAGE.

**Farmers Are Greatly Discouraged. Grass Ruining Crops.**

Griffin, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—The hardest rains in many years have been those of today. More rain has fallen in the last twenty-four hours than in two weeks during the present rainy season. The farmers are very much discouraged, claiming that their lands have been so badly washed that it will take many months to rebuild them, and their crops are being ruined on account of grass. Wheat is almost a total loss in this section, which means much, for a large crop was planted. Fruit is rotting.

**My Mother.**

A pure white rose from Allah's throne designed
To bring to earth refinement thrice refined:
So forth with lettered petals thence she came,
And bore engraved my precious mother's name.

So nobly made, on heaven's own perfect plan,
A type approved of God—a true woman!
Methinks He must have blessed His work begun,
And when 'twas finished smiled and said, "Well done!"

Can I forget the one who gave me birth,
The one most dear of all the loved on earth?
Who first imprinted on my baby brow
Affection's seal—a mother's kiss, and now,
Still bending on me looks of tenderness,
Weeps bitter tears at aught that brings her child distress.

She taught me my first evening prayer to say,
And when was hurt, did kiss the pain away;
Or when, too oft, contentious, cross, unkind,
She wooed me to a better frame of mind.

Sweet Christian mother mine, wert thou to die,
Thou'dst ask of heaven a place in yonder sky
Where thou might'st be my guiding star of love
And mark my course, and should I worldward rove,
In grief that kills thoud'st drop a warning tear
To stay thy erring child, my mother dear.

Hast thou a fault it leans to virtue's side,
Constant toward failing friends whate'er betide:
Courage and grace, and more in thee I find,
For true thyself, thou'rt just to all mankind.

Full well I know, when here thy race is run,
And every trial past thy heaven is won,
Though earth shall mourn thee lost and weep with me,
Angels will shout for joy, and welcome thee.

—MRS. CORNELIA HARDY.
Aragon Hotel, June 21, 1900.

### DEMOCRATS MUST TAKE HIM

**Else Towne Says He Will Withdraw from Race.**

Dallas, Tex., June 23.—A special to The News from Austin, Tex., says that Charles A. Towne, the populist nominee for vice president, has written a letter to a friend here, in which he gives the inference that if he is not the choice of the democratic party for vice president, he will withdraw. Mr. Towne in his letter says:

"My friends know that no personal considerations would influence me to stand in the way of the success of the party for which we are contending."

The letter was written to Major George A. Walton, of the department of agriculture. Major Walton wrote Mr. Towne, congratulating him upon his nomination for the vice presidency, and in the letter he took occasion to suggest to him in the interest of the great principles for which he stood, that, in accepting the nomination, it would be wise to indicate clearly that his candidacy would depend upon the action of the democratic convention at Kansas City.

### HENRY GARRETT FOR COUNCIL.

**He Has Announced as a Candidate from the Fourth Ward.**

Henry Garrett, the well-known machinist, who lives at 310 Highland avenue, is a candidate for council from the fourth ward.

Mr. Garrett has numerous friends, more especially among the workingmen. He holds a number of high positions in trades organizations and is highly esteemed by all who know him. His friends think he will be a winner, and that he would ably represent the fourth ward in council.

### GOVERNOR NAMES SOLICITOR.

**I. H. Geer Appointed Solicitor of Miller County Court.**

Governor Candler yesterday appointed I. H. Geer, of Colquitt, Ga., solicitor of the county court of Miller. The newly appointed solicitor of Miller county is a young lawyer of prominence who has risen rapidly in his profession, and his selection was made by Governor Candler out of a number of applicants.

Don't think you have drank the ne plus ultra of wines until you have tried Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

### WARD GOES TO PENITENTIARY.

**The Tennessee Forger Will Have To Serve Sentence.**

Memphis, Tenn., June 23.—The state supreme court at Jackson, Tenn., today affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of A. K. Ward, who was sentenced to a term of three years in the penitentiary for forgery. Ward was tried eight times before a conviction was returned. In 1895 he is said to have floated $300,000 in worthless paper, after which he fled to Honduras. Several months later he was captured and returned to Memphis. There are ninety-six indictments still standing against Ward.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### FLORIDA DEMOCRATS ADJOURN

**State Ticket Is Completed and Convention Quits Work.**

Jacksonville, Fla., June 23.—The state democratic convention, after a continuous session from 8 p. m. Friday to 3:40 a. m. today, adjourned sine die.

Judge George P. Raney, of Tallahassee, was chosen the Florida member of the national democratic committee.

Other state officers nominated this morning were:

W. N. Sheats, superintendent of public instruction.

Hon. B. E. McLin, commissioner of agriculture.

John L. Morgan, railroad commissioner.

The governor and state officials hold office for four years.

This is the last state democratic convention that will be held in Florida for many years, probably, as the platform adopted provides for primaries for United States senator down.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### THE TYBEE SEASON

**Now Nearing Its Heighth—Hundreds of Bathers Go in Its Matchless Surf.**

Tybee island is having this year what promises to be the best season in its history.

Our people are learning how true is Tybee's claim to having the best beach on the American edge of the Atlantic. Then there is Charley Graham, with his Hotel Tybee, to be the cap of the climax. He has a hotel which in structure and convenience of plan is a most pleasant surprise to those whose experience has taught them what not to expect of a seaside hotel.

Hotel Tybee is a substantial, roomy building with a freshly painted outside and an inside arrangement which includes all the necessities and conveniences which modernesg signifies. Mr. Graham has been keeping Hotel Tybee for years and his happy- personality is likely to be the central motor power in its management for many more seasons.

His continued possession of the property gives a stability and dependableness to his hotel which is very agreeable to yearly visitors to Tybee.

He knows that people who go off for a rest and a change in summer like to be fed well, so he takes great pride in placing on his table the choicest and freshest of sea food, along with seasonable and dainty dishes to please the inlander's taste. There is a generous sufficiency in his serving which wins the newcomer at once and gives him a self-congratulatory feeling for having come. To any one who has stayed long at Hotel Tybee it is needless to say that the feeling of satisfaction always increases as the days, pleasure burdened, slip past.

Mr. Graham also manages the Pulaski house in Savannah. It is a good idea to step on a trolley car in front of the depot ride to the Pulaski, get a nice breakfast and leave on the 10:05 for Tybee, the place where cares are unshipped and troubles drowned.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### THEY PREACHED IN THE RAIN.

**Around the Corner a Slugging Match Was On.**

Columbus, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—Two men stood out in the rain on Broad street tonight preaching, while a block away a boxing match was going on. At the Eagle and Phenix Club, John Freeman, of South Carolina, boxed with Gordon Barber, of this city, and won the decision on points. Just around the corner Rev. Otis Sutton stood out in the rain preaching, while beside him sat a man named Gilbert, an alleged divine healer. Gilbert came here a day or two ago and has attracted some attention principally on account of his cowboy hair. Mr. Sutton was preaching in the street when the rain came up. He and Gilbert did not move, but remained in the rain until they had finished their service.

**Sudden Death of a Lady.**

Decatur, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary Motherwell dropped dead today from heart failure. She had started to go on a steamboat excursion and being late tried to catch the boat and lost her breath, but did not reach the boat in time. She was a woman of about sixty years of age.

**NEW CURE FOR EPILEPTIC FITS**

If you suffer from Epilepsy or Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus's Dance, have children, relatives or friends that do so, or know people that are afflicted, my New Treatment will immediately relieve and PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE TREATMENT and try it. It will be sent in plain package absolutely free, and express prepaid. Has CURED thousands. My Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," FREE by mail. Please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential.

W. H. MAY, M. D.
94 Pine Street. New York City.

# RAINS RUINING ALABAMA CROPS

## Fields Soaked with Water and Grass Is Growing.

## ALL STREAMS ARE SWOLLEN

**Railroads Cannot Make Schedule Time with Trains.**

## EAST BIRMINGHAM ALMOST INUNDATED

**It Is Feared the Mines Will Be Flooded and Compelled To Shut Down—Other News.**

Birmingham, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—The heavy rains of the past few days have been playing havoc with farm operations in north Alabama. It has rained every day this month in this section. The total rainfall since the 1st of April being 24.92 inches, as compared to an annual rainfall of about 45 inches. The rainfall from 7 o'clock last night until 8 o'clock this morning was 2.70 inches.

Reports from the farming districts are to the effect that the fields have been so soaked with water that farmers have been unable to do any work to amount to anything for several weeks, and grass is running away with the crops. Cotton has suffered more than any other crop, while fruit and vegetables are rotting. All the swampy lands are covered with water, and the streams and rivers are raging torrents. The railroads are beginning to feel the effects of the continuous rainfall, and trains are unable in many instances to make their schedule because of the necessity of running with caution over a water-soaked roadbed. The Warrior and Tombigbee rivers are very high, and are approaching the overflowing line.

In this city cellars are flooded and trade has been stagnant for a week past on account of the inability of people to get out and transact business. The various industrial plants at East Birmingham are almost inundated, and the place looks like a veritable sea for blocks around. Suburban street car lines experienced much delay today from high water, and several washouts have occurred. The cool weather which has accompanied the rainy spell has added to the damage done to the crops and the general discomfort which the daily downpour has occasioned. It is feared that if the rains continue numerous mines will be flooded, and a number of industries compelled to shut down.

**Convention of the Miners.**

The miners' convention, which has been in session here since Wednesday, adjourned today until Monday. It appears that the miners will not be ready on Monday morning, as was at first thought, to meet the operators in conference, as the scale committee has not yet finished its work, and the conference will not be held until Monday afternoon or Tuesday. The convention considered the partial report of the scale committee at today's session, but the discussion was behind closed doors. It is learned from authoritative sources that pig iron prices will again be the basis of the miners' wage scale as they have been heretofore. It is stated, however, that an advance in prices will be asked. It is said that the minimum basis will not be disturbed. At present it is $8 per ton for iron, for which the mining price is 45 cents per ton. But it is stated that the maximum price for mining will be raised from 55 to 65 cents. This statement, however, is not official, though it is believed to be correct. The matter of laws governing mining will be acted upon by the legislative committee, which is to be appointed in the next day or two.

National President John Mitchell is still in the district. He addressed a mass meeting at Pratt City today, and will speak at Bloeton tomorrow. Monday night he speaks at Brookside, and will probably remain over in the district until after the conference between miners and operators.

The operators are resting on their oars, waiting to hear what the miners are going to do. A prominent operator stated this morning that he did not believe any advance in wages would be allowed, and that coal is now being brought to Alabama from other states and sold as cheaply as it could be purchased and handled here. He thought the outlook was rather gloomy.

**Tragedy at Brookwood.**

A special from Brookwood says that Dr. Sellers, a dentist at that place, shot and killed James Tillery about 10 o'clock this morning. It is said that the men quarreled last night and that this morning Tillery followed Sellers to the latter's office and remarked with an oath, "I have you now." Sellers then drew a pistol and fired three shots, two of them taking effect in Tillery's breast and killing him instantly. Tillery was a miner and had recently married. The quarrel was over a trivial matter.

**Will Go to Europe.**

J. L. Knoepfler, formerly general manager of the Alabama Brewing Company, has arranged to go to Europe to act as foreign selling agent of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Birmingham Machine and Foundry Company and the Tutweiler Coal and Coke Company, manufacturers of pig iron, steel and machinery. Mr. Knoepfler is well acquainted in Europe and will visit England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland and Russia in the interest of Alabama iron and steel products. Opportunities for developing this trade in the old world are regarded by iron men now as very inviting and no effort will be spared to push it.

**Fought Over Bottle of Whisky.**

Martha Sanders, colored, shot and dangerously wounded Henry Thomas, colored, in Seventh alley near Twenty-third street this afternoon. The two disputed over a bottle of whisky and the shooting followed, a pistol being used. The bullet penetrated Thomas's left lung and he may die. The woman surrendered.

**Dull Iron Trade Predicted.**

It is stated that a little spurt in the iron market has been experienced during the latter part of this week, due to a number of rush orders coming in. Shipping clerks at some of the furnaces in the district received orders to move out quite a good quantity of iron and the furnaces have been quite busy for the past few days. However, iron men regard that the summer will be rather a dull one in their trade, especially in the domestic field, and they are turning their attention more than ever to the foreign markets.

### PINKERTON SHOOTS WOODWARD

**Detective and Saloon Keeper Fight at Decatur, Ala.**

Decatur, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—Late this afternoon William Pinkerton, a Birmingham detective, shot and wounded M. E. Woodward, a saloon keeper of this place, the difficulty occurring at the union station. The shooting grew out of a difference at Louisville, at the confederate reunion, where it seems Pinkerton had twice caused Woodward to be arrested on suspicion of being a pickpocket and caused Woodward a lot of trouble to prove his identity. Both men were born and reared in the same town, Pulaski.

Pinkerton came here today and Woodward attacked him with a revolver, striking him over the head. Pinkerton grappled Woodward and finally succeeded in securing the weapon. Woodward then turned to leave, and Pinkerton emptied the revolver at his man, but struck him only once in the left side. The bullet ranged upward and grazed the left breast over the heart. No arrest was made, Pinkerton boarding the train for Birmingham soon after, taking Woodward's pistol with him.

### TO MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.,

**In Comfort and Ease, via Southern Railway.**

Excellent new schedules have just been arranged by the Southern railway for first-class service to Morehead City, N. C. Atlantians, many of whom are going to sojourn at that popular resort this season, can leave Atlanta at 11:50 p. m. and arrive Morehead City the following evening at 8:50; no stopover at any point necessary. Passengers can take the through sleeper, leaving Atlanta 11:50 p. m. and remain therein until 12:20 next day, where immediate connection is made at Greenesboro.

Low rate tourist tickets on sale daily. Full information can be had by addressing BROOKS MORGAN, D. P. A., Atlanta.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

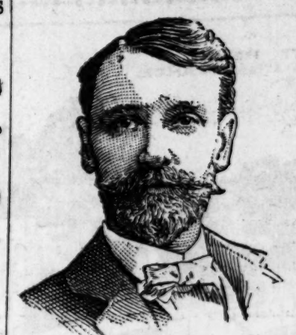
**Georgia Teachers' Association, Cumberland Island, Ga., Low Rates via Southern Railway.**

On account of the meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Association, which meets at Cumberland island June 26th to 30th, 1900, Southern railway will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta and other Georgia points to Cumberland island at one fare round trip, plus $2 membership fee. Tickets will be sold June 25th, 26th and 27th, good to return until July 24, 1900. Two daily trains from Atlanta. Through sleeping cars. For information address, Brooks Morgan, D. P. A.

Best in the south—the Marietta chautauqua.

# YOU ARE THE MAN

## Whom Dr. Hathaway Can Cure if You Suffer From Any Chronic Diseases.



J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M.D.,
The Oldest Established Specialist in the South.

A man who knows in his own heart that he is unfit for the society of women, because of some disease or weakness resulting from his own acts, is certainly one of the most miserable of creatures. Even if he brazens it out when he is with others, his sins come home to him in double strength when he is alone. Night or day, he cannot escape, either mentally or physically, the terrible effects of the malady which has him in its grasp.

First comes the undermining of the bodily health, with its weakness and lameness, and soreness and pain. Next the nerves become unstrung and lose their control or are subject to frequent spasms of extreme over-excitement. Then follows in quick succession the weakening of the brain itself. Things become unreal; the days of the poor victim are tormented by hallucinations and the nights by dreams which sap the strength and make natural sleep impossible. And finally, it is the insane asylum or death.

It is these conditions of men which Dr. Hathaway treats and cures; it is those who were on the brink of the grave or at the door of the madhouse—men who had lost all power for business or enjoyment—and who have been restored to vigorous manhood, who have spread his fame.

He wishes to hear from, or have call upon him, all men who are suffering from any form of chronic disease. Consultation and advice, either at his office or by mail, are free.

Office Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M.D.,
(Dr. Hathaway & Co.)
22½ A-South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

# Pure Butter

We sell the finest quality of the
ELGIN CREAMERIES
**At 23 Cents a Pound.**

This price brings us more friends than profit and is considerably less than most houses ask for ordinary Jersey butter.

Our blended Coffees are all that we claim for them

FRESHLY ROASTED,
FINELY FLAVORED,
FULL STRENGTH.

In price they range from 25 to 40 cents a pound, while the straight Brazilian Coffees are 12, 15 and 20c.

Every pound of coffee sold by us is guaranteed to be what we represent it.

Our special Iced Tea Blend Ceylonia is by long odds the best blend for the purpose on this market.

Price 50 and 70 cents.

**The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.**

'Phones 462. - - - - 75 Whitehall Street.

### "SAVANNAH LINE"
### SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

To New York, Boston and the east—overland on perfectly equipped trains of the Central of Georgia railway in luxurious sleeping cars through without change from Atlanta to Savannah, thence a delightful sea voyage on the palatial steamships of the Ocean Steamship Company.

Write for full particulars, sailing dates of ships, etc., to W. H. Fogg, traveling passenger agent, 16 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

**Uncle Ephraim Goes to Town.**

Yes, massa, I done been to town,
To visit my relation,
An' all de things I seed up dah,
Do beat all creation.

De houses, dey's all jam togeder,
Widout no room to spah;
'N', sah, it pesters me a heap,
How dey eber lib up dah.

Why dey hain't got no ground a' tall,
Jes' little backyahd patches;
'N' dey ain't scusley half as big,
As wha my chickens scratches.

'N' dey do have de beatinist things,
Dat eber man did see;
De cahrs is run wid fishin' poles;
Dat got de best o' me.

On de eend dat pole's a little wheel,
Dat touches to a wiah,
'N' ebery time she makes a start,
Dat debelish thing spits fiah.

My darter, Mary Jane, and me,
Got aboahd o' one dem things,
'N' ebery time she start er stop,
I danced de highlum-flings.

S' I, Mary Jane, come on gal,
Let's git on de groun' once mo'
'N' habin done made up my mind,
We started fur de do'.

My Mary Jane say, "Hole on par,
Jes' wait untel she stop!"
But she ain't more'n done said dat,
I struck de groun' kerflop.

A man he lift me up, an' say,
"I guess you's hurt," he said,
S' I, "No, not much," sez I,
"Jes' merely skunt my head."

Dat's de fust time, an' de last,
I'll ride on dem no mo'
Kase a thing wid actions sich ez dat,
Is run by de debil sho!

Hit's one thing certain 'bout a town,
Dah's lots o' sights to see;
But I neber specks to see my Jane,
Onles she visits me.

—LEROY OLDHAM.
406 East Twenty-fourth street, Baltimore.

You never read of such cures elsewhere as those accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, did you? It is America's greatest medicine.

### THE BOOK OF THE HOUR.

Robert Neilson Stephen's new novel, "Philip Winwood," has leaped into an instantaneous popularity which is justified by its dramatic strength and masterful portrayal of strong and beautiful characters acting under stress of the complex influences of the American Revolution.

The elusive vital spirit of the times pervades the book with a fine subtlety. One lives for the hour in the days of our nascent nation. The compelling interest of the story keeps the reader in finger touch with its characters, and causes him to follow with acute attention the narrative as it falls largely from the lips of a tory officer.

"Philip Winwood" is for sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta.

# FAST TRAIN DROPS INTO A DITCH NEAR ATLANTA

## Entire Southern Train Crew and Many Passengers Are Missing.

Passenger train No. 7, on the Southern road, due in Atlanta at 9:45 p. m., ran into a washout last night shortly after 10 o'clock one mile and a half north of McDonough, which is twenty miles south of Atlanta, and the entire crew, except the flagman, were wiped out of existence.

The train left Macon on schedule time last night. It was made up of an engine, No. 884, and three cars. The car next to the engine was a combination affair, part of it being used for baggage and part of it for passengers. The next coach was a first-class passenger coach, while the third one was a Pullman car.

Engineer Sullivan, of Atlanta, with Fireman Byrd, a negro, were on the engine, while Conductor Barclay was in charge of the train.

### Plunged Into Washout.

The run from Macon to McDonough was made in a heavy storm which had been prevailing all night. At McDonough the usual stop was made, and then the train pulled out for Atlanta. One mile and a half north of McDonough was a culvert which had stood the storms for many years. Either a cloudburst or the heavy rush of the waters after dark last night washed away quite a section, leaving an immense gap. The train rushing along plunged wildly into this gap and in a second the tender was piled upon the engine and the cars upon cars in an inextricable mass. The terrible crash extinguished the lights and when those who had escaped with their lives gained their feet they were unable to tell what had transpired. In a few seconds, however, a few cool heads discovered that the train had gone into a ditch and that the living had enough to do to care for those dying and dead about them.

The flagman was hurriedly sent back to McDonough and Superintendent Jones, at his home in Macon, was notified of the disaster. A relief train with physicians was quickly on its way to McDonough, while the people of that village and the farmers near the scene of the wreck turned out to do what they could for the victims. The darkness, with the heavy rain, prevented any extended relief work for hours. In the meantime those who could be removed were cared for at the farmhouses near by.

### Only Seven Survivors Known.

Train No. 7 always runs light, and from the best information obtainable, last night there were not more than eighteen or twenty persons, including passengers and crew, on it. So far eight persons have been rescued who are unhurt. It will be impossible before daylight to ascertain the number of killed and the wounded who so far have not been removed. So far the known dead are:

**Engineer Sullivan, of Atlanta.**

**Fireman Byrd, of Atlanta.**

**Captain Wood.**

Superintendent Jones caused the train dispatcher at McDonough to make a list of those who had been rescued, and that list at an early hour this morning was composed of the following:

PROFESSOR ROHR, Baltimore.
WALTER HOPE, Atlanta.
MISS MARY D. MERRITT, Boston.
HAROLD ALDEN, Boston.
A. B. FLYNN, Atlanta.
MR. SHIPPER, Tennessee.
V. E. MACK, Chattanooga, and
The sleeping car porter.

Immediately after the cars went down fire began to spread among them and what destruction the fall did not accomplish the flames about completed.

Superintendent Jones, in speaking of the wreck this morning, said:

"I cannot explain it. The track at that point has been a section of our best roadbed, and the only explanation that I can give is a cloudburst or the heavy rains of the past few days. The track was all right a few hours before, because the passage of heavy trains would prove that."

# ENGLAND INVOLVED IN DIVERSE ISSUES

### Relief of Admiral Seymour the One Absorbing Topic.

### ALL EYES ARE NOW ON CHINA

**Death of Russian Minister Causes No Sorrow in Great Britain.**

### HE PREVENTED WARMER FRIENDSHIP

**Great Britain and Russia Were Held Apart, It Is Said, by Count Muravieff.**

London, June 23.—Never at any time in her history has Great Britain been involved in so many diverse issues that vitally affect the future of her empire. And, though there are still at stake in South Africa military, territorial and financial considerations that in their magnitude have scarcely been exceeded during the century, Great Britain is no exception to the rest of Europe in being wrought up to a pitch of intense anxiety and anticipation, to the exclusion of every other topic, by the drama now being enacted in the far east. In the excitement of the moment, the relief of Mafeking seems a little thing compared with the relief of Vice Admiral Seymour and the international forces.

Spion kop, Paardeburg and Colenso sink into insignificance compared with the spectacle presented by the land and sea forces of the six greatest powers in the world fighting side by side against a common enemy. With a keen sense of the relative proportion of things Great Britain quickly turned her eyes to China, not so much, perhaps, on immediate developments as upon the possibility of the epoch making war of wars which may arise out of the present crisis.

The death of Count Muravieff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, evoked no canting obituary or expressions of regret here, for the British press, in spite of the equanimity of the foreign office, was unanimous in realizing the gravity of the present turn of affairs. To quote a staid and humane weekly, "the death of Russia's minister removes an obstacle to the cordiality between Russia and England," and though this summarizes the comment of the leading papers, there is little hope expressed that Russia's aggressive policy toward China will be much modified. Apart from the material view of the result of Count Muravieff's death, it is generally referred to as one of the most pathetic happenings in political careers, for, according to the dead man's critics, he seemed, owing to the crisis in China, on the verge of accomplishing the object to which he had devoted his life.

Lord Loche's death, almost coinciding with Count Muraveiff's, also removes one whose name was much connected with matters in the far east. Before he became a colonial governor Lord Loche assisted in the negotiations which resulted in the treaty of Tien Tsin in 1860 and only escaped execution at the hands of the Chinese emperor by fifteen minutes grace. Like Muraveiff, he was struck down when the dream of his lifetime seemed about to be realized. In his case it was British federation over the whole of south Africa.

Lord Salisbury's entreaty this week to the missionaries not to have themselves murdered is one more instance of his uncommon frankness, or, as it is referred to, "his thinking aloud phase." Among the secular press the premier's remarks will meet the approbation of their sound common sense, but it will not add church votes to the conservative party at the next general election, which, by the way, is still further prepared on account of the Chinese touble.

Great Britain's army in south Africa is slowly accomplishing the work of pacification. The smoldering embers of what once was fierce resistance occasionally flare up, but the hard fighting seems to be practically over. The British military progress in south Africa is scarcely more interesting now than the Yangste river colony during the last two months.

The Transvaal annexation proclamation is soon expected. Reports indicate that the Boers are rapidly realizing the futility of a struggle when opposed to such an overwhelming force.

One of the most noticeable features of the week in south Africa was Lord Roberts's abandonment of humane measures toward the Boers which he had so long persisted in, despite the criticism of the British colonists and many officers. The stern vengeance that now will be visited not only on those who give the Boers passive assistance, but on those who, after surrender, fail to assist the British arms, savors more of General Kitchener than of "Bobs."

Kumassi still awaits relief. Governor Hodgson is expected to hold out, but even after the siege ends little can be done to subdue the natives until the rains are over. In December a punitive expedition, with a corps of white troops, will probably be sent. The mortality among the officers of Colonel Willcock's staff shows how useless it would be to send many white troops until then. The khedive's unfortunate illness has robbed London of much of the expected festivities and in some respects has made the visit somewhat of a fizzle. Some such stimulus to trade is badly needed as, in spite of the efforts of the royalties, the season is dull in the extreme.

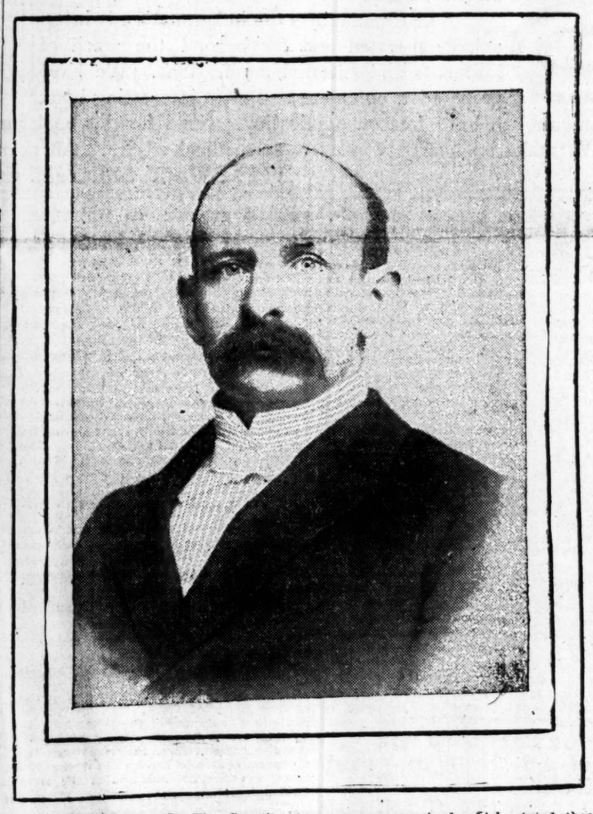
The course of lectures being delivered by ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, of Boston, before the London School of Economics of Political Science, is well attended.

Colonel Carey Sanger, United States army, who is collecting facts regarding the South African war for the United States war department, is completing his report on Great Britain's volunteer organization. Colonel Sanger entertained this week at dinner Lord Wolsely, commander-in-chief of the British forces; George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary of the British war office; Joseph H. Choate and other prominent persons.

By publicly sneering at the critics of Joseph Chamberlain's federation ideas, the earl of Beauchamp, the governor of New South Wales, has got himself into hot water with the Australian delegates and may be recalled. Delegate Kingston writes to The Times demanding that he be officially called down, while Sir Philip Oakley Frys, the agent general for Tasmania, in London, publicly refers to the peer as a "foolish young man with a swollen head."

The London trades council is determined not to be identified with the gift of a Ruskin hall to America. They declare they know nothing about it; deny that funds are being subscribed by English trades unionists and are issuing a circular warning to the labor organizations against an appeal for subscriptions. The American unions have been similarly communicated with. A correspondent of The Chronicle avers that the money has not been subscribed, but was merely announced as a bait for further subscription and decries what is alleged to be "Vrooman's attempt to voice the aspirations of British democracy."

# DR. W. B. STRADLEY DEAD; FUNERAL OCCURS MONDAY



A telegram received by The Constitution at 2 o'clock this morning from Mrs. W. B. Stradley announced the death of her husband late last night at Hiawassee, Tenn., where he has been ill for several weeks.

Dr. Stradley's death was not unexpected. Several days ago a dispatch was received in Atlanta giving meager details of his serious illness and asking that a physician be sent to Hiawassee at once. Dr. C. D. Hurt went to the bedside of the stricken man and did all in his power to aid him. It was seen that Dr. Stradley could not live, and additional telegrams were received which stated that his death was only a matter of a few days at the very most.

Dr. Stradley was one of the best known Methodist ministers in Atlanta. For a number of years he had been pastor of Trinity church and was greatly beloved by the members of his congregation. He leaves a wife and children.

The telegram from Mrs. Stradley, aside from stating the fact of her husband's death, simply mentioned that the funeral would take place Monday.

Dr. Stradley's death came as the result of a stroke of paralysis.

### ARREST OF GORDON HOLMES.

**Negro Wanted in Atlanta for Murder of Tobe Smith.**

Birmingham, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—Gordon Holmes, colored, wanted in Atlanta for the murder of Tobe Smith, was arrested here tonight by Officers Bodeker and Disharoon.

### MESSAGE FROM VON KETTELER.

**Detroit Has a Telegram by the Way of Berlin.**

Washington, June 23.—The news of the safety of Baron von Ketteler, German minister to China and his family, was tonight corroborated by a message received here from H. B. Ledyard, of Detroit, whose daughter is the wife of Baron von Ketteler. The message stated that a cablegram had been received via Berlin stating that his daughter and her husband were both safe.

This information, as well as other news similar in character, has had a reassuring effect upon the president and his advisers, and they are now inclined to regard the situation at Pekin as less serious than at first reported.

### WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING

**Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.**

Last Sunday afternoon the Young Men's Christian Association hall of the colored men was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear Dr. J. W. E. Bowen. But he was unable to be present on account of sickness. However, he will speak for the members and visitors of the association Sunday, July 8th, at 5 o'clock.

This afternoon at the usual hour the regular monthly experience meeting will be held, Rev. Bibbs, of Dones street, will have charge of the meeting. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. Last Sunday able addresses were delivered by Deacon McGhee, Professor Davis and others.

Crystal lodge of A. F. & A. Masons will hold its regular communication on tomorrow night. There will be work in the second degree.

The past chancellor's grand representatives and delegates to the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias, which is to convene in Valdosta July 2d, will hold a half hour's meeting at their hall on Broad street this afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp. This will be the last meeting of the delegation before leaving for Valdosta.

Rosa Waters, one of the city school teachers, is in Wilmington, N. C., spending some time with her parents. Her father, Rev. J. C. Waters, D.D., is pastor of St. Stephen's African Methodist Episcopal church, the largest and most beautifully finished church of that connection in the state.

The Peabody institute at Newnan, in charge of Mrs. Alice Dugged Cary, has been one of the best and most profitable of the season to those who attended. Among those who lectured there was Professor Booker T. Washington. These institutes are doing much good both for the teachers and the pupils.

A visit to Spellman seminary will show many improvements going on. This is the result of a recent donation to the school of something more than $150,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. God will always fill the stores of such a man or woman.

They are grading the grounds and are using student labor; they have taken down the old heating plant and will erect a new and larger one which will furnish both heat and electric lights not only for Spellman seminary, but for the Atlanta Baptist college also. They are remodeling Rockefeller hall and removing all of those long rows of old frame buildings and will replace them with fine brick buildings. They have purchased most of the property, in the vicinity and have turned Leonard street to the right of the school and have taken in their property with a beautiful iron fence. There is another part of this work which will be spoken of later.

The song service, held at Bethel church every Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock under the direction of Dr. I. R. Porter is growing in interest every Sabbath. It is largely attended and is, indeed, instructive to all who attend. Every effort possible is being put forth to reach and save the young people. This song service is one of the methods used and I truly hope it will be a success along that line.

The colored people need in this city, Atlanta, a hospital, a public library and a hall for the Young Men's Christian Association. These are three of the things that are absolutely necessary.

We have not enough space at the Grady hospital for the worthy cases found. Besides we need a place to perform our operations. The colored physicians and surgeons are performing a great many delicate major and minor operations now, all of which have been successful. If we had a hospital we could do much more of this work.

The next thing needed is a public library. We talk about ignorance and crime among these people, but the wonder to me is that there is not more than there is. When we think of the fact that these people have not had access to a single public library, a single free book, in thirty-nine years we must acknowledge that they have done well.

The next thing we need is a Young Men's Christian Association hall for colored men. This organization is a power for good among men. It develops them physically, mentally and morally. It makes them lovers of home, family and country.

These three things are needed badly by the colored citizens of Atlanta. For thirty-nine years they have been cut off from these things that are most needful. These people have done well with what they have had in hand to work with. The present age demands something else besides churches; it calls for homes, reformations, kindergartens, public libraries, good hospitals, Young Men's Christian Association halls, etc. Give these people the benefit of these things for fifty years and a most wonderful change will be enacted.

I have no faith in the Christianity of the person who is forever complaining about the condition of the colored people and never offers a prayer, speaks a word, writes a line or gives a penny to help them better their condition.

Where is the Christian—I mean the true Christian—man or woman, who is so deeply interested in God's work that will step boldly to the front and give a Young Men's Christian Association hall, a hospital or kindergarten. Build a monument to your name or to the name of some beloved one in your family by doing something for the needy at your doors. Don't send it all to China, India, Africa and other such places. Spend a part of the money here among the people we have got to live with as long as we live. This long range Christianity and charity do not bring in good and profitable returns after all—China for example. Those people do not want our Christianity and it seems to me wrong to spend millions of money and perhaps many lives in trying to force it on them while there are millions at our doors begging for this Christianity and to whom we could give it with far less expense and no loss of life. But some people like to over-do the thing or like to appear to be doing more than they really are doing. I am of the firm opinion that the man or woman that goes to Africa, India, China or Japan to do mission work will not receive the reward that the man or woman will receive that teaches a little Sunday school of poor, ragged, needy colored children in their own country and almost at their very doors.

Instead of trying to force their opinions into the heads of those who don't want it and trying to revolutionize a whole continent, they would do far more if they would go into some of the dives, allies and dens at their back lots and try to revolutionize them and give the people there the bread of life who want it and are willing to take it. Charity begins or should begin at home.

Dr. W. T. Smith, of Greenville, S. C., was in the city this week. He came with Oswald Thompson, who comes to visit the surgical insutute of this city. The doctor says the colored people of Greenville are doing well. The town is on the boom and the colored people are doing their part to help make not only the city, but the whole community a success. The race has good churches, schools, many business enterprises, one nice drug store, the proprietor of which is J. W. Satterwhite, Ph.G. There are three physicians, Dr. W. T. Smith and Dr. Anna Grier, a female graduate of the Woman's Medical college in Philadiphia, and another physician who has recently come to the city. Dr. Smith says the races are on the best and most friendly terms.

The Sunday night services at the First Congregational church are growing in interest. The pastor, Rev. H. H. Proctor, is delivering a series of sermons on "The Life Within." Tonight he will preach on character. The services will last just one hour, half of this time will be devoted to song service.

H. R. BUTLER.

### WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE

**What Becomes of the Patient?**

Doctors have their hobbies as well as other people and in the treatment of disease often carry them too far for the patient's good. For instance in the treatment of indigestion or dyspepsia many doctors give bismuth and nothing else, others rely on pepsin to bring their patients through, still another doctor treats stomach troubles with the various vegetable essences and fruit salts.

Now one or the other of these excellent remedies becomes a hobby with the doctor who has had most success with the particular one in question, because all of them are first-class remedies for indigestion and dyspepsia, but not one of them alone is so good as a combination of all of them, such as is found in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which contains not only vegetable essences and fruit salts, but also the freshest, purest pepsin and bismuth, making altogether a remedy unsurpassed for every form of indigestion, sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, belching of gas, distress after eating, sleeplessness, headaches, etc.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a secret patent nostrum, but you can see for yourself what it is and knowing this, its success as a dyspepsia cure is not suprising. All druggists recommend and sell them at 50 cents.

### Tallahassee Southeastern Sold.

Tallahassee, June 23.—Information has reached here that the Louisville and Nashville railroad has bought the Tallahassee Southeastern road and will complete it to some deep water port on the gulf coast in south Florida. The purchased line is already completed twenty-one mile from this city.


# This Is the Tonic You Need

Major Robert L. Longstreet, son of the famous Confederate General, James Longstreet, served in the late war with Spain. Major Longstreet was in Cuba for five months and there contracted the pernicious malarial fever. He found it very necessary to have a good strengthening tonic. He began using Peruna and writes the following letter in regard to it:

**Washington, D. C.**
**The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.;**
**Gentlemen:—"I have taken Peruna as a tonic since my return from Cuban climate and find it excellent."**
**Robert L. Longstreet.**

As summer approaches the north pole becomes more tilted towards the sun which brings the sun more directly overhead. The rays becoming more perpendicular, are highly charged with electrical power. This new relation between the earth and the sun produces a class of physical disorders peculiar to early summer.

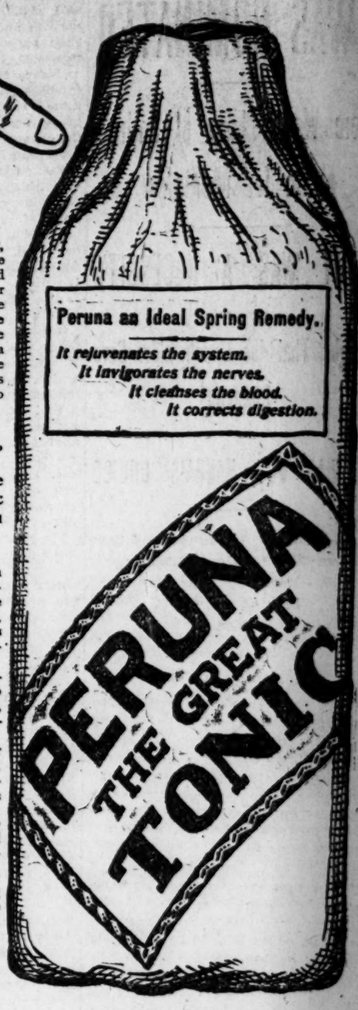
The symptoms are quite unlike in different cases; but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, run down feelings, combined with a more or less heavy, stupid, listless mental condition.

Relish for food and the ability to digest food seem to be lost. Skin eruptions, sallow complexion, biliousness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season. Life is a burden, business a dread, pleasure a mockery, friends a bore, and social privileges a tedious round of disagreeable tasks.

Peruna so exactly meets all these conditions that the demand is so great for this remedy at this season of the year, that it is nearly impossible to supply it. Car loads of Peruna are shipped North, South, East and West, to meet the ever-increasing demand of the people for it. It never fails to bring immediate relief.

**Mrs. T. Pelton, 562 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Peruna has done wonders for me. It has cured my headache and palpitation of the heart; has built up my whole system. I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all sufferers afflicted with catarrh. My mother is never without Peruna. When one is tired and generally out of sorts, if Peruna is taken it immediately removes that tired feeling."**

Mr. John F. Schmidt, of Carthage, Ohio, says: "Peruna has saved my life. For five years the best doctors had pronounced me incurable. I suffered with a complication of diseases—palpitation of the heart, nervousness, weakness and dyspepsia. A few bottles of Peruna cured me. Peruna cannot be beaten as a tonic. I have gained forty pounds since taking Peruna." In a later letter he says: "I am in the best of health since I have taken Peruna. I weigh 185 pounds, but I will never be without Peruna in the house." "Summer Catarrh," a book written by Dr. Hartman on the catarrhal diseases peculiar to summer, sent by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.




# When the Weather Clears

You'll be anxious to get into those new Summer clothes you've been promising yourself—best time to buy is right now.

Of course you know that the best place to buy is at this store.

Those light weight suits of Serge, Scotch Mixtures and new English Suitings that we show are the handsomest clothes for men's summer wear that we've seen, and they are priced just right—you could not ask a cent off the price when you examine the quality.

Air Guns FREE with $3.00 purchases in Boys' Department.

**New line of Bathing Suits for Men and Boys.**

## Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

# MEN

Cured While You Sleep In 15 Days.

C. J. Carter, M. D. L. L. D. Pres't St. James Association.

**"Gran-Solvent" dissolves Stricture like snow beneath the sun, reduces ENLARGED PROSTATE, and strengthens the Seminal Ducts, stopping drains and emissions IN FIFTEEN DAYS.**

**No drugs to ruin the stomach, but a direct local and positive application to the entire Urethal Tract.**

**GRAN-SOLVENT** is the wonder of the century. Discovered by the Chemist Fabrion, it quickly interested the great Scientist and Physician, Erdman, who developed it and proclaimed that marvelous action in Urethal Ailments which electrified the world.

*At an enormous expense DR. C. J. CARTER outstripped all competitors and secured exclusive control on the Western Continent for the ST. JAMES ASSOCIATION.*

Gran-Solvent is not a liquid. It is prepared in the form of Crayons or Pencils, smooth and flexible, and so narrow as to pass the closest Stricture.

**Every Man Should Know Himself.**

The venerable Dr. C. J. Carter, President of the St. James Association, has prepared at great expense an exhaustive illustrated Treatise upon the male system, which the association will send to any male applicant **FREE!**

St. James Association,

55 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio


### McKINLEY WILL TAKE A BATH.

**President's Home in Canton Is Being Fitted Up.**

Canton, O., June 23.—The president's household goods have arrived and his residence here will be fitted up at once. The bathtub presented him by Pennsylvania workmen in 1896 has been placed in the house. The residence has been painted a dark lead color with white trimmings.

Eloquence, wit and music—Marietta chautauqua.

### WILL SEND TROOPS AWAY NOW.

**Wood Doesn't Think Cuba Needs So Many Soldiers.**

Havana, June 23.—Now that the elections are over, General Wood will recommend the removal of an infantry regiment from the island, probably the Second. Cavalry is needed in the event of any trouble occurring, which is unlikely. But General Wood feels, as he has for over a year, that the troops could be reduced, by removing almost the entire infantry except in places where they can be used mounted, as in the Santiago province. The removal of the troops as proposed inspires the Cubans with a feeling of contentment and confidence in the joint resolution of congress. They appear to believe that each removal means another step towards Cuba's freedom.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow left on board the Mexico. He expects to have to return in about a month.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### Mrs. Annie Banton, Cartersville, Ga.

Cartersville, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—After an illness of several weeks, Mrs. Annie Banton died here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. She was the wife of Mr. John R. Banton, a well known traveling man, and was formerly Miss Annie Stansell, daughter of the late Colonel Matthew R. Stansell. She possessed many noble qualities and was very popular. She leaves, besides her husband, three small children.

### CROKER IS READY FOR WORK.

**Tammany Leader Is at Home and Far from Encouraging.**

New York, June 23.—Richard Croker arrived from England today on board the Cunard Line steamer Lucania. He says that he is in the best of health and that he is ready to take a very active part in the coming national campaign.

Mr. Croker, when questioned upon the subject of the relations of the American Ice Company with certain high city officials and his ownership of ice stock, said: "There is no secret about the matter. I told Mr. Moss about it before the Mazet investigation. It was Philadelphia stock which I bought two years before the ice trust was formed. I don't care to say now whether I still hold it or not."

Upon matters pertaining to the national campaign, Mr. Croker said that with Roosevelt as McKinley's running mate, we should have "San Juan hill all over again." He said that he was going to Kansas city as a delegate. It looked, he said, as if Bryan would be the democratic nominee for president.

Mr. Croker was asked whether he thought Comptroller Coler would make a good vice presidential candidate or a stronger candidate for governor, but he said that he could not answer that.

Mr. Croker said in their trust plank the republicans were simply straddling the matter.

"They cannot take that plank away from the democrats," he said.

Best in the south—the Marietta chautauqua.

### Got Ten Years in Penitentiary.

Anniston, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—In the city court today Jeff Rountree, a well-known farmer of near Piedmont, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Rountree shot and killed Jim Richards, a young white man, who worked for and boarded with him, several months ago, but claimed that he did it in self-defense.


# PILES, FISTULA, RUPTURE

### STRICTURE AND VARICOCELE.

**Cure guaranteed by painless method. No detention from business while being treated. Have been in Atlanta 20 years and am responsible professionally, financially and individually. Consultation free. Come in and let's talk it over. Refer to best business men in city. Telephone 228 and 1648. Hours 9 to 5.**

DR. TUCKER,
16 North Broad Street.

# WHY ROOSEVELT WAS NOMINATED

## There Was a Lack of Enthusiasm for McKinley.

## TEDDY WAS A NECESSITY

## Thought That the Rough Rider Gave Strength.

## HE WAS NOT HANNA'S CHOICE

**Mark, However, Is Shrewd and Saw There Was No Use in Fighting It—Roosevelt Was the Star of the Occasion.**

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, June 23.—(Special.)—The nomination of Roosevelt is undoubtedly the best the republicans from their standpoint could have made. Roosevelt will not strengthen the ticket particularly in the east, where the business elements wanted a more conservative man, but his name will add strength in the west, where they want something to howl over. The Kansas delegates, when they announced that they proposed to present his name whether he wanted it or not, told him they were perfectly selfish in their position because they believed he would add 10,000 votes in their state.

The strength which Roosevelt adds to the ticket is found in the element of enthusiasm which any other combination would have lacked. So far as the leaders are concerned—the men who were chiefly instrumental in putting him in—this was not the consideration which moved them; but it is undeniably true that he gives the republican masses an opportunity to enthuse which they would not have had otherwise.

Even in his own convention it was apparent that there was no enthusiasm for McKinley. Certainly, therefore, there could have been no particular cause for the boys to whoop it up for "McKinley and Bliss," or "McKinley and Long" had either of those conservative gentlemen been put on the ticket. The crowds that heard Mr. Dolliver in case he had been the vice presidential nominee might have grown enthusiastic over him, because he is a good campaign talker, but the Dolliver name would have meant nothing to the great masses of the people.

Out west, where they love the dramatic and know very little about Roosevelt, his cow boy record will be a strong card and his nomination adds a new element with which the democrats will have to reckon.

**The Platt and Quay Part of It.**

Of course Platt and Quay were perfectly selfish in the part they played in bringing about the Roosevelt nomination. They care nothing whatever for Roosevelt, but they found conditions which played directly into their hands and being true politicians, they took advantage of these conditions.

There is nothing more silly, in my opinion, than the effort on the part of a few administration organs to make it appear that Hanna dictated that nomination. The fact is Hanna acquiesced in the nomination only after he found it was utterly impossible to bring about any other. Then he was for harmony on Platt and Quay lines just as the man who is sand-bagged is willing to give up his purse and harmonize with the highwayman who tells him it is a question of his money or his life. Hanna and his administration lieutenants found it was impossible for them to choose any other man than Roosevelt, or to prevent his nomination unless the president himself would come out and say he must not be nominated. They found that this was not only impracticable but impossible, and realizing that the situation—especially after Quay had put in his anti-south resolution—bade fair to produce complications which might injure the party's chances, they promptly fell into line.

**Served Its Purpose.**

When Quay was asked why he had withdrawn his proposition, he smiled and said, significantly, that it had served its purpose and he did not care to press it. That purpose on the part of Quay was two-fold. His resolution acted as notice to Hanna that he would have all sorts of trouble on his hands if he did not promptly come to terms on the vice presidential proposition; and then, too, it gave Quay the opportunity to figure in the convention proceedings in a way that brought out these enthusiastic demonstrations over him, which served notice upon Hanna and the administration that he is still very much alive.

It was a sort of a club in Quay's hands used skillfully in forcing the vice presidential situation to a head and in bringing the results which gave all sorts of credit to the Pennsylvania boss and to his New York side partner.

I have never pretended to say that Quay and Platt produced the conditions which brought about Roosevelt's nomination, but they took advantage of the conditions and everything played into their hands. Next to Roosevelt himself, they got more out of the convention than anybody else. So far as practical results are concerned, Platt wins all along the line. He knocked out Bliss, he gets Roosevelt out of Albany, and he gets the greatest share of credit for securing Roosevelt's nomination.

The reform element in New York, which has always been back of Roosevelt, is undoubtedly very sore. Frederick Holls, whom McKinley appointed secretary of the American end of The Hague peace conference, voiced the sentiments of these people when he declared to Chairman Burton, of the Kansas delegation, that the nomination of Roosevelt for the vice presidency "could only be regarded as a victory for the New York machine," and "would be resented by the large element of independents in New York, who have always given Roosevelt his greatest strength and who elected him governor." Those people, he said, could not be expected to support the republican ticket with Roosevelt the nominee for the vice presidency, and some republican machine man the nominee for governor. Whatever might be the sentiment outside of New York, said Mr. Holls, the opinion in New York would be that Roosevelt had been shelved by Platt in order to give the republican organization complete sway at Albany.

**Great Grandstand Play.**

As for Roosevelt himself, he was clearly between the devil and the deep sea.

While a great many republicans, and a great many of his closest friends, like Lodge, of Massachusetts, have all the time wanted him as the vice presidential nominee, he himself has been sincere in his desire to escape that particular pitfall. He knows that in all human probability, election to the vice presidency will mean his political death. But at the same time he was very keen indeed to get out of the situation all he possibly could.

There is no man before the footlights who loves notoriety better than does this same Roosevelt. He is a grandstand player, par excellence. When General Sewell, the Pennsylvania railroad senator from New Jersey, who is one of the closest advisers of Hanna, went to him and asked him if he was in earnest in saying that he did not want this office, Roosevelt replied with great emphasis that he was.

"Then why did you come here, and why don't you go home," asked General Sewell bluntly.

Roosevelt stammered and said something about having been sent here by the New York republicans to perform a duty and that he felt it incumbent upon him to remain and do what he had been told to do.

Of course if he had been altogether sincere in his declaration that he did not want all of the deification which he was receiving, he could have staid away or he could have gone. He did want it all the time. He played the grand stand game at every turn.

**Lost No Tricks.**

He handled himself as the star of the occasion and lost absolutely no tricks. He jumped into the convention hall the first day just at the time when he could attract the attention of the crowd, and on the last day after his nomination had been assured by the rather unexpected capitulation of Mr. Hanna, he waited until the crowd had assembled before he put in his appearance, and then ran down the center aisle to New York's place, dodging here and there through the crowd in a way that he could best attract the greatest attention. Presumably, he was trying to escape attention but in reality he played the thing for all it was worth. I believe he was sincere in the desire to escape the vice presidential nomination, coming in any ordinary or perfunctory way, but he is too great a lover of the dramatic where he himself is involved to forego the temptation of accepting to the full everything that was coming to him in the way of adulation and applause.

There never was a minute when it was at all probable that Roosevelt could be switched into first place. Some of the observers seemed to think so—seemed to think that Hanna's surrender was inspired, to some slight degree at least, by fear that the convention would be stampeded in such a way as to put McKinley entirely in the back ground—but such thoughts could never have entered Senator Hanna's head. There were a few delegates who would have been willing to go even that length, but they were simply individual men who had no influence whatever and who could not under any possibility have even had their votes recorded, so tightly were they bound up by the unit rule. Hanna did fear, however, that if the administration should say that Roosevent should not be nominated, such action would create animosities which would greatly jeopardize the success of the ticket.

**Timmy Was Lonely.**

After it was all over, the loneliest figure in the crowd was that of Timothy Woodruff. Woodruff could never have entertained a thought that he would be nominated, and he got all he possibly could out of the situation when the New York delegation put through its bluff of deciding to vote for him. He must have seen even then, however, that he was being used merely as a stalking horse. For the New York votes to go to Woodruff was the best possible play from the Platt-Roosevelt standpoint. The logical result of this play materialized the next day when Hanna, seeing that he had no further ground upon which to base his opposition to Roosevelt, suddenly capitulated.

To many people this Hanna capitulation came as a surprise. After the New York delegation had acted it was perfectly apparent that Roosevelt's nomination was as likely as it had been at any time before, but it looked as if there would be no further withdrawal of candidates and that the stampede act would be carried through. That night it was seen that the fact that New York had announced for somebody else would have the effect of making Roosevelt apparently the candidate of the west and not of Mr. Platt, and it would be all the easier for the individual delegations who wanted to vote for the Rough Rider to assert themselves.

That was the situation Tuesday night. Wednesday night, after he had had a day to study the situation and after the president, talking with Mr. Dawes, had declined positively to come out openly against Roosevelt, Mr. Hanna came to realize that nothing he could do could prevent the inevitable result; and being threatened by the Quay fight, which might shear him of his southern contingent in the future, he suddenly ran up the white flag, pulled Dolliver, Long and all the rest of them out and succumbed to the inevitable.

**Hunter**

This trade-mark title represents The American Gentleman's Whiskey — The Purest type of the Purest.

*10 Years Old. Rich Flavor.*

**Hunter Baltimore Rye**

is a perfect stimulant which cheers and comforts.

For sale at all first-class Cafes.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.


# BOERS CAPTURE 2,000 MAIL BAGS

## Three Weeks' Accumulation of Letters Seized by Transvaalers.

## FORTUNE IN STAMPS TAKEN

**Jameson Now Talks About That Raid Back in the Eighties.**

## RACE FEELING HAD EXISTED ALWAYS

**War News from South Africa Was Decidedly Scarce in England Yesterday.**

London, June 24.—There was almost a total absence of war news from South Africa last night and the telegrams received lack interest and fail to add to the facts already known.

According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, it seems that in the recent fight at Zand river the Boers captured 2,000 mail bags, containing a three weeks' accumulation of letters for Lord Roberts's army, and £4,000 worth of stamps intended for the use of the troops.

At Kimberley, Friday evening, Dr. Jameson addressed the electors. He sketched the position of the rand at the time of the raid, emphasizing the discontent of the working classes who were groaning under grievances and were ripe for revolt. He denied that the raid caused racial troubles, induced the Boers to arm, or hampered the imperial government. Race feeling, he continued, had always existed and armament already had been commenced by the Transvaal government whilse the imperial government did not irtend to take effective steps to redress the Uitlanders' grievances.

This is the first time that Dr. Jameson has broken the silence on the subject of the raid.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

## COMMITTEE WILL GO NORTH.

**Southern Cotton Spinners' Association Are at Work.**

Charlotte, N. C., June 23.—A committee of five representing the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association will make a visit to the principal northern cities about July 4th to carry out instructions of the board of governors by "Considering the advisability of establishing business houses in the principal cities, under the management of the members of the association, for the purpose of handling their production and thus to do away with the necessity of the middle man who at present not only handles the productions of the mills, but fixes the prices and makes contracts."

Dr. J. H. McAden, president of the association, has under advisement the selection of the gentlemen to compose the committee, who will be well known and representative mill men. Their journey to the north for the purpose named is significent and doubtless will have important consequences.

Has few equals—the Marietta chautauqua.

## SENATOR HANNA AT HOME.

**Ohio Man Declares He Did Not Make Terms with Quay.**

Cleveland, O., June 23.—Senator Hanna arrived home at noon from Philadelphia. He was driven directly from the station to his office, where he spent half an hour looking over his mail and attending to business affairs. Mr. Hanna denied emphatically that he had been compelled to make terms with Messrs. Platt and Quay, and added that if there had been any fight won it resulted in his favor. Mr. Hanna said that President McKinley would make no speeches during the campaign except perhaps a few brief talks to visiting delegations at his home in Canton, where the chief executive will spend his vacation. Governor Rosevelt, the senator said, would probably take the stump during the campaign and deliver a number of speeches.

## HAND SHAKING FOR McKINLEY.

**Returning Delegates Fill the White House All Day.**

Washington, June 23.—Home-going republican delegates filled the white house today. They came in singly and in pairs and in whole state delegations. Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Iowa, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Florida and South Carolina were represented in the day's callers. The president shook hands with them all and extended his thanks for their congratulations.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

## LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

**MacArthur Sends Names of Soldiers Who Were Slain.**

Washington, June 23.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur:

"Manila, June 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: Detachment four officers, 10 men, Fortieth volunteer infantry, Captain Miller commanding, left Tagayan June 13th on reconnoissance up Tagayan river in morning; ambushed by insurgents in strong position; fifty men sent to re-enforce from Tagayan. Could not take position and troops withdrew to coast post. Our loss in killed: Company H, Robert R. Coles, John H. Haywood, Fred Holloway, John T. Pelham, Frank Salisbury; company H, Corporal Jesse G. Moody, Michael J. McQuick.

"Wounded—Company I, Captain Walter B. Elliott, slight; company H, Captain Thomas Miller, in thigh, slight; Jeff Effig, moderate; James W. Jefferies, slight; Roxie Wheaton, moderate; George Hollarif, slight; Murley Phillips, severe; John W. Smith, severe. Company M, Edwin Williams, severe. Company K, George W. Wells, severe; L. M. Kamters, moderate. Missing, company H, Sergeant William Northcross. Full details report not received. MacARTHUR."

Splendid programme—the Marietta chautauqua.


# Summer Rheumatism

The general opinion is that Rheumatism is strictly a winter disease, and that as the warm weather comes on the pains vanish, but those who have experienced its tortures during mid-summer know better.

Rheumatism is caused by the absorption of acid poisons into the blood, which when eliminated through the skin cause Eczema and many other irritating, itching troubles. But when from any cause the pores of the skin are suddenly closed, then these acid poisons are forced back into the circulation and penetrate the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense and excruciating pains; the muscles contract, the joints swell, and it frequently happens that the limbs are permanently stiffened and fingers and toes distorted as a result of this terrible disease. The attack may be as sudden as it is severe, and it is called in this stage Acute, but when from neglect or improper treatment it becomes chronic, then the pains, while not so severe or sharp, are continuous, often shifting from one part of the body to another; they become worse as you grow older, and will eventually render you helpless and miserable.

**EVERY BONE ACHES—EVERY NERVE STINGS.**

In the summer, when the circulation is more rapid and the skin most active is the best time to get rid of Rheumatism, for S. S. S. can then more quickly and effectively reach all affected parts and dislodge the irritating substances from the joints and muscles and dissolve and expel the acid poisons still floating in the blood.

**FULL OF OPIATES OR FULL OF PAIN.**

S. S. S. at the same time builds up the general health, tones up the nerves, purifies the blood, stimulates the skin, keeps the system clear of all poisonous accumulations, and thus makes a lasting, permanent cure of Rheumatism. Many of the medicines advertised or prescribed contain potash, mercury and other minerals. These do not cure, but ruin the digestion, destroy the bones and cause the most offensive sores. Other so-called cures contain large quantities of opium in some form, which afford only temporary relief and lead to ruinous habits, and you soon find that when not full of opiates the body is full of pains.

S. S. S. is made exclusively of roots and herbs, and is safe and harmless for old and young.

Don't temporize with Rheumatism; get it out of your blood now. Don't be satisfied with a partial cure; every atom of the poison must be expelled, or the little particles left will reunite and the same influences that brought on the first attack will do so again.

**SSS**

In Rheumatism the inflammation is internal, deep-seated and far beyond the reach of liniments and external applications. We have prepared a complete and most interesting book on Rheumatism, which every sufferer can have free on application. Send for this book and write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for medical advice. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

**INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.**

"A few years ago I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, and for several weeks I was unable to walk. Physicians treated me and I took their medicines faithfully, but received no benefit, my condition growing worse all the time. A friend advised S. S. S. I felt so much better after taking two bottles that I continued it, and in a short while was cured completely, and have never felt the slightest rheumatic pain since.

CHAS. J. SMITH,
2928 Smallman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**NO USE FOR CRUTCHES.**

Mrs. James Kell, of 633 Tenth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes in a letter of recent date, as follows:

"A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated, and was for a long time perfectly helpless. The attack was an unusually severe one and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington City, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescription and I would get well. After having it filled twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair, however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health."


# FRANCE LOSES A STRONG FRIEND

## Death of Muravieff Is Greatly Deplored by the Republic.

## HE DIDN'T LIKE ENGLAND

**Del Casse and the Russian Were Attached to Each Other.**

## ALLIANCE MAY BE BADLY HURT

**Czar Has Sustained a Great Loss in the Death of the Foreign Affairs Minister.**

Paris, June 23.—The sudden death of Count Muravieff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, the strong bulwark of the French-Russian alliance, has caused deep concern among the members of the French official and political world. Count Muravieff was a bitter antagonist of England, and in him France felt that she had an influential friend in the event of difficulties with Great Britain. The cordial relations of the foreign officers of Russia and France, moreover, have not rested on a purely political basis. A great element of strength was found in the personal friendship existing between M. Del Casse, French minister of foreign affairs, and Count Muravieff, and to the former the loss of his friend came as a severe blow. The removal of Count Muravieff from the council of the czar is gravely commented upon by the French press and in the hopes expressed that the policy of Russia will not be affected thereby, one discerns apprehensions lest the foundations of the Franco-Russian alliance should be rudely shaken by the lopping off of one of its strongest roots. M. Del Casse himself, talking with a friend on the subject, set aside those fears, laying stress on the fact that while the personal feelings of Muravieff were of great value in cementing sympathetic accord between the two nations, yet the real foreign minister was the czar and he has given repeated tokens of sincere friendship for France. Therefore, according to M. Del Casse, Frenchmen could regard the political future with perfect serenity.

A warm appreciation of Count Muravieff was expressed to the correspondent of the Associated Press today by Charles Hutchinson and Martin Hyerson, who, with Charles Crane and President W. R. Harper, all of Chicago, recently had an interview with the czar and Count Muravieff.

"America has lost a sincere admirer in Count Muravieff," said Mr. Hutchinson. "We found him a man of great scholarly attainments and unusually conversant with affairs in the United States and with American institutions. It was gratifying to us to learn of his acquaintance of the educational institutions of our country. Our interview with the czar we consider more of a compliment to Mr. Tower's relations toward the Russian court than to ourselves. It left us with a thorough impression that the czar was a man of a strong, progressive mind and although hampered in fulfillment of his ideas by traditions and his deep rooted interests in the aristocracy, yet in the course of time he will undoubtedly reach the goal to which he is working and place his country in the very vanguard of commercial and social progress. We found in the czar none of the cold reserve usually associated with monarchs. He has a frank, candid manner and is kindly of speech."

Speaking of their reception among Russians generally they emphasized the hospitality of the nation and the evident desire to aid foreigners in securing information about their country. Even among the peasant classes there was nothing of that antipathy to aliens so noticeable abroad in many countries.

## MINERS MAY STRIKE IN JULY.

**Operators Say They Cannot Raise Wages.**

Memphis, Tenn., June 23.—A special to The Commercial-Appeal from Birmingham, Ala., says that contrary to general expectations, indications are that the Birmingham district is to witness a general coal miners' strike on July 1st. Such a strike would involve 10,000 miners directly and the closing down of the mines would throw nearly 10,000 other men out of work because such action would compel the furnaces and other large coal consuming industries to cease operations. The state miners' convention has been in session here since Wednesday formulating the miners' demands, including a new wage scale. The details as to the scale have not yet been made public and will not be until after the conference between the miners and operators on Monday next, but it is stated on excellent authority that the miners will demand a higher maximum and minimum basis for mining. The present minimum is 45 cents per ton when pig iron is selling at $8 and the maximum is 55 cents per ton for mining when iron is selling at $10 or over. The miners are now receiving this maximum and the price of iron is on the decline. Leading operators say that it is impossible for them to grant a raise and they even intimate that they may not be able to obtain the old scale.

For Backache use STUART'S GIN and BUCHU.

## TROOPS FORCED TO RETREAT.

**Detachment of the Fortieth Regiment Driven Back by Filipinos.**

Manila, June 23.—A detachment of forty men of the Fortieth regiment, Captain Thomas Miller commanding, left Cagayan de Misamis, island of Mindanao, scouting, June 13th. During the morning of June 14th they encountered a strongly ambushed and entrenched force of the enemy. The Americans' attempts to charge were frustrated by the Filipinos pitfalls and troops. The advance line consequently was under a heavy fire in front and on its flanks, and fell back on Cagayan. The American loss was nine men killed and two officers and ten men wounded.

Without a superior—the Marietta chautauqua.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

## CUBAN TEACHERS ARE COMING.

**Transport Sails with Two Hundred and Fifty Instructors.**

Washington, June 23.—Quartermaster General Ludington received word today of the departure of the transport McPherson from Manzanillo, Cuba, with 250 Cuban teachers bound for Boston by way of the eastern ports of Cuba. This movement marks the beginning of the general movement of about 2,500 teachers from Cuban ports to Boston, where they are to receive a general course of instruction during the summer under the auspices of the Harvard university.

## CARS ARE MOVING IN ST. LOUIS

**Street Car Strike Is Now a Thing of the Past.**

St. Louis, Mo., June 23.—No untoward incident marred the progress of the street car strike today. The Transit Company is augmenting its force of employees and its transportation facilities to such an extent that all semblance of a strike promises to disappear in the near future. The sheriff has begun the reduction of his posses and this warlike feature of the situation will soon be a thing of the past. The numerous reports that have gained currency during the past week that dynamite plots were being hatched were disproved today by the confession of a Transit Company employee. His ambition to shine as a detective and his desire to ingratiate himself in the good graces of the company's officials, accounts for the circulation of the reports and his own undoing.

**Germans Fought Bravely.**

Berlin, June 23.—The report of the commander of the German squadron at Taku has at length arrived. It says:

"The commander of the Iltis was the soul of the engagement. He fought conspicuously and brilliantly. The machinery, boilers, hull and eighteen centimetre guns of the Iltis were not damaged, but the 3.7 guns and upperworks were severely damaged." The conduct of the crew was splendid."

**Fresh Case of Plague.**

Oporto, June 23.—A fresh case of the bubonic plague has been reported here.

Win $25,000. See page 7.


# Democratic National Convention!

**KANSAS CITY, JULY 4th.**

**- - ONE FARE ROUND TRIP - -**

**Rate Open to All. Tickets on Sale July 1st and 2d.**

**THE WESTERN and ATLANTIC R. R.,**

**Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Ry.**

**L. & N. R. R. and Burlington Route**

HAS BEEN SELECTED BY

The Georgia State Delegation and the Young Men's Democratic League OF FULTON COUNTY, AS THE

**—OFFICIAL ROUTE—**

Arrangements have been made for SPECIAL TRAIN, composed of day coaches and elegant Pullman vestibuled buffet sleepers to run through without change,

**LEAVING ATLANTA 8:30 P. M., JULY 1st.**

Those desiring space on this train, call at city or depot Ticket Office or address,

H. F. SMITH, T. M. C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., W. & A. R. R., Atlanta, Ga.

# RAIN, RAIN AND NOTHING BUT RAIN

## Weather Man Gives No Promise of a Let Up.

## WHEAT CROP IS DAMAGED

## Cotton Is In Danger and Fruit Is Badly Injured.

## WEATHER AFFECTS TRUCK GARDENS

**Mr. Marbury Thinks a Few Clear Days Will Straighten Matters Out, but They Are Not Now in Sight—He Talks.**

"God bless the man who first invented sleep," said Sancho Panza; but Forecaster Marbury didn't exactly paraphrase that famous observation, yesterday, when he referred to the man who invented the telephone.

"I am going to rig up a graphophone connection to this telephone for rainy-spell use," said he, putting up the receiver for a moment. His office associates and the newspaper man were laughing at the answers he had just made to a string of solicitous inquiries about the weather.

"With a graphophone at this end of the wire," continued the professor, "I could answer just what nine out of ten want to know, with fluency and dispatch, and the public service would profit by the saving in time, to say nothing of my larynx.

"Now, for instance, a young lady in one of the offices in this building just asked me if I thought it was going to rain.

"One might think some of the questions fired at us were slyly meant to guy as dignified and serious an institution as the government weather bureau, but the questioners do not mean to be humorous. They are in dead earnest."

"What would you think," said one of the clerks, "of an inquiry as to whether the excessive rainfall would have a tendency to lower the water tax in Atlanta?"

The reporter looked dreamily out over the square miles of roofs upon which old Neptune was beating a tattoo, and answered never a word. When he had succeeded in framing an interrogatory that would be neither superficial nor irrelevant, he asked:

"There was considerable rainfall in Atlanta today, wasn't there, professor?"

Professor Marbury, obliging and patient man that he is, then consented to be interviewed.

"What I told you yesterday about cotton holds good today," said he, "but if this downpour continues, I am afraid I won't be able to talk so optimistically. In some places there is actually rain enough to drown out the crop. Where the real harm is being done now is to the wheat crop. In many localities the grain is actually sprouting in the shock, and odder still, in some instances it is sprouting standing in the field. Many fields are so beaten down and tangled up that they can't be harvested if the grain is in fit condition. Of course, where these extreme cases of injury do not exist, there is more or less dust. Altogether, the outlook for wheat within my prognostication jurisdiction, is decidedly gloomy."

"How about truck?"

"Vegetables of all kinds are seriously damaged around the city, and those that are coming in show the effects of the excessive moisture. They are watery—often soggy. Vegetables in that condition are not healthy. The higher prices that are inevitable are not at all gratifying to the consumer, and in the case of the poorer classes who look to the trucker to lessen the cost and improve the condition of living for several months in the year, it will work a hardship. Take berries. I never saw the quality so poor as this season, on account of the deficient sunshine and wetness. The strawberries were insipid and the raspberries and blackberries are sour and lack flavor."

"Will Georgia's big peach crop be badly affected?"

"The early peaches now finding a market in the north are cut off sadly. They rot too quickly to be shipped, and thousands of bushels will not pay for the picking. Indeed, they are rotting on the trees. I do not believe the Elberta peach, which is our mainstay in the fruit line, has been seriously damaged as yet. It will not begin to be marketed till late in July. If we can get a nice stretch of clear, warm weather in a few days, that crop will be safe.

"What are the prospects for a let-up of this long rain?"

"Our forecasts are for but thirty-six hours, and there is nothing encouraging to offer within that time. There will be a continuance of the downpour, with intermittent sunshine. If this month keeps up its rainy record to the end, it will have broken the precipitation record for twenty-two years.

"What is the high-water mark?"

"The rainiest June was in 1884, when 10.73 inches fell. The next rainiest was in 1885, with a record of 8.68. The next, 1896, with 6.66. The average precipitation for the month of June for twenty-two years was four inches; 3.93 inches is normal. The dryest June in all that time was in 1898, when only .89 fell. Last June was way under normal—1.4. The average number of clear days in June for that period was fifteen. There has not been a single clear day thus far this month."

Up to 7 o'clock last night, the hour of taking the amount of rainfall for the preceding twenty-four hours, 1.21 inches had fallen, and a brisk downpour was in progress at the time. The total for the month up to that hour was 6.46. As a week of the month remains, with every probability of indefinite falling weather, June, 1900, will crowd June, 1884, for the wet record.

It was the Poet Longfellow who observed:

"How beautiful is the rain,
After the dust and the heat."

At the present writing, the inspiration of the singer will be lost on Atlantians, who are enjoying an overplus of that beautiful benediction. There are public prayers for rain; why not for a surcease of wetness?


**Life Lengthened by Nature's Cure.**

Go to the Hot Springs of Arkansas and get your system thoroughly cleansed this summer. The United States government owns them and gives a list of a score of ailments which they will cure. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, for illustrated book giving all information.

**Saratoga's Great Attractions.**

Everybody likes Saratoga for its wealth of natural beauty, the healthfulness of its mineral waters and the multiplicity of its social pleasures and out-door recreations. A visit to Saratoga and a stay at the Grand Union Hotel are almost as essential to one's social experience as an introduction to society. From now until October 1st the Grand Union will be the center of Saratoga's fashionable life and social activity, and it will be well worth going a long distance to see the magnificence and brilliancy of its entertainments and the crowd of notables from all walks of life that assemble there. Patrons of the Grand Union enjoy the greatest diversity of attractions, comprising everything from music to golf and polo, which, together with the conveniences and service provided for their comfort, make it the ideal summer resort. An illustrated booklet containing views of Saratoga can be obtained by addressing Woolley Gerrans, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.


## THE INDIAN FUND IS GROWING.

**Check Was Forwarded to Washington and Acknowledged by Lord Pauncefote.**

The Constitution's fund for the starving Indians is growing rapidly. Following are the several amounts received:

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $172 40 |
| H. T. Inman | 50 00 |
| S. H. Askew | 1 00 |
| Cash | 1 00 |
| Total | $224 40 |

A check for this amount was forwarded Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington, and was by him acknowledged and forwarded to India.

IN TABLET FORM—PLEASANT TO TAKE

Instills new life and vigor into the body and positively cures Fever and Ague. It suddenly bursts asunder the iron clasp that fetters the poor patient.

While traveling I contracted Malaria and suffered for ten years. I tried all kinds of remedies but to no avail. Finally a sample of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound was handed to me and I tried it. I began to improve from the first dose and in four months was entirely cured. The healing powers of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound are wonderful.

R. W. Gage, Bingham House, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all druggists. Thirty days' treatment 25c; Seventy days' treatment 50c.; Six months' treatment $1.00. 10 days' trial treatment free.

DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.


## FOUR LEADING MEMBERS OF THE DOROTHY LEWIS STOCK COMPANY WHICH OPENS HERE NEXT MONDAY

CHAS. J. HARRIS. ROBERT LELAND. MISS EMMA BUTLER HARRY GLAZIER.

Lord Jura.....Harry Glazier
Prince Bouriff.....Benjamin Johnson
Raphael de Correze.....William J. Beckwith
The duke of Mull.....Charles J. Harris
Ivan.....Edwin F. Clarke
Vere Herbert.....Miss Olive Martin
Lady Dolly.....Miss Florence Harrington
Fuschia Leach.....Miss Dorothy Lewis
The Duchess de Sonnez.....Miss Emma Butler.

The foregoing cast is that of "Moths," Ouida's well-known play in four acts, which has been selected for the initial performance of the Dorothy Lewis Stock Company Monday night at the Grand. The play is one of the strongest that has been given the American stage in recent years. There is no social problem to solve or aught to hurt the feelings of a refined audience. From a dramatic standpoint it is excellent, and the story is so well told as to hold the attention of an audience throughout the entire four acts. The scenes are laid in Russia and Poland and furnish an air of romance that only intensifies the interest of the spectator.

The leading male role, Lord Jura, will be in the hands of Harry Glazier, an actor of much experience and possessed of a pleasing stage presence. Prince Zouroff will be played by Benjamin Johnson. Those who have seen his splendid portrayal of this role two years ago know what to expect from him. William G. Beckwith will be seen as Raphael de Correze, the young singer. Vere will be interpreted by Miss Olive Martin, who is especially suited to the part. Miss Lewis will play Fuschia Leach, and Miss Butler, the Duchess of Sonnez.

..P..gE. as ntWegyspecial!M

"Moths" will hold the boards for three nights and a matinee Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday night the bill will be changed to "The Magistrate," a charming little comedy from the pen of Pinero.

The advance sale, which began Friday morning, has already assumed large proportions, and a good audience is assured the opening tomorrow evening.

MISS RUBY LAMPKIN, OF ATHENS.

She Is the Charming Daughter of Hon. Cobb Lampkin, and Took High Honors at the Lucy Cobb Institute This Year.

## KIMSEY PRESENT AT TRIAL.

**Conducted Prosecution in the Trial of Will Lucas, Who Was Convicted of Murder.**

In the report of the trial of Will Lucas, who was on last Wednesday, for the third time, convicted in DeKalb superior court for the murder of Robert F. Davis, Solicitor General Kimsey was done an unintentional injustice in the statement that he was prevented, by sickness in his family, from being present.

Captain Kimsey was for many weeks very sick himself, and for more than a month has been confined at home in attendance upon his wife, who has been quite ill, but was present last week during the trial of the Lucas case, and personally conducted the case for the state.


**A Good Cough Medicine.**

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by all druggists.


## PAPER HANGERS ORGANIZE.

**Union Has Been Formed Here with Thirty Active Members.**

The Paper Hangers' Union of Atlanta has been organized with thirty members. The following have been elected officers: Charles Dougherty, president; Charles Winburn, vice president; C. W. Lyle, secretary, and Louis Arndt, treasurer.

Several interesting meetings of the union have been held and the next one will occur on the evening of the 5th of next month at 85 North Pryor street. Paper hangers and helpers will be invited to attend and take part in the business of the meeting.


**A. K. HAWKES.**

The best in spectacles, eyeglasses and all accessories is what we guarantee our customers.

A. K. HAWKES, 12 Whitehall.

**McCleery Uses the Knife.**

McCleery, the picture man at 23½ Whitehall street, does not only the best but the cheapest work in the city. He announces that he has used the knife and cut his prices more than half. He is not only doing the cheapest work, but, as is known by every amateur in the city, he does the best. Cameras furnished free.
6-24 7t sun

**Very Low Rates to the West via Southern Railway.**

On June 29th and 30th the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, at one far for the round trip. A good opportunity to go west at a small cost. For information write A. A. Verney, P. A., or Brooks Morgan, D. P. A., Atlanta.
6-22-8t


# EFFORT TO REMOVE RECEIVER STEINER

**International Paper Company Filed Petition Yesterday.**

## ALLEGE HE IS TOO FRIENDLY

**And Was Appointed at the Secret Instigation of the Bankrupt.**

## ALSO INDORSED WELLHOUSES' PAPER

**It Is Charged That the Failure Was Voluntary and Planned in Advance by the Paper Firm.**

In the United States district court yesterday a petition was filed by the International Paper Company, through Smith & Peeples, its attorneys, asking as one of the creditors of the bankrupt, Wellhouse & Sons, that A. Steiner, appointed receiver a few days ago, be removed.

As the ground for the petition, it is alleged that Mr. Steiner was the choice of the bankrupt firm for receiver, and that the bankruptcy was prearranged by the Wellhouses, while ostensibly involuntary. The petitioner complains that the personal relations of the Wellhouses and Steiner are of such an intimate and friendly character that his actions as receiver might be influenced thereby, and alleges, moreover, that Steiner is himself a creditor through his indorsement of the firm's paper.

Judge Newman set Monday for hearing the application at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The amount alleged to be due the International Paper Company from Wellhouse & Sons is $2,000 on open account and unsecured. The allegations in the petition bearing on the attempted removal of Receiver Steiner are as follows:

"Petitioner alleges, on information and belief, that the procedure in bankruptcy in this case was really instigated at the instance of Wellhouse & Sons, and, while nominally in involuntary procedure, was arranged and planned by Wellhouse & Sons.

"Petitioner alleges, on information and belief, that the agreement upon A. Steiner as receiver was really his designation as receiver by the Wellhouses.

"Petitioner alleges that A. Steiner, who has been appointed by your honor receiver of the estate of Wellhouse & Sons and also of the individual members of said firm is closely identified in interest with the bankrupt; that he has been an indorser upon their paper, their warm, close friend and does not occupy that attitude of impartiality between the creditors and the bankrupts which a receiver should occupy.

"Petitioner asks that Mr. Steiner be removed and some other receiver be appointed, that the creditors of said Wellhouse & Sons may have representation as well as the bankrupts in the management of the estate of Wellhouse & Sons."

## DECIDES AGAINST BOYCOTT.

**Injunction Against Typographical Union Granted Augusta Tribune.**

Augusta, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—Judge Brinson filed his decision this evening in a case that is important not only to the newspapers, but to organized labor, as it deals with the right of unions to employ the boycott as a means of compelling a rival to employ union labor.

The petition in this case alleges that Typographical Union No. 41 made a demand upon The Daily Tribune to "unionize" its office by employing only members of the union, and also demanded that the proprietors of said newspaper enter into a written contract to pay its employees for the term of five years the "union" scale of wages. It further alleges that, upon the refusal of the proprietors of The Tribune to comply with said demands, the defendants issued and delivered to the advertising patrons of the paper certain circulars which are fully set out in petition; that the defendants are seeking by operating on the fears of said patrons of The Tribune to coerce them to take their advertising out of the paper, to its loss and damage, and an injunction is prayed for.

The defendants do not deny the existence of the controversy, or that they made the demands upon the owners of The Tribune as alleged, nor do they deny that the circulars were sent to the advertising patrons of the paper. They contend that said acts upon their part were strictly within their legal rights; that said acts do not constitute unlawful intimidation; that they are merely fair and legitimate weapons of warfare in this conflict that has arisen between the owners of this paper, representing employers, and this labor union, representing wage earners.

Judge Brinson calls attention to the fact that the question has never been adjudicated in Georgia before, and he hopes the supreme court will pass upon it that both sides may know how far they can go in these contests that seem inevitably to rise. He decides:

"The owners of The Tribune have a property interest in that paper. They have a right to such earnings as they can honestly make. The right of laborers to combine is not even remotely involved in this case, nor is their right to work for whom they may choose, or to cease work, either in a body or as individuals. Nor is their right to patronize, or to refuse to patronize, whom they may desire. All these rights they unquestionably have. No one could or should seek to deprive them of these rights. These circulars seem to have this meaning, viz: 'We, as organizations, have boycotted The Tribune; we demand of their patrons that they do the same. If the patrons do not do so we hereby put them on notice that we will boycott them also.' One may be intimidated by threats of pronerty loss, as well as by threats of violence. Being governed entirely by what seems to be the current authority in other jurisdictions of the United States where those questions have arisen, no other course remains but to hold, under the admitted facts, that the case of the plaintiffs is made out and that they are entitled to the injunction prayed for. The defendants are, therefore, enjoined from sending to patrons of The Daily Tribune the said circulars described in said petition, or any circulars containing similar threats, or from threatening or using any means of intimidation to cause said patrons to sever their business relations with said paper."


**Wonder of the Age.**

The improved Magic Tucker being demonstrated at Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubase Co., is the wonder of the age. It tucks without creasing or measuring for bunches and woolen goods without basting.

Special trains Atlanta to Marietta chautauqua.


**Putnam's First Carload of Fruit.**

Eatonton, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—The first carload of fruit from Putnam county leaves Meda, a station a few miles south of town, today destined to Philadelphia. It is packed and shipped by Messrs. J. T. Dennis and T. C. Spivey. It is a shipment of peaches and plums.


DETROIT, MICH., June 6th, 1900.

Sunny South Pub. Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:—

The Press Publishing Company is financially strong and the directors are men of high standing and ability and the amount is guaranteed by gilt-edge securities deposited with the Central Savings Bank. There is no doubt but what they will fulfill everything they have advertised.

Yours truly,
W. A. PUNGS,
President Central Savings Bank.

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# $25,000 IN PRIZES

FOR ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

## EVERY READER OF THIS

May estimate the 1900 population of the United States as provided below and each receive a certificate which will entitle to participation in the fund of $25,000 to be distributed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Prize (for nearest correct guess) | $15,000 | Fourteenth Prize | $ 35 |
| Second Prize | 5,000 | Fifteenth Prize | 30 |
| Third Prize | 1,000 | Sixteenth Prize | 25 |
| Fourth Prize | 500 | Seventeenth Prize | 20 |
| Fifth Prize | 300 | Eighteenth Prize | 15 |
| Sixth Prize | 200 | Nineteenth Prize | 15 |
| Seventh Prize | 100 | Twentieth Prize | 15 |
| Eighth Prize | 90 | 180 Prizes, $5.00 each | 900 |
| Ninth Prize | 80 | 100 Prizes, $4.00 each | 400 |
| Tenth Prize | 75 | 100 Prizes, $2.50 each | 250 |
| Eleventh Prize | 60 | 200 Prizes, $2.00 each | 400 |
| Twelfth Prize | 50 | 400 Prizes, $1.00 each | 400 |
| Thirteenth Prize | 40 | 1000 | $25,000 |

TO AVOID ERROR—Write your estimate plainly. Fill in above blank and preserve for comparison.

Send all Estimates to... SUNNY SOUTH, ATLANTA, GA.

## One Guess FREE, Read Instructions Below.

Every one who sends to SUNNY SOUTH 50c for six months' subscription, will be entitled to make one guess at the population of the United States, including all Territories except the new island possessions. This means all on the main land of America.

This enterprise is protected by copyright and letters patent, and the sum of $25,000 is now **on deposit in the Central Savings Bank of Detroit expressly to pay the prizes.** It has been passed upon by the Postoffice Department and is perfectly legitimate and will not be interfered with in the mails.

Every one who sends a guess will keep the coupon sent him as a memorandum of the number sent and will see when the Government report is published what the correct number is and will know whether he is correct or how near correct he is. The awarding prizes will be strictly impartial and no guesses will be allowed except to actual subscribers who pay their money; but any one may have the privilege of subscribing for the paper for others, and putting in the guess for himself.

A coupon will be sent to every one on which the number he guesses is registered and the same will be registered in this office so as to prevent mistakes.

The census will soon be taken now, and we shall then know what the population of this Mighty Nation, the strongest and the wealthiest in the world, will be. This contest will close one month before the population has been officially announced by the Director of the United States Census at Washington, and we will publish the date when the guessing will close. Until that time every reader will have an opportunity to win a prize anywhere from **ONE DOLLAR up to FIFTEEN THOUSAND ($15,000) DOLLARS.**

This is not a matter for guess work altogether, but study and calculation. We publish below the population for every decade since 1780, and the percentage of increase for each ten years. A careful study of these percentages of increase will enable one to figure out pretty near what the census of 1900 will show the population to be.

| YEAR | TOTAL POPULATION | INCREASE | PER CENT |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1780 | 3,000,000 | | |
| 1790 | 3,929,214 | 929,214 | 31 |
| 1800 | 5,308,483 | 1,379,269 | 35 |
| 1810 | 7,320,881 | 2,012,398 | 37 |
| 1820 | 9,638,453 | 2,317,572 | 32 |
| 1830 | 12,860,020 | 3,221,567 | 33 |
| 1840 | 17,609,453 | 4,209,432 | 33 |
| 1850 | 23,191,876 | 6,122,423 | 35 |
| 1860 | 31,443,321 | 8,251,445 | 35 |
| 1870 | 38,558,371 | 7,115,050 | 22 |
| 1880 | 50,155,783 | 11,597,412 | 30 |
| 1890 | 62,622,250 | 12,466,467 | 25 |

The subscriber guessing what proves to be the correct number of the population or the nearest to correct, will receive the prize of $15,000; if two guess the same number, the amount will be divided between them. The second nearest correct guess will win $5,000; the third nearest $1,000, and so on for the 1,000 prizes. As stated before, every reader sending 50c for six month's subscription to SUNNY SOUTH and sending in his guess at the population will receive a coupon with his number on it, and this will entitle him to any prize that he may draw. Send the money and guesses to.

## SUNNY SOUTH, Box 435, Atlanta, Ga.


**Servant Famine in England.**

London Mail: There have been many famines, but never such a famine of maidservants as at present. "What is the cause?" That is the question which tens of thousands of distressed matrons are asking. It is the question a Daily Mail representative put to the head of one of the best known West End registry offices.

"The reason," was the reply, "is that the board schools are educating people out of their stations. Fifteen years ago I foretold that this would be the case. For instance, take my office alone. I have nearly ninety women clerks, and nearly every one of them had a board school education. Most of them came of the class who would make good maids, but, of course, with the education they posses they do not care to go out to service.

"Then, again, there are now many occupations open to women in factories and shops and girls naturally prefer employment which ceases at a fixed hour, leaving them free for the evening. For these reasons it becomes harder every day to get girls from the country; they prefer to go to business in the town near their home, though, as a matter of fact, they are not half so comfortable or so well off as if they went into some gentleman's family.

"How great is the lack of maids my books will show," continued the proprietor. "In January I had the names of 7,000 mistresses and only 4,000 servants, male and female. Even footmen are very hard to get just now, so many have gone to the war. The greatest of the difficulties lies in obtaining kitchen and scullery maids. It is also very difficult to induce young women to go into families where there are not more than one or two servants.

"What is to be done? Well, I hardly know. So far as I can see, people will have to raise their maids' wages and employ them in sets, each working so many hours and no more. Some such arrangement might induce young women to become maidservants instead of going into business. At the present rate there will soon be no maidservants."


**A. K. HAWKES.**

The best in spectacles, eyeglasses and all accessories is what we guarantee our customers.

A. K. HAWKES, 12 Whitehall.

Eloquence, wit and music—Marietta chautauqua.

# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

**London Office.**

The London Office of
... The Constitution
Is in the Trafalgar Buildings,
Trafalgar Square

Handsome reading and reception rooms are provided here and a special invitation is extended to all Southerners visiting London to avail themselves of the facilities provided, and to make The Constitution office their headquarters.

MR. GEO. M. S. HORTON is the London representative of this paper.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday, one year | $8 00 |
| Daily, without Sunday, one year | 6 00 |
| Daily, with Sunday, six months | 4 00 |
| Daily, without Sunday, six months | 3 00 |
| Sunday edition only, one year | 2 00 |
| Weekly edition, one year | 1 00 |

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United States, Canada and Mexico:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 to 12-page paper | 1c |
| 16 to 24-page paper | 2c |
| 28 to 36-page paper | 3c |

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Our traveling representatives are W. H. OVERBEY, CHARLES H. DONNELLY, F. L. CAIN.

Our city collectors are Messrs. R. L. CANNON, JAMES T. CARTER and CLAUDE A. VIRGIN. Be sure that you do not pay any one else.

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., June 24, 1900.


### The Marietta Chautauqua.

So quietly and unostentatiously has the work gone forward that very few people are aware of the fact that within less than ten days a chautauqua which for brilliancy of attractions has never been equaled in this section will be opened at Marietta. The project is deserving of the most liberal patronage, and when a list of the lecturers and attractions is given there is no doubt that it will receive the award of unanimous public approval.

Opening July 1st, the chautauqua extends through July 7th. Among the features may be mentioned the Chicago Glee Club, the Fifth Regiment band and as lecturers Bishop H. C. Morrison, Governor Allen D. Candler, ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee; Dr. A. A. Willits, of Kentucky; Hon. George R. Wendling, of Washington, D. C.; General John B. Gordon, Polk Miller, of Virginia; Hon. Alf Taylor, of Tennessee; Dr. S. A. Steele, of Virginia; lecture on liquid air with demonstrations by Professor E. C. Foster, of Philadelphia; Professor Charles Lane, Hon. J. G. Camp and Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky. We believe that such a glittering array of genius has never before been gathered under one chautauqua tent in the south, and we bespeak for this enterprise that measure of full success to which it is certainly entitled.

A tent capable of accommodating 2,500 people has been erected at one of the prettiest spots in picturesque little Marietta, and the railroads all over the state are offering reduced rates. Hotel or boarding accommodations are ample and the prices are guaranteed to be reasonable. Marietta sits like a gem at the foot of the romantic Blue Ridge, and a visit to the town at any time would be a rare pleasure. But when such additional inducement as that afforded by this fine chautauqua is presented, we do not see how the chautauqua can fail to break the record of all similar ones held in this state. The climate is ideal and the people possessed of that inimitable spirit of hospitality for which north Georgia is noted. The site is within easy reach of all parts of the state, and there is no pleasanter place to spend a profitable summer vacation.

As a means for increasing and spreading that broader education so essential to the uplifting of the masses the chautauqua cannot be excelled. The one about to open in Marietta offers rich opportunities in this field, and we hope its promoters will be amply compensated for their public-spirited industry.

### The Insurance Situation.

The letter from Mr. Jack J. Spalding, which we print elsewhere, calls attention to a matter of very grave importance to the south.

The fact that business enterprises having headquarters in southern cities have been gradually concentrating in New York, depriving the south of the money circulation and the employment, is too well known to be reiterated. The railroad companies, as stated by Mr. Spalding, have also withdrawn into that city that they may escape the drastic laws framed to corral them. The insurance companies are now undergoing the same method of concentration.

Whatever the real cause may be, it is certainly a matter of grave concern. If in our effort to bind corporations we drive them outside of our jurisdiction, losing all the benefits of their gains while still under the necessity of patronizing them, are we not killing the goose which lays the golden egg? Is it wisdom to hamper and harass corporate investment at the price which we are forced to pay?

This whole matter needs serious attention. It is as important to have commercial and financial development as it is to build up any other line. If we have made mistakes in legislation, or if we have failed to grasp the spirit of business evolution, then it is time that we should take the matter up for study, and start upon a career which will bring to us all the advantages to which we are entitled.

Mr. Spalding's letter and its suggestions deserve the careful thought of the whole people.

## CITY COUNCIL AS THE GUARDIAN OF THE CITY'S INTERESTS!

This is a lamp post.

Lamp posts are put to queer uses, sometimes, and in Chicago a few months ago an outraged community threatened to suspend some members of the city council to the outstretched but willing arms of some of the corner lamp posts, because they had been guilty of the gross indiscretion of so shaping their official careers as to give color to their evident impression that they were the servants of certain corporations holding valuable municipal franchises, rather than of the people who elected them to office. The citizens of Chicago, without regard to politics, rose in their might and demanded that the interests of the people be protected, serving at the same time emphatic notice that they would make some interesting, and perhaps dangling exhibits from the city lamp posts, if they were further trifled with. The demonstration had its effect! Not only did the suspected members of the city council change their tactics, but in a short while there was a clean sweep from top to bottom, and as a result, the municipal administration of Chicago today is the cleanest ever known in the history of that city.

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We want no lamp post demonstration in Atlanta, and we hope and believe there will be no necessity for such an uprising of the people as cleaned the Augean stables of Chicago; and yet, should the time ever come when the same conditions exist in Atlanta as those which awaked the indignation of the citizens of the western metropolis, the people of Atlanta will make themselves heard from, and in no uncertain way.

Atlanta is a very enterprising city, and when its determination is riveted to any one proposition, and its scent is directed on any hot trail, it has a way of conducting itself in a manner so positive as to leave no doubt as to its meaning.

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For weeks and months, and almost years, two contentions have most conspicuously engaged the attention of the city council. One street railway company with a practical monopoly, has, naturally, sought to discourage competition. One electric lighting company, with the city contract and a monopoly in municipal and domestic lighting, has, naturally, not looked with favor upon the suggestion of a competing enterprise. The aforesaid street railway company wants to go into the electric lighting business, and those most prominently identified with the aforesaid lighting company want to go into the street railway business; indeed, they have already invested thousands of dollars in building new street railway lines, and as soon as they are permitted to connect these lines, reaching out to different parts of the city, a new competitive system will be established which will, in many ways, be of vast service to the public. This company guarantees to contribute $50,000 toward the building of a viaduct over Whitehall street if it is permitted to carry out its plans for the connection of different lines. There is not a disinterested man in Atlanta who does not hope for its success.

The question is now before the courts, though it is constantly coming before the city council in one shape or another, and will undoubtedly continue to attract the attention of council until the system is completed, as it should be, and as the people who own the streets demand that it be.

The Constitution, speaking for the people, is satisfied that every public interest is to be served by the completion of this new system and we will leave no stone unturned to place the responsibility where it belongs for any effort to thwart the public wish. Already there has been too long delay in the appointment of arbitrators, as provided by law, to agree upon the terms by which the Auburn avenue line may cross the Peachtree tracks and connect with the Chattahoochee river line on Walton street, thus giving a continuous line between two sides of the city. If this delay is the result of a programme which has as its purpose the defeat of these franchise grants, the people will enter their protest in no uncertain way.

So much for competition against the lines represented by Mr. Hurt, and so much for Mr. Hurt's contention that such competition is not a good thing for the city.

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In the matter of electric lighting the city council now has before it an application for the building of a competing electric plant in which it is conditioned in the franchise that the arc lights for the city shall be furnished at a rate of $10 per year less than at present—a saving of more than $8,000 per annum to the taxpayers of the city. This franchise, which guarantees not only to the city, but to every individual consumer cheaper electric lighting, and which gives, in lighting facilities, the same competition for which the people are contending in street railway facilities, has been hung up indefinitely in the council. Application is now made in the same words as are contained in the charter of the company which now monopolizes the electric lighting of the city. It will be a most remarkable and unprecedented action if the council refuses to grant a competing company the same privileges, verbatim et literatim, they have granted to an old company. We do not believe it will so refuse to do.

We are glad to see that Mr. H. M. Atkinson, the president of the lighting company now controlling that business in the city, repudiates the suggestion that he is antagonizing the competitive franchise grant. So says Mr. Atkinson in a communication handed by him to The Constitution and published by us with pleasure as emphasizing his position. He says, in this statement, heretofore published:

> As to Mr. Hurt's application for an electric light franchise, he is entirely mistaken in supposing I had ever opposed it. Every man in the sound of my voice who has ever heard me speak on the subject, publicly or privately, will bear me out that I have always stated that I was not opposed to Mr. Hurt having an electric light franchise, but thought that he should not be granted one on more favorable terms than the Georgia Electric Light Company has. Not only have I never opposed this franchise, but I stated to Mr. Hurt last summer that if he would agree to our building our street railway lines, that I would come with him to council and aid him so far as I could in getting a lighting franchise, but unfortunately my propositions were not accepted.

The Constitution presents elsewhere another statement from Mr. Atkinson, and also a communication from Mr. Hurt bearing upon the questions which we discuss editorially.

Neither Mr. Atkinson nor Mr. Hurt agrees with The Constitution, and if either of them did we would be satisfied that we were doing an injustice to the other; for, having the most cordial personal regard for each, we recognize the fact that the interests of both in the pending controversy are such as would probably not enable either to do justice to the other. The Constitution makes no criticism upon any member of council favoring Mr. Atkinson's side that is not intended to apply with equal force to Mr. Hurt's side. We put them both in exactly the same boat. We would not invoke the lamp post for the advocates of either side, but would be willing to use it on both, if necessary, to secure a clean city government and an honest expression of council—which we believe now to be unnecessary—and would say to each of them "a plague on both your houses" when it comes to serving the city's interests.

The Constitution does not believe that Mr. Atkinson or his company could afford to be placed in a position of active antagonism to a grant for a competing company; and surely, in the light of Mr. Atkinson's own statement, there is no member of the city council who will stand up at his seat when the question comes before that body and vote "No" to a proposition which has as its object a competitive plant and competitive prices, for not only city lighting, but for the lighting of the residences and the business houses of the community.

The Constitution will be present at that roll call and if there is any member of council willing to assume a responsibility which Mr. Atkinson himself refuses to do, we will give him the full benefit before the public of his position.

The Constitution is absolutely disinterested in either side of the contention for the privilege of serving the public. In no way whatever, directly or indirectly, remotely or contingently, is The Constitution or any of its officers interested even to the fraction of a cent in either of these companies. A newspaper can better serve the public by keeping free from all such entangling alliances, and this is the position of the Constitution.

We observe that Mr. C. J. Simmons, who is connected, as a fat and frightening dummy—after the Chinese plan—with one of the contending street railway companies, is trying to make it appear that The Constitution is in some way connected with Mr. Hurt's enterprises—a statement unjust on its face, especially when considered in connection with the fact that The Constitution is contending just as earnestly as Mr. Simmons for the completion of his electric railway system, in competition with Mr. Hurt's lines. But life is too short to engage in a controversy with the fat Mr. Simmons, and if he can get any comfort out of his effort to discredit The Constitution's position, he is perfectly entitled to it.

The Constitution is speaking for the people of the city of Atlanta and will continue to speak for them. It is able to dictate its own views and has the manhood to advocate its principles. We shall do this regardless of what may be said by either side of this controversy, fully recognizing the fact that the position we take is satisfactory neither to Mr. Hurt nor to Mr. Atkinson, but that it does express the sentiment and the demand of the whole people of Atlanta, who are supposed to be represented by the city council and who, if sacrificed by their official representatives, must become the prey of contending elements which are taking care of themselves first and of the people afterwards.

The people will soon have opportunity to see who are their representatives, and who are not, and the result of the vote will be watched with keen interest.

### Evidently a Mistake.

The Chicago Tribune was evidently laboring under a mistake when it printed the following comment upon a statement found in The Constitution:

> The lynchings that have taken place in the south are certainly not calculated to reassure the northerner of the value placed upon human life in that section, nor are the frauds at the ballot box and the various ways in which the negro is disfranchised proofs of the freedom of the ballot. The writer says that it would be a good investment for the south to spend money for a literary boom of the south as a place of residence, and that lecturers might also be employed for the same purpose. It would be a better investment to treat negroes and white republicans fairly. Each lynching in the south does more to discourage immigration than could be counteracted by the spending of thousands of dollars in advertising.

Admitting the inducement from a political point of view, which moved the editor into this declaration, the question of fact still remains, which it may not be improper to discuss.

As to whether the occasional lynching of a man who outrages public decency can have any effect deterrent to immigration does not appear to be established. For instance, the state of Illinois is one of the greatest beneficiaries from the incoming of new inhabitants. This fact exists in spite of the record that men seeking work within its limits have been shot down in squads; that immigrants seeking work have been derailed and murdered in cold blood, and that the only comfort which those who escaped could obtain was to skip out between two suns if they could but run the gantlet. To this day there has not been a single conviction of the perpetrators, and the republican governor of the state stands in full and openly avowed sympathy with the lawbreakers. When immigration flows freely into such a state, lynch law and murder must not have such terrors as exist in the imagination of the editor of The Tribune.

The Constitution has urged, and still does so, the superiority of the south as a home for the man seeking a new land. It is an unheard of thing that a man was ever molested in the south while pursuing an honest purpose. The laborer is held in the highest honor, and has all the protection which society can give him anywhere. He stands in no danger of being shot down, as in Illinois, for seeking work. The names of Virden and Pana are not to be found on any map of the southern states. No southern governor has ever dared to stigmatize seekers for work as "criminals," as was done by the republican governor of Illinois.

Hence we must disagree with The Tribune in its diagnosis of the situation, and we would advise a revision of its platform so as to embrace the situation at home.

### Rev. W. B. Stradley.

The serious illness of Rev. W. B. Stradley, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, is a matter of grief to the people of Atlanta.

Mr. Stradley, since his coming to this city, has been much more than the pastor of a single congregation, since he has filled the place of one of the leading advisers of the city upon all important occasions. His voice has been uniformly on the side of conservatism and harmony, and his strong common sense has always kept him from becoming entangled in impracticable schemes. In his church work he was efficient, and was steadily growing in power, while in his relationship with the people at large he was daily binding himself to them.

It is to be hoped that the reverend gentleman may be spared to the people who love him so well.

### A Need Which Is Apparent.

It is to be regretted that the last session of the general assembly did not pass the bill calling for the establishment of a state bureau of labor and industrial statistics. The need for such a department becomes more apparent each day, and we hope that the author of the measure will have his friends push it through to a passage.

Georgia has now reached a stage in her commercial and industrial development where much depends on outside exploitation, and concentration of effort at home. Confessedly, she has all the advantages which should make her one of the richest states in the union, and if she does not attain this station in due time the blame must be laid to her own lack of effort.

As it is, there is no department of our state government competent to furnish figures and other information on the resources of Georgia. Every day capitalists at home as well as from every part of the United States, leave the capitol without the information which they naturally expected to find there, and with no guide in their plans for investment in this state. They must rely on replies to personal letters, and other vague sources of information, for a basis on which to make their calculations. It is doubtful if the inhabitants of the state themselves know anything authoritative in reference to the advantages at their very doors. This appalling condition such a bureau is intended to remove. Again, we do not once realize the vast strides which we have made in industrial and commercial progress. We can inform ourselves, at very small expense, through this department. As the matter rests, we are dependent on the other sources for all our knowledge and statistics on the condition of the laboring man in this state.

In all our efforts at progress, even in the departments of state administration, we are hampered by lack of this knowledge. The cost of the creation of such a bureau will be infinitesimal in comparison with the resultant good. Our state solons should not lend themselves to a "penny wise, pound foolish" policy in this respect, and we trust that those recently elected will inform themselves on the subject without delay. If they do this conscientiously, we have no doubt of the passage of the bill when it again comes up for consideration.

---

Lemuel P. Quigg has not intimated to General Grosvenor where he may be "found." This is a sad omission.

---

Teddy's teeth will be filed down by the democratic dentist.

---

The people would like to have a slight share in the franchise business.

---

Mr. McKinley now knew all the time that it was going to be Roosevelt. He was only jollying the other boys.

---

Oom Paul should have had an understanding with the old lady in Pekin.

---

The elephant has a thorn in his foot.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

### To a Singer.

(On Reading a Volume from Over the Sea.)

I.

Sweet! by the hill and glen,
And where the cities throng,
They break the singer's heart; and then
They glory in the song.

II.

Come hither: lo, the woods
Of the sun's beams are fair;
Sounds in the dreamy solitudes
The requiem of the rain.

III.

Thy lips are ruby-red—
Thy hands are soft and white,
And the wide world is comforted
Of thy dear eyes of light.

IV.

Thou see'st, dear heart, afar
The soul—the song intense,
And roamest where Faith's angels are
In heaven's magnificence.

V.

Lifting thine eyes above—
Sweeping the loftier scene;
Thou see'st the pallid ghost of Love
Over earth's graves of green.

VI.

Over earth's graves of green,
Walled in of sand and sod;
And makest still a song serene
That thrills the throne of God.

VII.

That thrills the faith-formed throne
'Neath which the star-wraiths drift;
For in the ages, dark—unknown—
God's was the singer's gift!

VIII.

Yet, with His lightnings hurled
The darkened heavens along,
What to the rude and rushing world
The melody of song?

IX.

Sing till the rivers sing!
Sing till the firm hills shake!
Sing 'till the seas are answering—
Sing till the heart shall break!

X.

Thou shalt find little part
In earth's scant love and trust;
But for thy sweetest song, Sweetheart,
Measures of tears and dust!

XI.

Yet sing! for song is still
Of graces the one grace:
The singers that God's word fulfill
Shall see Him face to face.

XII.

Sing thou of love that lies
Where strifes and hatreds throng;
That, being wounded, still forgives—
That suffers and is strong.

XIII.

No pence shall fill thy purse;
(Thy soul hath starved too long!)
Sweetheart! Sweetheart! gold is the curse—
The broad world's curse of song!

XIV.

Sing not for worldly gain—
Sing not for dark or fair:
Sing thou in pleasure, peace and pain,
Because the song is there!

XV.

Sing brave, and be content,
When the world-thunders roll,
That in the night a great Voice sent
A message to thy soul!

XVI.

For still by the hill and glen,
And where the cities throng
They break the singer's heart and then
They glory in the song!

—Frank L. Stanton.

* * * * *

### Brother Dickey's Sunday Sayings.

De worl' is so full er wise mens dat w'en you strikes a fool he looks ez tall es a steeple.

Some er dese sinners takes t'ings mighty cool down heah; but some er dese days dey'll fin' out dat dey ain't no ice factory in hell.

Hit comes ter me sometimes dat de dead mus' git mighty tired waitin' fer jedgmint.

Lightnin' know des whar' he gwine ter strike, en he never make no mistakes, 'cept w'en he set my house afire.

Ef religion wuz on sale in de market place dey'd be lots er people dat would say day got ter buy bacon en greens.

Some folks sez dat atter a man's dead dat de las' er 'im. De only trouble 'bout dat is—we don't know it fer sho'.

* * * * *

No less than fifteen of our exchanges have editorial headlines that ask the question: "Where is Hell?"

Just wait awhile, brethren—just wait awhile!

* * * * *

### Too Much for Him.

"What make Br'er Williams shet his exes w'en he sing?"

"Hit's dis: he can't stan' de sight er his voice!"

* * * * *

A Georgia exchange says: "The Chinese problem is in our midst."

So near, already.

* * * * *

### In the Rain.

Gimme de faith er a risin' fountain—
De faith dat strone en meller;
Gimme de faith dat'll move de mountain
En git back my los' umbrella!

* * * * *

Ernest Seton-Thompson has introduced the wild animals he has known to the prim columns of The Ladies' Home Journal.

* * * * *

### Providential Interference.

"De longer I lives," said the colored philosopher, "de mo' I sees de truth er de scriptures dat de Lawd will perwide.

"What happen now?"

"W'y—de harrican blow de house down des ez de sheriff wuz gwine ter level on it!"

* * * * *

Rudyard Kipling received recently $2,000 for a short poem. Some of these days he'll write a long one, and drive the publishers into involuntary bankruptcy.

* * * * *

### Mixed.

"Well, well! ef de deacon ain't got de Bible upside down!"

"I see he is. His wife come home dis mawnin', en he dunno whether he on his head or his feet!"

* * * * *

### "Whoa!"

The golden rule will have to go—
So very bad the fool does;
Man would not "feel another's woe,"
But gladly still the mule does.

* * * * *

Verily, literature is looking up. No less than 325 American authors will show up at the Paris exposition.

* * * * *

An exchange says that, notwithstanding his reverses, Br'er Kruger preaches, as usual, every Sunday. Evidently, he is still trying to keep the Lord on his side.

* * * * *

Swinburne's "Victory" ode lacks his old-time fire. We sincerely hope the fire is not altogether out.

F. L. S.

## WHAT LEADING EDITORS SAY ON CURRENT TOPICS

### RUSSIA AND COUNT MURAVIEFF.

Chicago Inter Ocean: In the death of Count Muravieff, minister of foreign affairs, Russia loses a statesman whom she could ill spare at this critical juncture, when the impending break-up of China threatens to produce the gravest international complications. For three years Muravieff has been the foremost diplomat of Europe, and has occupied a position somewhat similar, though not equal, to that held by Bismarck at the height of his power. The acts of Muravieff have been more closely watched and his every word more carefully weighed in all European chancelleries than those of any other statesman. Yet such was his judgment and discretion, so well did he know when to be silent, that even British Russophobes could only suspect and insinuate as to his motives, and never found him taking a false step.

In the death of Muravieff the United States has also lost a steadfast friend.

### MODESTY IN MUNIFICENCE

Chicago Tribune: A curious feature of the long record of charitable and educational donations in the United States is the growing frequency of cases in which the donors withhold their names. Since the beginning of the present year the total given by unknown donors is $1,158,000. Two anonymous donors in New York have given a total of $550,000 to charitable enterprises. Unknown beneficiaries have given $100,000 to Columbia college, $80,000 to Cornell, $50,000 to Harvard, $102,500 to the University of Chicago, $100,000 to Barnard college and $50,000 to the Illinois Manual Training school. Other donations of smaller amounts bring total to the figure named above.

### WU TING FANG ON WOMEN.

Baltimore American: The Chinese minister, who seems to be observing things over here very closely, is evidently highly interested in the woman question. He was sorry none of the women delegates in the convention made speeches, and he was glad to notice women in the press gallery, saying he would like to read their articles. He also noticed during his experience in this country that there are few, if any, things which an American woman cannot do. This shows progressiveness and a willingness to study and profit by foreign customs, somewhat unusual with the oriental nature. But there is also a great deal of feminine influence and power in China, only it is concentrated in the empress dowager, and the minister may feel that the empire were better off if this influence were more scattered through the nation.

### SPEEDING THE PARTING GUEST.

New York Times: A most unkind farewell to General Otis appears in a prominent place on the editorial page of a recently arrived copy of The Manila American. It reads: "General Otis turned his command over to General MacArthur and then departed for the United States on the Meade yesterday. With all his so-called industry he left a lot of unfinished business behind him, but he left the islands, and that was the main thing." The heading of the article is "No Regrets." The censorship still rankles, evidently.

### CALAMITY IN INDIA.

Philadelphia Press: The report from Lord Curzon that the seasonal rainfall has not yet reached Bombay and is still light where it has touched the Indian peninsula is most ominous. A favorable monsoon should make itself felt early in June in the northern part of India and under the most favorable conditions should make its presence known in the southern portions as early as May. Instead of the monsoonal winds arriving early with a normal rainfall, it looks as if the drought of last year was to be repeated again, which means such an incredible addition to the misery of India that it is unpleasant to dwell on the hideous possibilities. How serious the situation as it is today is must be plain to any one who recollects that even were the monsoon a favorable one with heavy rains, the crops which it would make possible could play no part in relieving the present distress. In fact, the 60,000,000 in the famine district must be kept going until next September by outside supplies without reference to this season's prospects. If they are as bad as the dispatches suggest, then the distress will reach a climax such as has never been known.

### ANTI-NOISE CRUSADES.

St. Louis Republic: When Chicago first opened her crusade for the suppression of noise, it was regarded as a joke. Since the passage and enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting unnecessary and intolerable noises, the crusade has taken on a different aspect, and a number of other cities, St. Louis among the number, can with advantage keep a watchful eye fixed on Chicago's experiment.

A big city has under the best conditions. A large variety of noises calculated to drive a nervous person into prostration. Street cars, with their clang of bells and clatter of brakes and wheels, and wagons rattling over granite streets make noises that are nerve-racking, even if necessary. Any number of noises, however, fill the air of a big city which are nerve-racking without being necessary. The cry of venders of various wares, the ringing of milkmen's bells, the whistle of the chestnut roaster, are unnecessary and annoying. A city would be a better place to live in if they were wanting.

### LESSON OF THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

Boston Evening Transcript: The unparalleled outbreaks of violence which have taken place in St. Louis emphasize again the need of adopting some method of procedure in labor disputes which shall protect the community from the serious loss and disturbance caused by a great strike. The interest of the community in every labor dispute has been generally overlooked; its rights have been sacrificed in order to allow labor and capital free play in the use of the strike and the lockout. This regime, however, cannot endure permanently. As labor and capital become more firmly and widely organized, strikes tend to grow in scope and intensity. A prolonged contest between a powerful corporation and a large trade union involves widespread disaster. It is safe to predict that the community, as the third party to labor disputes, will be forced eventually to interfere for self-protection with the freedom to strike and to lockout.

### A DANGEROUS COUNSELLOR.

Philadelphia Record: It is ungracious to speak ill of the dead; but if the truth must be told, Count Muravieff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, whose death was reported yesterday, cannot be said to have been a safe counselor of the czar. His statesmanship was of a decidedly jingoish type, and he represented imitant Russia, with its restless ambitions and its impatience of any restraint to its "forward" policy. The whittling down by Muravieff of the czar's disarmament rescript may have been necessary in order to insure the acceptance of invitations to the peace conference by other sovereigns less sentimental than his master; but the count's abortive attempt to secure an anti-British coalition and his designs in the Persian gulf, on the Red sea and elsewhere, were provocative without having any compensating feature of practicability or utility.

All Russians are expansionists, and it is inevitable that they should be so. The oceanward impulse of that great nation, whose territory is surrounded by ice-bound and land-locked seas, is irresistible. The statesmen who should direct this impulse so that Russia's ambitions might be attained with the least possible friction would be wiser, however, than the politicians of Muravieff's type, with their advocacy of irritating schemes which Russia is unprepared to carry out.

## WITH THE DOCTORS; SOME REMINISCENCES

The other day, when I spoke to some of my friends in the medical profession on this subject, they shook their heads and told me that they wanted nothing said about what they had done.

Their iron rules of profession etiquette forbade it, they said, but these rules do not apply to those who have passed away, and they do not affect some other members of the profession.

For instance, there was Surgeon General Hammond, of the federal army. What I have to say about him cannot possibly affect his practice, or his status here. I know nothing about his professional standing, and care nothing.

The point with me is this: He turned from his profession and wrote novels which did not live more than a year—not one of them.

His books were sensational, and he had the idea that he could dictate them, and make both reputation and money, but the result shows that he was mistaken.

Now, I do not propose to deal with a single living southern doctor. These things seems to be barred. But I will incidentally refer to the fact that Governor Garcelon, of Maine, was a doctor, and so is Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and so is the Hon. Chauncey Depew, of New York, though very few people know anything about it.

Now we come to one of our home men.

In my boyhood days one of the first men I heard of in Georgia was "the Demosthenes of the Mountains."

We had a big barbecue at that time, at the old Walton Spring, and there I first heard Hon. Benjamin H. Hill. But on the same occasion I heard Dr. H. V. M. Miller, our so-called "Demosthenes." He almost merited the title, but he was cautious and critical, and sometimes halted for the word which suited him.

Still, he always made a profound impression. When he hesitated for a phrase people gave him credit for deliberation and conservatism.

But he could be extreme. At one time, in the convention of 1868, when democratic newspapers denounced him as "a refugee from respectability," he requested the Hon. Rufus B. Bullock to speak to a negro member, Turvis G. Campbell, in the interests of white suffrage.

Mr. Bullock at once went over to Campbell's desk, and naturally leaned over there during his talk.

After that, during the campaign, Dr. Miller made a strong point of his charge that he had seen Bullock with his arm around the neck of a negro leader like Campbell. He had not fully understood the situation.

Yet, the doctor was always a fair man, though in the heat of politics he dealt fearful blows.

He used to call me over to his porch and dissect the declaration of independence.

Dr. Miller always maintained that this immortal document was not only untrue, but was a fearful piece of faulty rhetoric. He tore it to tatters, section by section, paragraph by paragraph, and sentence by sentence.

He contended that almost every statement was false, and that the whole document was a piece of tawdry and ridiculous rhetoric.

At that time Dr. Miller's talk was a surprise to me, but further investigation has thrown a new light upon the situation.

In point of fact, I wonder that we have any sons or daughters of the revolution in Georgia.

The best people living here at that time were royalists, and they were so strong that they held out to the last, and, even at the close of the war, they promised the crown that with the aid of two brigades of British soldiers they would save Georgia.

The best people of the colony then were loyal, or nothing. Even the men who are now named for chapters of the daughters of the revolution remained loyal and went to other colonies where they died.

So strong was Georgia as a loyal colony that a recent organization of American loyalists, with its headquarters in Canada, has made a point of it, and has appointed leading officials in Savannah.

Dr. Miller's talk about the declaration of independence has suggested some of these matters, although the doctor never spoke out like General Toombs, who once in my presence said:

"I wished England had licked us, for, by G—d, we would at least have been under the rule of gentlemen!"

But these little matters do not count. From the days of Dr. Crawford Long down to the present time, we have hundreds of doctors whose science, culture and gentle ministrations make them our best and dearest friends.

They do more, expose themselves more and make less than any other class of our citizens, and it should also be said that they get less credit for their work.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

### They Live Long in Georgia.

Lincolnton Home Journal: Last week we called at the old lady Goldman's and found that good old lady, aged ninety-six years, in the grain field gleaning wheat for her chickens. She told us she could recollect men who went to fight the Indians in the war of 1812. She says she recollects well when her father and Mr. Hearnsberger went and came back. Mrs. Goldman is about the oldest lady in the county and has worked in the crops every year until very recently.

### Georgia Plums.

Vienna Progress: J. L. Peavy brought us some goose plums, twenty-three of which filled a quart jar. They were very fine.

### Georgia Wheat.

Walton Tribune: Mr. W. P. Price, one of Oconee's progressive farmers, knocks the rag off the bush as the champion wheat raiser of this section, so far as heard from.

On four measured acres he gathered 194 bushels, equivalent to forty-eight and one-half bushels per acre. This is equal in yield to the best wheat lands of the northwest. Who says Georgia is not the garden spot of the world?

### Georgia Cabbage.

Madison Advertiser: Deputy Sheriff Aycock is a prize early cabbage raiser. Tuesday he had on exhibition a ten pound flat Dutch head, firm and hard, that was an illustration of what can be done by proper tickling of the soil.

# JUDGE H. M. REID MAKES DECISION

## Hands Down Report in Moody & Brewster Case.

## HE COMPLIMENTS AUDITOR

## Approves Many of Mr. Cox's Important Findings.

## JUDGE DECIDES AGAINST OTHERS

**Will Hear Further Arguments on Several Vital Points Before Rendering His Complete Decision on the Entire Case.**

Judge H. M. Reid, presiding officer of the first division of the city court, yesterday handed down his decision as to the bill of exceptions to the auditor's report in the receievrship case of the Park woolen mills et al., against Moody & Brewster. Argument as to the exceptions to the Auditor Cox's report in the case was had before Judge Reid some weeks ago, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, presiding officer of the superior court, holding himself disqualified to take jurisdiction.

He approves the auditor's finding to the effect that the partnership between Moody & Brewster had not been dissolved

mortgages and transfers, and states that all exceptions putting these in issue will be overruled and disallowed. Also, he approves the auditor's finding to the effect that on January 1, 1899, Moody & Brewster entered into a general fraudulent scheme to procure goods by false statements, with no intention to pay. So is the finding that at the time of the purchase of the several goods of the complainants they were insolvent and fraudulently concealed such insolvency, having no intention, at the time of the purchase, to pay for the goods.

Judge Reid also approves the finding that the firm made false statements to mercantile agencies and directly to many of the complainants by which the complainants were deceived and defrauded into the sale and delivery of their goods to Moody & Brewster. So are the findings in favor of all the complainants and intervenors specified by the auditor as to their right to rescind the sales made. All exceptions putting in issue such findings will be overruled and disallowed.

Continuing the court's report says that in the view taken of subsequent questions in the case it is immaterial whether the auditor erred or not in his findings that the preferences were executed by Moody to defraud and hinder the other creditors of the firm. He holds that there may be in the entire complexion of the case sufficient evidence to authorize this finding and states that he cannot say that a jury would reverse it. Therefore, says the report, exceptions putting it in issue will not be approved for submission to the jury. The finding of the auditor that the preferences are valid against the attacks made on the grounds that Moody in the name of the firm did not execute them in due course of business and that they tended to terminate the business and not to further it, and that therefore the assent of the absconded partner could not be implied, but must be expressly shown, is approved.

### Was Without Evidence.

The report says that the auditor found that the mortgagees had reasonable grounds of suspicion that Moody & Brewster intended, in their execution of the mortgages, to defraud and hinder other of the creditors. This finding, says the judge, is not approved, being, as it seems to him, entirely without evidence to support it. That the defendant mortgagees, states the report, knew from the mortgages themselves that they had second mortgages, subordinate to the mortgages executed by Moody & Brewster to their counsel, could only suggest to them that the firm desired to prefer the counsel over them.

"I fail to see," says Judge Reid, "how in any view that knowledge could even remotely suggest that Moody & Brewster intended in giving the mortgages to defraud any one else. If their mortgages were voluntarily made and tendered without previous negotiations would not that seem rather to indicate a voluntary preference on the part of Moody & Brewster—the parties entitled by law to give the preference—rather than anything else? If Moody & Brewster had the right to make the preference, their doing so voluntarily rather than under the influence of persuasian ought not to be interpreted as a badge of fraud on their part.

"If they did not know it was not the custom of Moody & Brewster to give chattel mortgages as security, they must as business men have also known that it is the almost universal custom of failing debtors in Georgia to give preferences by chattel mortgages and for debts due and not due. If a failing insolvent debtor had a legal right to make such preference there can be no indication of fraud in the fact of his doing so. The provision that the mortgages could be foreclosed on the default payment of any note—which meant practically at once—was nothing unusual nor suggestive of fraud. It could within itself indicate nothing more than th epurpose to make the preference a real preference and immediately effective.

"The filing for record at the same hour was simply a part of the scheme of Moody & Brewster to make the preferences of these creditors equal. If it is true that taking a second mortgage is evidence to create suspicion of fraud is it also true that such evidence is to be found in taking mortgages of equal rank, and if so, how is it possible to give preference by mortgage at all, when more than one creditor is preferred, without, in the giving of the mortgages, furnishing evidence to the creditors that ought to create the suspicion of fraud? The fact that the mortgages each covered all the goods can be no ground of suspicion in view of the number of preferences given by mortgage and the large indebtedness sought to be secured. Concerning the legal right of Moody & Brewster to make preference of their creditors I can find no fact in the entire record, summarized by the auditor or in the original evidence, that could, in my judgment, give to the mortgagees the slightest intimation of any desire or intention other than to prefer them. It is suggested that the motive of the preference was fear of the preferred creditors. This is hardly apparent, but if it is, is it more suggestive of the suspicion of fraud to prefer a creditor because you fear him than because you like him?

"Here was a failing debtor—the business was to stop—the failure was to be complete and it was on. There was nothing unusual as we all know in the preparation of the mortgages. The debtor, with his own counsel, and concealing for the time the failure, prepared and executed such mortgages as he desired to give, then called in the creditors and delivered the mortgages. The absconding of Brewster and the fraud of Brewster in regard to New York drafts were antecedent, and while these facts might very well induce the creditors to believe that the falure was complete and their debts lost unless preferred, I cannot conceive how they should have suggested that Moody intended in giving the preferences, for which the occasion was so ripe, to defraud and hinder other creditors."

He goes on to say that in his opinion "the fraud of Moody & Brewster in the original procurement of the goods" has nothing to do with the question of whether preferred creditors had grounds of reasonable suspicion that Moody & Brewster intended in giving preferences to defraud or hinder other creditors. He says that if the defrauded vendors elect to rescind they are no longer, as to the goods sought to be reclaimed, creditors, but owners—"the fraud operates in their favor to avoid the sale and they get appropriate relief in the recovery of their goods," says the report. Judge Reid states that if they affirm the sale the fraud is waived and the title of the vendee is complete. In either case, he says, the fraud is eliminated.

"How can it affect the right of the vendee to prefer his creditors?" says the report, and continues that "if he has the title he can mortgage—if he has not the title and the mortgagee has notice of the original fraud or gives no consideration the mortgage lien must yield to the claim of the real owner, but in neither instance is the mortgage, for cause of the original fraud, fraudulent or void."

Further the report says that the indebtedness was complete when the banks paid over to Brewster the money on the drafts, "and it never became any more complete and the relation of debtor and creditor as to such sums arose then and at once and continued without change. The mortgages were not given as consideration for it nor promised."

### The Bank's Faith.

The remainder of the decision is as follows:

7. The auditor finds that as to the note of $5,000 to Capital City bank, on account of the New York draft, credit was extended by the bank on the faith of the stock of goods in the possession of Moody & Brewster and that as to that amount the bank should prevail as against the defrauded vendors. This finding is disapproved. I very much question if the rule of law here invoked would operate thus to protect a mere general creditor, to whom there was no promise or lien nor special circumstances entitling him in equity to a lien on the goods; but however that may be, I do not think it can be applied to the facts in this case.

The bank gave the credit on the faith of Moody & Brewster having funds or a sufficient credit in the New York banks to meet the drafts. The examination of the stock of goods by the bank's cashier and of statements of Moody & Brewster, and also of assessments of real estate, induced the bank to believe that they were generally worthy of a larger line of credit, and all these together influenced the bank to believe that it would be safe in advancing amount of the drafts, or, in other words, that they were solvent and could on that account be trusted. Exceptions putting this finding in issue will be sustained. It follows that in my opinion the reclaiming vendors should prevail against all the mortgages to the amount of their identified goods except as to the amount of $550, advanced by the Capital City bank after its mortgage was executed.

8. The finding of the auditor in favor of Nunnally Bros. and the Atlanta pants factory is approved.

9. The remaining important question arises on the finding of the auditor in favor of the Fourth National bank, sustaining its preference against the claim of the defrauded vendors. As to this intervener it is conclusively true, as against the banks, that the reclaiming parties interested had the right to rescind and that their goods and the proceeds of them were identified. It seems well established, this being true, that they can follow the goods or their proceeds and recover them from the bank unless it is an innocent holder for value; and whether it is so or not is the question. It is urged that the bank was such holder because:

1. It was without notice or grounds of suspicion.

2. There was a present consideration for the transfer.

3. That the transfer was made in compliance with a prior contract and that there was a substitution of other securities than those called for by the contract, which was a mere exchange of the securities and related back to the transfer of the contract itself.

4. That even if the debt of the bank be regarded as antecedent indebtedness, the transfer is still good against the parties complaining on the ground that the securities transferred were negotiable.

I agree with the auditor that the bank took this transfer without notice of the rights of interveners and without notice or grounds of reasonable suspicion of any intention on the part of Moody & Brewster to defraud or delay other creditors. Being thus an innocent holder, the remaining question is, is it a holder for value? Considering the last of above propositions first, my conclusion is that all negotiable securities transferred to the bank will be protected against the claims of the interverers. The question is decided, in my opinion, by our court in the 3d Ga., and it seems the greater weight of authority is in favor of the proposition that an antecedent indebtedness is a sufficient consideration, to support the transfer of negotiable securities as collateral to secure such indebtedness. The doctrine is rested by the law merchant on the strictly negotiable character of the security and the known usage in the courre and curtrm of trade of the transfer of such securities for that purpose.

Strictly negotiable instructions alone are included in this doctrine, and it is not to be enlarged, some courts even repudiating the doctrine itself. The very reasoning adopted to protect these securities in the hands of a creditor who holds them as collateral security for an antecedent indebtedness, it seems to me, necessarily excluded open accounts. These are merely assignable by statute, and barely touched by the principles of the law merchant that protect the others—all property is assignable, and the title may be assigned for security, and not merely incumbered with a lien.

### How Accounts Rank.

Accounts, under the statute, rank merely with other forms of assignable property and their pledge as security will be just as the pledge of any other class of property—whether the title passes or a lien is created. If this conclusion is right, it follows that the accounts transferred will not be protected in the hands of the bank unless it gave a valuable consideration for them at the time of the transfer—and this involves a consideration of the other two propositions mentioned above.

The auditor finds as a matter of fact that there was a present consideration for the transfer. I have read carefully several times the evidence in the record on this subject and my mind refuses to come to the conclusion reached by the auditor, hence I am constrained to allow for submission to the jury the exceptions of fact putting in issue this finding.

I am much impressed by the proposition urged by the inververers that the rights of the bank as to the accounts lie wholly within the written transfer, which cannot be changed by parol. I will, however, hear further argument on this question when we come to try this issue before the jury.

On all issues of fact, except this one, verdicts will be directed in accordance with conclusions herein indicated—and on this one a verdict may or may not be directed as I shall determine after hearing further argument. All findings of the auditor not herein referred to or necessarily included in carrying into effect the conclusions herein expressed are approved and exceptions to them will be overruled.

### Kind Words for Auditor.

I have not sought in this statement to discuss in any extensive sense any of the questions raised, but only to mention a few of the reasons in some connections that influence my mind in reaching the conclusions expressed.

I have with care and patient investigation considered all the questions presented, and this statement contains merely a summary of the conclusions formed and does not pretend to give in any large or extended sense the processes of thoughts or reasoning through which the conclusions were reached; and whether right or wrong they are announced as the results of a patient and conscientious investigation given to the complex and vexed questions involved in this case. In so far as they differ from the findings of the auditor, I have reached them with considerable mental hesitation. I recognize and appreciate fully the high character and great legal learning of our Brother Cox, whose report in this case shows the expenditure by him of much time, great industry and exhaustive legal research in grouping and deciding the many questions in this case.

His report is a model of perspicuity and clearness in its presentation of all phases of the issues in this case and reluces to the minimum the labors of the reviewing court. When subjected to the test of the final legal wisdom in the judicial system of this state, it may result that his conclusions rather than mine are correct, but, as he did, so have I declared the honest convictions of my mind on the issues of this complex litigation.


## Wedding Silver Appropriate Gifts.

We carry such a magnificent stock of **Sterling Silver** that it affords many advantages to those seeking elegant and suitable Bridal Presents, offering the widest range of choice and the most favorable prices consistent with our standard of quality, weight and workmanship. The assortment embraces Meat Platters, Trays, Covered Dishes, Pitchers, Bowls, Salted Almond Sets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Tureens and every article in Silver for Table Service.

By the piece, dozen or complete sets in elegant chests.

**MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers,**
**31 Whitehall.**


## DROPSY FROM COFFEE.

### People Beginning To Learn About the Drug.

"Coffee treated me so badly that I want to tell people about it, and if you can use my letter, I will be glad. I am not a very good scholar, but want to write a few lines, and if I don't write a good letter, I am at least honest in my statements.

"I am 45 years old and drank coffee all my life, up until New Year's. I have felt bad for years and did not know what ailed me. I thought I had the dropsy and heart disease. Sometimes I would have to press my hand against my heart, I would be in such pain and I got so I could hardly do my work. My head would feel heavy and dizzy, and many a time I have got so blind I would just have to drop down or else I would have fallen.

"I felt bad all over. My feet would swell and hurt me and I am confident if I had continued derinking coffee I wouldn't have been able by this time to do anything. A friend of mine asked me to try Postum Food Coffee and stop drinking regular coffee. I tried the Postum, but it was some days before I got hold of the right way to make it. My heart disease and dropsy disappeared and I got entirely well.

"There is much in making it. That is, it has to be boiled longer than ordinary coffee, but when I got it made good, it was fine, and now I wouldn't have coffee in my house at all. I am sure the Postum Food Coffee saved my life, and I am perfectly well. Oh, how much I would like to see Postum in every home. I can't praise it enough. I send you here the names of about twenty people that have been helped by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. (Then follows a list of names and addresses.) Hoping this will be of benefit to some one, I remain, yours truly," Mrs. Onia Sipult, 808 E. 6th St., E. Des Moines, Ia.

## FREE DINNER.

### Visitors to Marietta Chautauqua Will Be Given Barbecue July 4th.

On July 4th the patrons of the Marietta chautauqua will be furnished with a barbecue dinner free of all charge. On that day General John B. Gordon will deliver his famous and most interesting lecture on the "Last Days of the Confederacy." In the afternoon Hon. Polk Miller will deliver a humorous lecture on "Old Times Down South." In the evening Mr. George R. Wendling, who has addressed large audiences in this city, will lecture on the "Man of Gallilee." So you will hear three very interesting lectures and get a splendid barbecue dinner without cost by attending the Marietta chautauqua on July 4th.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

Splendid programme—the Marietta chautauqua.

## NEWS ITEMS FROM OPELIKA.

### Tax Rate on Property Raised—New Light Contract.

Opelika, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—The county commissioners have raised the tax rate on all property from 40 to 50 cents on the hundred dollars. This brings the tax up to the very extreme constitutional limit and the mortgage-burdened farmers do not view the raise with much pleasure.

The city of Opelika became dissatisfied some time ago with the lights furnished by the electric company and made a ten-year contract with a new company to light the city. The new company built a $35,000 plant and begun service on June 1st. Now grave complaints have arisen about the poorness of the lights. Many will not burn. Those that do are vastly inferior to the old ones and it seems the city cannot be properly lighted under the new system.

The democratic candidates for county officers met with the county campaign managers here last Saturday and prepared plans for waging an active campaign against the independent ticket that is fighting the regular democracy here. John V. Smith, manager of the state democratic campaign committee, was present and promised active support.

# MRS. JOHN STEPHENS DIES

### Well-Known Atlanta Woman Passes Away at Washington.

### WAS ILL SEVERAL MONTHS

### Mrs. Stephens Was the Widow of John A. Stephens, of This City.

Mrs. John A. Stephens, of this city, died yesterday morning at an early hour at the home of her brother, Dr. W. W. Simpson, in Washington, Ga. The announcement of the death of Mrs. Stephens was received in Atlanta yesterday morning with a feeling of sadness and deep regret by those who knew her, for her character, molded of sterling qualities, and her life, devoted to the nobler aims of womanhood, impressed themselves strongly on all with whom she came in contact.

Mrs. Stephens was the widow of John A. Stephens, nephew of Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the confederacy and governor of Georgia. She was Miss Emma Simpson, the daughter of Colonel W. W. Simpson, of Washington, and on her father's side she came of a race as distinguished in public service as that of her husband. Mrs. Stephens is survived by a daughter, Janie Stephens, and two sons, Alex H. and Robert Stephens.

She had been in failing health for several months and in the hope that a change would be beneficial to her condition, the patient sufferer was taken some weeks since to the home of her brother at Washington. Her condition was, however, beyond human aid and early yesterday morning, with her children at her bedside, the life of the sufferer came to a close.

The funeral will be conducted in Washington today and the interment be made in the family vault at that place.

Mrs. John Stephens was a woman of splendid intelligence and business ability, a thoughtful mother, a conscientious, devoted Christian whose life was given up to the call of home and charity.

### His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever that ran into penumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at all drug stores; every bottle guaranteed.

## TEACHERS LEAVE TOMORROW.

### A Number of Atlantians Will Attend State Association Convention at Cumberland.

Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of public schools; Professor W. M. Slaton, principal of the Boys' High school, and a number of other teachers will leave for Cumberland island tomorrow evening to attend the regular annual convention of the State Teachers' Association.

After returning to Atlanta from this meeting many of the teachers will next month attend the convention of the national association, which is to be held at Charleston.

## JUDGE J. W. ROSSER IS ILL.

### One of Fulton County's Pioneers Is in a Precarious Condition.

Judge John W. Rosser, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizen of Fulton county, is very ill at his home in Rossersville, seven miles from Atlanta. He has been confined to his bed for the past two weeks with rheumatism and liver and kidney trouble. His family is solicitous about him, although some hope is entertained for his recovery.

Judge Rosser moved to Atlanta from Jasper county in 1868 and was in business here until 1878, when he moved to his present home at Rossersville. Judge Rosser is the father of nine children. They are: E. B. Rosser, of Atlanta; J. P. Rosser, of Atlanta; M. J. Rosser, of Rossersville; W. K. Rosser, of Birmingham, Ala.; Amanda Mosely, of Spartan, S. C.; Fannie W. Treadwell, of Atlanta; Bettie Swan, of Conyers, Ga.; Mollie Gaither, of Newton Factory, Ga., and Mrs. Bowman, of San Francisco, Cal.

## A GOOD DISINFECTANT.

### One That Will Do Its Work Well and Immediately.

There are many families in Atlanta who would like to know where to get a good disinfectant.

People thus minded can find a real, good up-to-date disinfectant in "Kreosote." This disinfectant can be obtained from Mr. Joseph A. Lambert, at 25 East Hunter street. It does its work thoroughly, speedily and satisfactorily. Mr. Lambert is a live, pushing young man and has the agency for "Kreosote" in this part of the country. It don't make any difference whether you live in Atlanta or outside of it, either write or telephone him and he will have one of his men call on you. Just after these heavy rains you will need a good disinfectant in your basements and other parts of dwelling. "Kreosote" is the thing for you to get and Joe Lambert is the man to furnish it to you.

### Merritts Avenue Church.

Rev. J. B. Mitchell, of Jackson, Miss., will preach at Merritts avenue church tonight at 8 o'clock.

Rev. C. P. Bridewell will preach at North avenue Presbyterian church this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Rev. A. S. Worrell will preach at the Christian and missionary alliance meeting, 72½ North Broad street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Dr. Worrell has just returned from a preaching tour across the continent. He has spent nearly a year on the Pacific slope, preaching the four-fold gospel. The public is invited. Seats free. No collection.

## HIS LIFE SAVED

### By Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life," says A. E. Lafalette, of Gregory Landing, Clark county, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape that the doctors said I could not live. When I was at the lowest ebb, one of my neighbors brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I took it and got instant relief. I soon got up and around. That was nine years ago, and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house and always will be. It is the best on earth." For sale by all druggists.

# NAME CHANGED TO BRENAU COLLEGE

### It Was Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music.

### OLD NAME WAS TOO LONG

### Brenau Means Refined Gold and Is Appropriate.

### MAGNIFICENT RECORD OF COLLEGE

### Drs. Riley and Ferrata Will, in the Future, Be Connected with the College.

During this incessant rainy season your correspondent decided to make a visit out to Brenau and see what is being done toward making the college ready for the beginning of another year of school work and for the summer session which opens July 2d. Brenau is a new name in southern educational circles, but from what I saw and heard the institution whose name it is will soon be as well known to the people of Georgia and the south as Vassar or Wellesley is to those of the north and east. Going direct to the office, I found Professor Van Hoose busily engaged in the work of answering the morning's mail, which had just come in, but he readily consented to give me an interview and to tell me why the name of the college had been changed and what the new name means.

"For a long time," said he, "Professor Pearce and myself have considered the advisability of changing the name of our school. Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music was too long a name for people to say or remember, and every one had become accustomed to speak of the institution as the 'Gainesville school,' or the 'Gainesville college,' or the 'Gainesville seminary.' We wanted a name which should be euphonious, easily remembered and somewhat indicative of our work. Last winter when we decided to sell an interest in the school to Dr. M. M. Riley, of Greenville, S. C., we decided that the time was opportune for the change and during a visit which Dr. Riley made us in December last, we all finally concluded to adopt a new name. What should it be? Should we name the school, so dear to each of us, in which we had invested our every dollar and to whose service we had consecrated our lives, for some philanthropist, educator or woman whose character and life would commend it to parents, or should we coin a word which in its meaning should typify the work we are striving so earnestly to do? Many names came to our minds; the lexicons, cyclopedias and other works which we consulted gave us others, but none were satisfactory, and at 2 o'clock in the morning we found ourselves, after consulting all night, no nearer a selection than when we began the search. Finally in speaking of the real work of the true teacher, character building, that beautiful passage found in the thirteenth chapter of Isaiah, 'I will make a man more precious than fine gold; a man finer than the golden wedge of Ophir,' suggested itself and this gave us the key to our name. A truly educated woman is more precious than fine gold; it should be the object of every teacher so to develop those under his care that they will become such characters as the prophet so beautifully describes and if we wished a name which should represent our work, what could be more fitting than something meaning refined gold. We all agreed that the idea was a good one when Professor Pearce said Brennen is the German for burned; immediately Dr. Riley remaked: 'Aurum is the Latin for gold. Why not take a part of each word and make the name Brenau, meaning refined gold.' We realized the fact that it is not in strict accordance with the laws of language to combine two words of different tongues into our name, but in this day of progress and breaking away from old ideas and rules we decided that that was of little importance. We wanted a name, new, short and full of meaning. To me Brenau is such a one and the longer I use it the more I am impressed with its beauty and meaning."

"Will Dr. Riley's company in any way affect the policy of the institution?"

"In no way except to give it strength. Dr. Riley has been one of the most successful school men in the south and has brought the Greenville Female college up to a sphere of usefulness and prominence hitherto unknown in its history. He joins hands with us in our efforts to make Brenau the foremost of southern schools. He visited a dozen other places before deciding to cast his lot with us but after looking through many other institutions decided that our school held out greater attractions than any of them. In Dr. Ferrata we have the greatest musician of my acquaintance. For ten years he was a student of the Royal Conservatory, Rome, Italy, and there is no department of music in which he is not thoroughly at home. He won fifteen medals while at the conservatory. The Italian government awarded him three medals for the excellence of his compositions and he won the second prize at the international musical contest in New York city. Added to his ability as a musician, he is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and his and Dr. Riley's family will be a great acquisition to Gainesville socially. In the literary department the course will be greatly broadened. New apparatus for scientific work is to be ordered and the faculty will consist of the very finest teachers in every department."

Much more was said during this pleasant conversation, but my letter must close. No one can visit Brenau, see its magnificent equipment, think of its splendid location and see the enthusiasm and conservatism of the men who are at its head and fail to see that there is no better place in all the south for the education of its girls.

"Feast of reason"—the Marietta chautauqua.

### Teachers' Notice, Summer Quarter, Chicago University.

On June 29th to 30th Southern railway will sell from Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta to bona fide teachers who are to take a course in the summer school of Chicago university, low rate tickets to Chicago, full information in regard to which can be obtained by addressing Brooks Morgan, D. P. A., Atlanta. 6-22-3t

## SUMMER OUTINGS.

### The Popular Resort This Season Is Battery Park.

Now is the time people should make plans for their summer outings!

Asheville is the greatest health and pleasure resort in the south, and the Battery Park hotel is the center of pleasure, refinement and comfort. Consider the Battery Park hotel and Asheville when you are making your plans for the summer. Rates $15 per week and upwards. Through Pullman service. Leave Atlanta 11:50 p. m. Arrive Asheville 9:05 next morning. For any information apply to E. P. McKissick, proprietor.

Mr. McKissick will be at the Aragon till Friday and will be glad to furnish information.

Win $25,000. See page 7.


Flannel Suits. Negligee Shirts.
Serge Suits. Cool Underwear.
Sicilians. Straw Hats.

The Summer's heat can be made pleasant if you will take advantage of our offerings in Mid-Summer Men's and Boys' Wearables. The stocks are in prime condition and our prices will do wonders to add to your comfortable feeling.

**HIRSCH BROS.,**
**44 WHITEHALL ST.**

MOWER-HOBART CO.
61-PEACHTREE ST
If it is a good thing and used in an office, we have it.

A Perfect Book-Case

Must fit your books and fit your space—not only today, but all the time. It must be expansive, elastic. The only perfect book case made is the WERNICKE "ELASTIC" BOOK CASE.

It is especially adapted for home use. It will accommodate all sizes of books and may be added to unit by unit as the growth of the library justifies and space permits.

The Wernicke is made of antique and golden oak, mahogany and imitation mahogany and walnut and imitation walnut. The wood to harmonize with the furniture you now have may be easily selected.

For an example of the use of the Wernicke "Elastic" Book Case in the home

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE.

61-PEACHTREE ST

EISEMAN BROS.,
15—17 Whitehall St.

**To the Sea Shore**

"Tybee or bust" Tuesday. "Are you going?" "Are you fixed for it?" You can't go in your heavy spring suit. You must dress yourselves in "garments cool."

**Our Outing Flannels** ARE THE THING.

**Our Wool Crashes** ARE SWELL.

Our Linens, Alpacas, Sicilians, Silks, etc., are strictly proper. They are stylish, neat and durable, cut and made to fit perfectly.

**Negligee Shirts** IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Underwear, Sweaters, Ties, Collars and Bathing Suits. Anything, everything to make the trip easy, comfortable and pleasant.

You Ought to Wear A Straw Hat, A Crush Hat, Fedora or A Panama. Styles Good. Prices Right.

**Will You Take the Little Ones Along?**

If so, will you need any washable garments? "We have 'em." The swell little Wash Kilts, "so cheap and so nice." The popular wash blouse in "such swell colors" and natty finish. 10,000 pairs wash pants, 25c and 50c. Waists, blouses, stockings, ties, collars, underwear, etc.

BLUE SERGES, always cool, popular. A great favorite. We have them for Men, Boys and Children. Quality fit, style and finish at prices in the reach of all. Come every one tomorrow. Money saved will come in handy on your trip.

Lanterns, cameras and baseball outfit free to buyers in our Boys' department.

Take Along Sure an Umbrella, Cane, Belt, Plenty Handkerchiefs, Ties, Collars, and Be Sure You're Right, Then Go Ahead.

**EISEMAN BROS.**

ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.
BALTIMORE, MD., 213 W. GERMAN STREET.
WASHINGTON, D. C., COR. 7th AND E STS.

15-17 Whitehall St., Our Only Store in Atlanta.

# $5,000 DONATION TO ORPHANS' HOME

## Hapeville Institution To Have a Brick Cottage Soon.

## GIFT OF F. S. ETHERIDGE

### Citizen of Jackson, Ga., Contributes Liberally to Baptist Cause.

## DONATION WAS ACCEPTED YESTERDAY

### Committee To Arrange Plans and Details for the Work Was Appointed Yesterday.

The Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, at Hapeville, has received from Frank S. Etheridge, of Jackson, Ga., a gift of $5,000 to be devoted to the erection of a memorial cottage in honor of the donor's mother, Sarah Etheridge, who is still living.

Frank S. Etheridge is one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Jackson and a liberal contributor in the past to all Baptist causes. The cottage to be erected at Hapeville by him will be known as the Sarah Etheridge cottage. It will be, when completed, a handsome structure of brick and by far the most commodious building of the Baptist Orphans' Home.

At a call meeting of the Orphans' Home Association yesterday morning Frank S. Etheridge was present and the handsome gift was formally accepted for the institution. A committee consisting of John M. Green, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Walker Dunson, Mrs. A. D. Adair and Mrs. Harvey Hatcher was charged with the duty of carrying out the wishes of the donor, who leaves the selection of plans largely in their control. The committee expects to secure the best possible plans and make of the Sarah Etheridge cottage a model building.

The Baptist Home at Hapeville was reported at the meeting yesterday to be in a flourishing condition. It is believed that the usefulness of the institution in the community will be greatly increased as a result of the donation made by Frank S. Etheridge.

## DISPENSING WITH FORMALITIES

### Resolutions of Asheville Pastors Regarding Funerals.

Charlotte, N. C., June 23.—(Special.)—An altogether novel step has been taken by the Pastors' Association of Asheville, N. C., in their plan to dispense with the conventional "funeral sermon," the "Sunday funeral" and other formalities which the Asheville ministers regard as either useless or detrimental.

The resolutions include the following:

"1. We recommend at all ordinary funerals the omission of what is called the 'funeral sermon,' and that the minister conduct and not preach the funeral sermon.

"2. We suggest the use of a simple casket and only a sufficient number of carriages for the members of the immediate family.

"3. At the grave it would be wise for the friends and relatives to retire as soon as the form of commitment has been read.

"4. Except in cases of absolute necessity funerals should never be appointed on the Lord's day.

"5. The wearing of mourning apparel is purely a matter of custom.

"6. It would be well for the family and friends to take the last fond look at the face of the dead in private and before the funeral, after which the casket should not be opened.

"7. The day and hour of the funeral should never be published until the minister has been consulted that there be no conflict with other important engagements."

The above resolutions have been adopted by the Asheville ministers and in the future all funerals will be conducted according to these rules.

### At Walker Street Church.

Rev. George W. Griner, of the Decatur orphans' home, will preach at Walker street Methodist church this morning at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. B. F. Fraser, will fill the pulpit in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The pastor requests that as many as possible be present. The Epworth League meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All young people are invited to attend. prayer meeting Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

## WILL GIVE MINSTREL SHOW.

### Excellent Amateur Performance Will Take Place at Columbia Theater.

On the evening of July 4th a minstrel show will be given at the Columbia by a number of well known young men for the benefit of the Atlanta Grays, who go to Cumberland island next month for the annual encampment. Among the special features of the performance will be an exhibition drill between sixteen of the company. The show will be managed by Colonel Park Woodward.

### Will Consider the Method.

Anniston, Ala., June 23.—(Special.)—Chairman F. W. Gist, of the democratic congressional executive committee, has called a meeting of the committee for next Tuesday, June 26th, at 3 p. m. at Shelby Springs, to again consider the method of nominating acongressman from this district, since the state committee has overruled the action of the district committee in ordering a general primary and ordered a convention.


# The Real Thing

S. GRABFELDER & CO.'S'

# American Malt Whiskey.

Indorsed by the Medical Journal of Health and recommended by other high authorities as a pure tonical stimulant, unsurpassed in quality and flavor, is popular as a family whiskey and the very best for convalescents and the sick.

Sold by CARROLL & LONG, Atlanta, Ga.


# MR. J. D. ENSLOW AND HIS YOUNG BRIDE

J. D. ENSLOW. MRS. J. D. ENSLOW, NEE THORNTON.

J. Dean Enslow and Miss Mina Cleveland Thornton were united in matrimony last week. The marriage had a certain element of romance about it which, in connection with the extreme youth of the bride, gave it an added interest. Mrs. Enslow is the daughter of McDonald Thornton, an employee of the Southern railway, and is only fifteen years of age. Mr. Enslow is forty-three years old. The couple met some weeks ago and a romantic attachment resulted. Last week they met by accident in the Prudential building and it was mutually decided to postpone the marriage ceremony no longer. Mr. Enslow is from Charleston, S. C., and is a member of the firm of Enslow & McDonald. The bride is an exceedingly beautiful young woman.

# HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by Joseph Habersham Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Inquiries Invited.)

NO. XII.

Answers—2. Barry. Our entire space this week is given to a sketch of the Barry family in answer to a question from Auburn, Ala., which appeared in our issue of April 10th.

Rover, Ark., February 9, 1895.—My Dear Cousin: You write me for a history of the Barry family, to which my cousin, Dr. Barry, and myself belong. To begin, our grandfather, Andrew Barry, with four brothers, came from Pennsylvania about the year 1760. He, Richard and John settled in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, on Tyger river, not far south of old Nazareth Presbyterian church, which church was organized about the year 1762. Andrew Barry had two other brothers, one of whom, named Hugh, came at the same time and settled in Mecklenburg, N. C., the other, named James, settled in York district, South Carolina. Our grandfather, Andrew, had five sisters, but I think they remained in Pennsylvania. The reason they migrated to South Carolina was because some of them had been sureties on a sheriff's bond in Pennsylvania, and had it to pay, which so injured their estate that they, with many others of their Scotch-Irish neighbors, the Collins, Caldwells, the Caldwells, the Pedans, and others, formed a colony of Presbyterians, and about the first thing they did after locating was to choose a site for old Nazareth. This they did by the one who had located the farthest north in the settlement, and the one who had settled the farthest south, commencing at a certain hour and minute, on a chosen day, to stop the distance until they should meet each other. They met right where they located Nazareth church. Andrew Barry was the first name on that church's roll, and its elder, and since then either one of his grandsons have been an elder in that church to this day. My brother Charles is now an elder, and he and his son Richard are the only members of the Barry family living in Spartanburg. Hugh Barry, our grandfather's brother, who settled in Mecklenburg, N. C., must have been an older brother, for Richard Barry, who signed the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, was his son, and must have been of age in 1775, when he signed it. Andrew was born in 1745, and was only about thirty-one when the revolutionary war broke out. Andrew Barry was a magistrate under George III, before the war of 1776. Brother Charles now has his commission, which I often read, and which my father carefully preserved during his life time. My father preserved his sword, which he used as captain of the South Carolina Rangers during the revolutionary war. I often handled this sword, and it had an interesting history. The Tories had managed to get possession of the sword Governor Rutledge had furnished him, so he being a skilled blacksmith made this sword with his own hands, and used it after the Tories had ransacked his house and taken his sword. Governor Rutledge recommissioned Andrew Barry captain of South Carolina Rangers at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and he served in that capacity during the whole war. He was in many battles with the Tories, who plundered the country mercilessly during the whole time the British held Charleston and Savannah. His company, under General Pickens, was in the fore front in Morgan's three lines of battle at the Cowpens, and he and his brother-in-law, Thomas Moore, and an Irishman, greatly distinguished themselves in that celebrated battle.

I said our Barry family was Scotch-Irish. Many Scotch people settled in Ulster, one of the provinces of Ireland, after Cromwell's day, and held the land they occupied under a London company or guild, and suffering unfair treatment from this company, finally many of them left Ireland and came to America. It was this that brought our great-grandfather to Pennsylvania. He, like our grandfather, Andrew, his son, had five sons and five daughters, but I do not remember the names of his daughters. Andrew, Richard, John, Hugh and James were the names of his sons, and wherever I find a Barry with either of these given names I am sure he is a relation. Dr. Andrew Barry Crook, when a medical student at Lexington, Ky., about the year 1835-36, was told by a classmate that if he was really a blood relation of the Barrys of South Carolina, I can guess your given name in three guesses. He said: "It is either Andrew, Dick or Hugh," thus guessing it the first guess. Andrew Barry, our grandfather, wrote a beautiful, legible proportionate hand. My father preserved much of his writing, which I often read. I could write page after page of the traditional history of our grandfather, but I am not writing a book for you, which you do not expect, and will now tell you about Margaret Barry, nee Margaret Moore, alias, the celebrated "Kate Barry," our famous grandmother.

Before beginning our grandmother Margaret's history, since reread your kind letter, find I have omitted what you wish concerning our grandparents' children. John was the oldest son. He was born about the year 1775 or earlier. I have forgotten whom he married. Charles was the second son, born in 1777. My father, Andrew, was born in August, 1787, just about the time of the adoption of the United States constitution, and died a few days before the secession of South Carolina, December, 1860. He was in the war of 1812, but never heard the report of the enemy's guns during his life. Uncle Richard was the fourth son, and Uncle Hugh, Dr. W. H. Barry's father, was the youngest of the sons. I think our aunts came in this order: Mary, who married a Lawson and moved to North Carolina; Peggy, who married a Thomas (David) and went to Illinois about the time I was born; Katy married Jesse Crook; Violet married James Hanna, of York district, and Alice married Forest Allgood, of Laurens, S. C. I think Mary, Peggy and Katy were born between Uncle Charles and my father—that is, between 1777 and 1787. I would like to tell what a brave woman Aunt Peggy Thomas's mother-in-law was during the war of 1776. She and an Irishman held a fort at Timmons's old field after it had been given up by the whigs against a strong force of British and tories. She told the whigs that she would hold the fort and only surrender it with her life. The Irishman above remained with her. She loaded and the Irishman fired so rapidly that the enemy abandoned their efforts to take the fort. I have seen the spot where she held this fort. At another time, when the British were at Fort Ninety-Six, she, having visited their camp, learned that a force the next morning at daylight would surprise the whigs camped at Cedar Springs. She mounted her horse after sunrise, and as soon as she could get out of the British camp she rode to Cedar Springs, a distance of seventy miles, in time to give warning. The whigs built fires and spread their blankets and concealed themselves in the timber and waited for their surprise party. They came and charged the camps, but to their surprise the whigs, having the advantage of the light of their camp fires gave them a terrible defeat. This place is only eight miles from where I was raised, and I have often passed it.

I forgot to tell you about John Barry, our grandfather's brother, who settled near old Nazareth, when Richard and our grandfather settled a little further south. Each of these brothers had a son named Richard. To distinguish them, our uncle Richard was nickramed "Shot-bag." Richard's son was called "Gentleman Dick" by the people of the community in which they lived. "Gentleman Dick" and his brother, William Taylor Barry, went to Kentucky about the time I was born, and afterwards W. T. became Jackson's postmaster general and minister to Spain.

Having told you about the male part of the Barry family, as I learned it on my father's knees and sitting at his feet, I now will tell you all I learned of him about our grandmother, Margaret Barry. She was the daughter of Charles Moore, who, I think, came from Pennsylvania with or about the same time our grandfather did. He was also Scotch-Irish. I do not know how many children he had. Thomas Moore, her brother, was twenty-two years old at the time of the battle of Cowpens. His distinguished himself in that great battle. He also distinguished himself in Georgia, with the Triggs, who were noted patriots. He, through mistake, killed his best friend in a battle near Cashville, in Spartanburg, S. C. This friend was a brother of Major Crawford. They were both members of our grandfather's company. The company was to rendezvous at the junction of the two roads above Cashville. In gathering, the company came together in two lines. They met unexpectedly, and each mistook the other for the enemy. Thomas Moore took deliberate aim at and killed Mr. Crawford in the fight. The fight continued till our grandfather's noted dog trotted between the combatants, and seeing old Hunter, as the dog was called, they at once realized their mistake and ceased fired. Mr. Crawford's name was never mentioned afterwards in Thomas Moore's presence without bringing tears to his eyes. This Thomas Moore afterwards commanded all the South Carolina troops, stationed at Charleston, during the war of 1812, and my father was under him. He represented the old Pinckney district in congress as long as he lived. Dr. Andrew Barry Moore was another of our grandmother's brothers. I closed his eyes and helped to dress him for the coffin about the year 1852. Our grandfather's brother, Richard, married Rosa Mcore, our grandmother's sister. She was the most pious and best of women. I well remember her kind and loving words to me when I was a little boy. She had only one son, "Devil Dick," and one daughter, who married Colonel Isaac Smith. I will never forget "Letty," a twin daughter of hers, whom I loved in my boyhood and which was returned on her part. This may have been "puppy" love on both our parts, but it will never be forgotten by either of us. Our grandmother died before I was born, I think in the year 1820. She and her husband, Andrew Barry, lie buried at Walnut Grove on Colonel Tom J. Moore's farm. She planted the grove of walnuts by dropping the walnuts in burrows laid off for the purpose. The grove is there yet and must be 100 years old. The Moore and Barry families were all buried there up till 1836. The first burial I ever attended was that of Dr. W. H. Barry's little brother, buried at that place when I was a little boy. The tombstones of all are there, speaking their silent language, but it has been very many years since I visited that sacred spot.

Margaret Barry, our grandmother, was a most remarkable woman. She knew no fear. Where duty pointed, she dared to go. Where here love and affection were centered she would risk any and all dangers to guard and protect that which she loved, and those whom she loved. She was as remarkable for her piety as for her patriotism. During the war of 1776 she acted as a volunteer scout for the patriot whigs of South Carolina, and was so effective that the patriot bands were never taken by surprise. She was the idol of her husband's company of Rangers, and any one of them would have given his own life to have saved hers. After the war Major Crawford came to Andrew Barry and said: "It is your duty to kill Elliot, the tory, who struck Margaret Barry one cut with a whip to intimidate her and make her tell where the patriots had encamped, but if you will not, then I will kill him, for no man shall be allowed to live who struck Margaret Barry." Such was the feeling of all the patriots towards Margaret Barry. Eleven men, including our grandfather and Major Crawford, then went in search for Elliot. They found him at a neighborhood gathering. So soon as they were seen approaching, Elliot fled in the house and hid under the bed. The doors were closed, and after parleying with our grandfather, it was agreed that he alone, unarmed, might enter the house and see Elliot with the promise that he would not kill him. He entered, the doors were again closed. Elliot came out from under the bed. At once grandfather seized a three-legged stool, with which he struck Elliott senseless to the floor. He struck only the one blow, exclaiming, "I am now satisfied. I will not take his life." When General Green, after Gates's defeat at Camden, was placed in command, he sent General Morgan into South Carolina to gather up the scattered patriots, preparatory to reclaiming South Carolina, which, after Gate's defeat and Buford's annihilation at the Waxhaws, lay bleeding at the feet of the British lion. It was then that Margaret Barry, in her voluntary capacity as scout for General Morgan, hunted up the patriot bands and hurried them on to Morgan. In a short time Morgan found himself with a sufficient force, added to his little force of 400 regulars, to give battle to Tarleton at the Cowpens. To hurry up the South Carolina Rangers, she swam rivers, evaded the tories, encountered a thousand dangers, but succeded in recruiting Morgan's little army with sufficient patriot force to bring off the best fought battle of the revolutionary war, and at a time what all seemed lost to the patriot cause. So Carolina's redemption followed King's Mountain, and Yorktown followed as a result of this wondrous battle. Who knew but that Margaret Barry's prayers were answered when Broad river suddenly rose to cut off Cornwallis's pursuing army after the Cowpens. The same happened at the Catawba and the same sudden rise happened at Yadkin. Morgan made good his retreat to Grange, near Guilford courthouse. Now, my dear cousin, as I have written you a part only of the life of Margaret Barry, is it any wonder that Dr. Barry and I thank God for such a grandmother?

I hope to see you and Cousin William in the summer at your home. Tomorrow is my seventieth birthday. You must excuse pencil and paper as I have no other. Much love to you and Cousin William and family. Affectionately, H. T. BARRY, by L. S.

P. S.—I am not sure of what I said of James and Hugh Barry, of Mecklenburg, but I think it is true.

### No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at all drug stores.

Win $25,000. See page 7.


## CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y., SEASON 19CO, ON ERIE R. R.

Fourteen hundred and fifty feet above the sea, the highest navigated waters east of the Rocky mountains. Or. Erie railroad midway between Cincinnati and New York. The most beautiful resort in America, fine boating, hunting and fishing. Be sure your railroad tickets read via Erie railroad from Cincinnati, as the Erie railroad is positively the only line to Chautauqua without change of cars. Round trip tickets now on sale at reduced rates, good to October 31st. Beautiful Chautauqua pamphlet free on application to W. and A. or Southern railway ticket agents, or write H. C. Holabird, G. A. P. D., Erie railroad, No. 11 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Don't miss the Marietta chautauqua.

## A. K. HAWKES.

The best in spectacles, eyeglasses and all accessories is what we guarantee our customers.

A. K. HAWKES, 12 Whitehall.

Win $25,000. See page 7.


Certainly Tate Spring is enjoying a great success. People from far and near are gathering at that favorite resort for health and pleasure. The mountain spring, "Tate Annex," is being appreciated, advantage of Tate water and the acid chalybeate and at half the cost.

## MEETINGS ARE FOR MEN ONLY.

### Railroad Y. M. C. A. Has Made a Change.

The railroad Young Men's Christian Association makes a new departure today, changing its meeting from a mixed to one for men only. The desire is to make these gatherings quite informal, so that all men will feel free to come, and that those who have been on duty can drop in without the necessity of going home to dress up.

The meeting will be held today at 4 o'clock. Instead of one man occupying the whole time there will be several short talks by railroad men. A number have signified their purpose to be present to take part, among them some leading engineers. All men are requested to attend and help make this a permanent service of great help to the railroad men of Atlanta.


# The Public

Are cordially invited to call and examine our safe deposit vaults. All modern safeguards and conveniences are employed. Safes are rented from $4.00 per year up.

Special Attention Given to Ladies.

## Trust Company of Georgia,

Equitable Building, Atlanta.

JOEL HURT, Pres. FRANK R. ALLEN, V. P.
W. S. McKEMIE, Sec. and Treas.

For Bladder Troubles use STUART'S GIN and BUCHU

# Household Furnishings....

## AT SACRIFICE

The entire contents of the handsome two-story residence at **151 Spring Street** will be placed on sale at the above address at **9 O'clock Monday Morning.** The owner (Mr. F. O. Allen) leaving the city necessitates immediate sale.

## FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS.

All goods practically new; 6 months' usage. Effects comprise

**$150.00 Golden Oak Bedroom Suit.**
**$75.00 Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.**
**Odd Parlor Chairs.**
**$75.00 Leather Couch.**
**$65.00 Oak Bookcase.**
**$50.00 Brass Bed.**
**$30.00 Hair Matts (2).**
**Complete Dining-room Set.**
**Sideboard, 6 Chairs, Extension Table and Buffet, cost $85.00.**
**Magnificent Kitchen Outfit worth $60.00—Steel Range and utensils, 1 Gas Range.**
**Rugs, Curtains, Carpets, Shades, Odd Chairs, Chinaware, and hundreds of useful household articles.**
**Don't fail to attend this sale.**

All goods in first class condition and will be sold at 50c on the dollar and less. Sale begins MONDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

## 151 Spring Street.

# Men's Tailor Made Suits

At a reduction of $2.00 to $7.00. These are the season's most fashionable shapes; style in every stitch; character in cut; elegance and service in the material; in fact, just such suits as you would ordinarily expect, if made to measure. Every year, a great many broken sizes and odds and ends will accumulate, in spite of us, and to dispose of them, we have to sacrifice all profits. Our customers know what to expect and what they get during this our

## White-Tag-Sale

M. R. Emmons & Co.

30-41 Whitehall St.

**$21.40 CHICAGO AND RETURN FOR TEACHERS**

Desiring to attend summer quarter Chicago university. Tickets on sale from Atlanta June 29th and July 1st, only via Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. Choice of routes via Cincinnati, Louisville or Evansville. Special party will leave Atlanta 8:15 a. m. June 29th via Evansville route. For further particulars call at city or depot ticket offices or address 'Phone 1270. C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

## A. K. HAWKES.

The best in spectacles, eyeglasses and all accessories is what we guarantee our customers.

A. K. HAWKES, 12 Whitehall.

Best lecturers engaged by the Marietta chautauqua.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

## Northen & Dunson,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable. HAPEVILLE, GA.—Beautiful suburban home, 6-room house, 14 acres of land, highly cultivated, orchard, grapes, truck garden, with a frontage at a station on Central railroad of 340 feet, for only $5,500.

Fine shaded lot, Juniper street, in the city, for just $2,000.

Shaded lots on Capitol avenue, east front, 50x200, for $500.

Handsome new brick residence on Washington street, lot 97x200 feet, for only $6,000.

If you wish to sell, buy real estate or borrow money, call on Northen & Dunson. Bell telephone 2187.

**C. H. Girardeau & Co., Real Estate and Renting Agents, 24 Walton, Prudential Building.**

$1,650 buys 8-r. h., new, modern, Dodd avenue, near Fryor.
$4,250 buys 7-r. h., Pryor, near Richardson street.
$3,500 buys 9-r. h., Pryor street, new, modern, bath on both floors.
$4,000 buys 8-r. h., with 10 acres of land, E. Kirkwood, fronts R. R. 300 feet.
$1,500 buys lot 50x200, best portion Inman Park.
$3,000 buys lot 90x154, Ponce de Leon circle.
$4,750 buys 8-r. h., modern, corner lot, Pryor street.
$2,250 buys 6-r. h., new, modern, Loyd st. home near Georgia avenue.
$700 buys Georgia avenue lot, near Grant, no grading necessary.

J. BRUCE SMITH, With C. H. Girardeau & Co.

**Chance to buy interest in established dry goods business, one partner wishing to retire. Address "B," Constitution.**

**Millinery business in live city, up to date department, rent free from Aug. 1st to Jan. 1st, 1901. A, care Constitution.**


## BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR LOW PRICES and prompt delivery on all kinds of building material call on South Georgia Lumber Co., O. Stewart, proprietor, 62 West Hunter street, corner Madison avenue. 'Phone 532.

## FINANCIAL.

LIFE INSURANCE policies bought for cash, or loaned on. Box 285, Atlanta, Ga. 6-22-10t

THE HOLDERS of 6,000 Mutual Fidelity contracts who are getting $40 for $25 in 20 weeks are our references. Agents, investors, investigate. R. E. Goodman, 611 Austell.

### For Rent by D. Morrison.

I HAVE over fifty choice horses, 3 to 10 rooms each, for rent this week. Call and get my new rent list before you rent a house. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street, real estate and renting agent.

## FOR RENT—Rooms.

ROOMS FOR RENT with or without board for gentlemen only. 84 Ivy st.

FOR RENT—Two large connecting rooms with privilege of bath in private family. References exchanged. No. 104 Formwalt street.

DESIRABLE front rooms to rent; hot and cold water. Apply 209 Peachtree street.

ROOMS for rent with or without board; nice location, near in, and reasonable. 97 South Pryor.

HALF of modern house, all one floor, to a desirable party, low rent; references exchanged. Young Couple, care Constitution.

15 WARREN place, two nice connecting rooms, papered, with gas and water; cheap, unfurnished.

FOR RENT—The upper floor of my residence, consisting four nice rooms with bathroom connecting; have gas and all conveniences for housekeeping on floor, or will rent two or three rooms if preferred; telephone in house; will rent cheap. Apply 186 Jackson st.

FOR RENT—2 connecting rooms, price $8. Apply 309 East Hunter st.

4 NICE rooms, 138 W. Mitchell, gas and water, $8; close in.

FOR RENT—291 and 293 Woodward ave; 3 rooms each; gas, water and bath. M. Furse, 401 Woodward ave.

ROR RENT—Large, cool front room, nicely furnished; gas and bath. 27 Cooper street.

FOR RENT—Two or three rooms, papered, first floor, unfurnished. 78 Windsor.

## FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

2 UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, $8 per month, 167 Ivy st., near Aragon hotel.

COOL, comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite; permanent or transient; block of postoffice. 54 North Forsyth.

SMALL front room, 8 W. Ellis, opposite Capital City Club; desirable location.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room, in private family, one block of postoffice; gentlemen only. 54 Walton st.

THREE desirable furnished rooms for rent. 6 Garnett street.

FOR RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite; bath attached with or without board. 103 Washington st.

## FOR RENT—Offices.

TWO ROOMS located in best business block on Whitehall, reasonable rent to acceptable party. Address D., care Constitution.

## FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free, see notice. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

FOR RENT—Modern new 7-room 2-story house, No. 472 S. Pryor street. Apply 485 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—One of the prettiest houses on S. Pryor street; modern. Will sell elegant furnishings at big sacrifice. Rare opportunity. A. F. Liebman, 28 Peachtree street.

TO LET—Pretty modern cottage, 97 Georgia avenue, 6 rooms, $20; 284 Spring, 4 rooms, $15. Edwin P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

TO LET—No. 306 Peachtree, near the Parlinger; has 15 rooms in beautiful condition; 3 bathrooms and everything modern; house partly furnished. Edwin P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—Five-room cottage, south side, newly papered, gas, water, bath; close to Capitol avenue. Stable in rear. Dr. Tucker, 16½ North Broad.

FOR RENT—Six-room house, with all conveniences, No. 19 Spring street, between Harris and Baker. Apply to B. H. Hill, 307 Temple Court.

NOS. 105 AND 109 Luckie street, 3 and 4-room houses, centrally located; cottages in first-class condition.

FOR RENT—Lovely south side cottage, 7 rooms, water and gas, cheap. J. L. Harrison, city hall.

TO RENT—Beautiful home of J. T. Dargan three months, furnished, garden, tennis court, gas and water. Apply 803 Equitable building.

CHEAP—Seven rooms, two story dwelling, corner Chapel and Elliott streets, close in. Apply 41 Markham st.

A COOL, clean, comfortable, well furnished house; can be rented for the summer. Address Summer Comfort, care Constitution.

WE WANT TO MENTION some exceptionally good houses thoroughly modern on the north side that we should ask you to inspect, and we think in them you will find what you want. See 41 Currier street, of eight rooms; 41 West Baker street of nine rooms; 151 Spring street of nine rooms, very close in, and a brand new place on Peachtree Place, eight rooms. G. W. Adair.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE, see the splendid homes that we can now offer. 301 S. Pryor street, brand new; 101 Capitol ave., nine rooms; 454 S. Pryor street, seven rooms; 270 Washington street, eight rooms; 214 Bass street, seven rooms; 696 S. Pryor street, seven rooms; 75 Tennessee ave., six rooms; 54 Cooper st., eight rooms; 12 Windsor street, eight rooms; 105 S. Pryor street, nine rooms, very close in; and many others. See us. We can find what you want and are ready at any time to show you these houses. G. W. Adair.

IF YOU want to buy or rent a houe, call or write for my new real estate bulletin, free. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter St.

## STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry St., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

### Money To Loan on Furniture.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture. We will loan you any amount of money on your piano, organ or household furniture in sums from $10 to $300, repayable in easy weekly or monthly payments, without removal or publicity; all business strictly confidential; private office for ladies; will call to see you; money in two hours. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Delaware Mortgage Company, 37½ Whitehall street, over Emmons's clothing store. Standard 'phone No. 622.

## LADIES COLUMN.

PERRY FEMALE PROTECTOR, safe and reliable; insures regular menses. A soluble capsule for married women. One dollar a box; sample and particulars 10 cents. Heard & Co., 2425 Olive street, Louisville, Ky. 5-27-5t sun

BUST developed 6 inches in 6 weeks; absolutely perfect development guaranteed; personal attention of specialist given by mail until enlargement is completed; 2,000 testimonials; send stamp for sealed instructions. Mme. V. Hastings, Omaha bldg., Chicago. sun 4t

OF COURSE you want everything done right, and when you want cleaning, pressing or laundry work up to date phone 41 and the Excelsior Steam Laundry will do the rest.

## INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, Spanish, German, Italian taught privately or in classes by Professor H. Ringlere, 89 Walton st. Low summer rates. 6-22 fri sun

MRS. B. H. GRIFFITH will take a limited number of pupils during vacation at her studio, 82 Spring street; piano, harmony and stringed instruments.

PARTIES wishing to obtain instruction preparatory for college or high school can be accommodated by calling on the undersigned at the Southern Shorthand and Business university. T. A. E. Means.

BOYS AND GIRLS—Learn telegraphy at reduced summer rates. Day and night class. Southern Telegraph College, 117½ Whitehall street.

### Accommodations in New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Mrs. Platt, 56 West 51st St. Best location in New York. Large and small rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. References. sun 7t

NEW YORK, 45th st., 18 west, near 5th avenue. Rooms with board. Southerners. References.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Summer prices, first-class table. Transients day or week. Reference.

## FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—Bull terrier pups, 3 months old; they are fine ones. Address L. F. Evers, Battle Hill, Ga.

FOR SALE—Pair fine English setters, 3 months old, by Noble Gleam. Apply 92 Ivy street.

MORRISON'S MANGE mixture, a sure cure for mange on dogs, by mail 60 cents stamps; send 25c and get petrifine enough to keep your dog free from fleas all summer. Gate City Kennell Club, Atlanta, Ga.

## FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Several new pianos by the month and if purchased at any time money paid will apply on purchase price. Address for the week Broker, care Constitution.

TO LET—Splendid warehouse, close in, on W. and A. R. R. Edwin P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

TO LET—Desk space in large, light, elegant front room, Equitable building. Address Box 90.

## MATRIMONIAL.

I WANT a wife brainy, beautiful, rich. Whitehouse, Hornbeck, La. 10t sun

MARRY—Lovely women and honorable men; many rich; send 2c for big list, description, residences. Mutual Exchange, Kansas City, Mo 5-27-4t sun

MARRIAGE PAPER containing hundreds of advertisements of ladies and gentlemen, many rich, from all sections; free. J. W. Gunnels, Toledo, O.

WANTED—The acquaintance of wealthy and religious woman under 33 in need of up-to-date business husband to assist in managing her estate; no agency. Have some estate. Address "James," care Constitution.

MARRY Lovely women and honorable men; many rich; send 2c for big list, descriptions, residences. Mutual Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. 6-24—4t sun

NICE-looking young woman, independently wealthy, desires to marry soon; would assist capable husband financially; bank and other references. Address Miss D. H., 5714 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

HANDSOME young widow of 24, left alone with large estate, worth $50,000, desires gentleman capable of handling same for a husband. All answered. Address S. H. K., 707 State street, Syracuse, N. Y.

BACHELOR 35, industrious and of affectionate disposition, would correspond with lady of some means; honorable intentions; no attention paid to matrimonial agencies. D. W. N., Constitution.

MARRY—Largest matrimonial paper published sent sealed 2c, many worth $100 to $100,000. R. L. Love, Denver, Col.

AM 53, wealthy, refined and generous; will make home happiest spot on earth to appreciative wife. Broker, 744 N. Park avenue, Chicago.

## WALL PAPER.

C. J. DANIEL, manager, has a beautiful line of artistic wall paper; get prices. 317 Prudential building. Both 'phones 77.

## FOR SALE—Seed.

FIELD PEAS FOR SALE—We have just received one car best quality Unknown and Whippoorwill variety stock peas, specially for planting purposes. Write or 'phone us your orders. McCullough Bros., general commission merchants, 10 N. Broad street.

SEED PEAS, corn, southern raised millet, sorghum, clay, unknown and mixed peas. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad.

## FOUND.

THE VERY PLACE to get my old clothes cleaned and pressed so that all my friends think I am out in a new suit. Try it one time yourself. 'Phone 41 and the Excelsior Laundry will be there before you get half way ready.

## LOST.

LOST—Three weeks since small yellow dog, terrier, named Jack; very short tail, neck nearly white, legs part white. Bring Ballard House and get reward.

LOST—On Fair street car, near Hill st., Friday noon, ladies' black segal purse with initials "M. A. B." Return to 21 Hill street and receive reward.

## MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

PILES, fistula, rupture, stricture, varicocele. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Tucker, 18 N. Broad street. 10-8 sun

I HAVE FOUND a positive cure for drunkenness. Can be given secretly. Will gladly tell you what it is. Don't send money. Mrs. May Hawkins, Lock Box G U., 131 Grand Rapids, Mich.

WE WANT 1,000 chronic cases, either sex, from cancer to impotence, to treat free for testimonials; circulars free. Address Sunny South Sanitarium, Jacksonville, Fla.

## WANTED— Rooms.

WANTED—Three or four rooms furnished for housekeeping. Address G., this office.

LARGE VACANT room in which to store furniture; must be reasonable. Storage, Constitution.

WANTED—Two housekeeping rooms by couple and boy of seven or will take meals. Address Permanent, care Constitution.

ONE LARGE and two small connecting rooms, for light housekeeping; shady yard; give price; references exchanged. Murphy, Constitution.

## WANTED—Houses.

HOTEL WANTED—Party wishes to rent small hotel in good town in Georgia or adjoining states. P. G., care Constitution.

WANTED—A house on Peachtree street; unfurnished. Address J. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent with object of buying 3 or 4-room house in West End; must be reasonable. Address House, care Constitution.

## RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.**

### HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A good cotton seed oil mill manager; none but first-class need apply. Apply with references to J. A. McCrary, Tenville, Ga. 6-21 3t

WANTED—Three tin roofers at once. S. G. Bouis & Co., Macon, Ga. 6-21 3t

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. We teach the work in two months and include complete outfit of tools for $30; $15 weekly guaranteed when competent. This offer made on account of the demand for graduates and is good until July only; you can earn scholarship, board, tools and transportation if desire. Make application by mail at once. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo. 1

WANTED—Ten up-to-date solicitors; good contract to competent parties. Box 285, city. 6-22-3t

WANTED—Twelve persons to travel. Salary $780 and expenses; absolutely no canvassing; permanent position; reference; inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. Colonial Company, 332 Dearborn street, Chicago. 6 23 sat sun 2t

AN EXPERIENCED traveling man who visits the southern wholesale grocery trade to take along as a side line an old established article of food on commission. No samples required. Address, with references, S. L. Addison, Hampton, Va. 6-23 3t

A YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of bookkeeping and plenty of energy, to take an out-of-town job; must be able to give good references. Apply Dixie Coca Cola Bottling Company, 125 Edgewood ave.

WANTED—Collectors; salary $18 per week and expenses, subject to advance; we furnish horse and buggy. Address, with stamp, Monterey Mfg. Co., (jewelry specialties), St. Louis, Mo. 2-11—sun-tf

SALESMEN to sell perfumes, toilet soaps, etc., to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Plumer Perfumery Co., St. Louis, Mo. 11-20-tf sun m h

TEACHERS wanted for positions southern schools and colleges; several hundred excellent openings; all kinds of positions. Sheridan's Teachers' Agency, Greenwood, S. C. sun 3t

WANTED—Ruptured men to cure free, to prove easy, safe cure; quick method. Dr. Speirs, Box 400, Westbrook, Me. sun—4t

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbia Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 6 17 20 24 27

WANTED—A first-class coach and carriage blacksmith. State salary, with references. Apply C. D. Franke & Co., Charleston, S. C. 6-21 3t thur fri sun

WANTED—Good advertising solicitor. St. Elmo Massengale, 704-705 Austell building.

SALESMEN for all lines of business (splendid side line) to sell our calendars; 150 different styles, latest, newest patterns, just the things customers want; 25 to 40 per cent commission. Many of our men give their entire time to our line and make from $75 to $125 every week; guaranteed best side line ever offered. Write promptly with references. Commissions paid on acceptance of orders. American Novelty Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Stenographers, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Musicians, clarinet and band players. Must be sober and competent. State salary, etc., in letter. Leader of Orchestra, Cumberland Island, Ga.

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen of energy and ability to work a special proposition. Those interested in Sunday school work preferred. Salary or commission. All references required. Call at 311 Norcross building any morning between 9 and 11:30 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT Positions—Where they are, how obtained, salaries paid. Particulars free. Write for circular 120. National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C. 6-24, 7-8 22

GOVERNMENT Positions—Do you want one? Get ready now. Circular 120 giving particulars as to salaries, dates of examination, etc., sent free by National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C. Write today.

YOUNG MAN, if you are a hustler send references and 25c to lock box 711, West Point, Neb. No canvassing. Good wages.

MEN WANTED—$20 weekly; positions permanent; distributing circulars, samples, tacking signs, bill posting, etc.; send two stamps for particulars. American Advertisers' Association, Newport, Ky.

WANTED—Lodge organizers. Highest salary and commission. Address Knights Kadosh, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—Four solicitors; the best thing out; can make money; none but first-class men need apply. Address P. B. O. K. M. C., box 256, Birmingham, Ala.

WANTED—1,000 sample distributors, at once; good pay; steady work; experience unnecessary. Kaska Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

$10 daily to live men; we want agents everywhere; leather suspenders; cannot break, wear out or pull off buttons; sells at sight. Samples furnished free. Cincinnati Leather Suspender and Belt Co., B 434, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A male principal for Milner high school. Applicants will address S. J. Hale, Milner, Ga. june24 sun tues thur

A THEATERS FREE. Wanted, responsible lady or gentleman; every theater town to send brief weekly report of theatrical happenings for season 1900-1901. For this we issue "credential card," entitling them to two passes for each play. Does not require newspaper writer. Address International Drama, 23 Duane street, New York.

MANAGER—Capable man to manage branch of old eastern house; mercantile line; office duties; $100 per month, extra commission; must furnish $800 cash and good references. Manager, 1103-356 Dearborn street, Chicago. 6-24—2t sun

WANTED—Energetic man to manage branch office for established manufacturing house; salary $125 per month and extra commissions; must furnish $800 cash and satisfactory references. General Manager, 300 Johnston building, Cincinnati, O. sun 2t

WANTED—Energetic country representatives to manage branch and establish subagents. Hustlers only. Steady trade. Large profits. Davis Soap Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Young man stenographer willing to work. Address P. O. box 588.

CARPENTERS, different parts of the south, $2 per day. Send name and address at once to "Cash," care Constitution.

WE HAVE several openings for stenographers, bookkeepers and shipping clerks, with good firms. Southern Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree.

YOUNG MAN about 27 years old to do clerical work in wholesale house; must be quick and accurate at figures; knowledge of bookkeeping not necessary. Address "Wholesale," box 290.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. A free scholarship given to one man in each county in order to illustrate how thoroughly we teach the work in two months. First name received accepted. Write at once. Name county. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo. 6 25 6t

WANTED everywhere hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—A competent man to do prescription and repair work in optical establishment. Address Washington, care Constitution.

BOOKKEEPERS, our lightning method of proving additions and multiplications is invaluable; saves time; mistakes impossible; send for circular. Morrow Co., Box 627, Atlanta, Ga.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

PHARMACIST, Georgia registration, desires situation; moderate salary. Best reference. S. W. George, Summerville, S. C.

EDUCATED, experienced stenographer desires position; best references furnished. Address E. K. Y., Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—Position by experienced, careful and competent bookkeeper. Best of reference. M. L. A., 202 King st., Charleston, S. C.

EXPERT accountant and stenographer desires position. Address Business, care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as salesman; five years' experience wholesale dry goods and notion house; best references. A. Robson, Constitution.

WE HAVE a young man who is a very rapid stenographer and typewriter who wants position. Will start on $40. Smith Premier Typewriter, Y. M. C. A. corner.

BAKER, bread and cakes, wants situation, first-class, take charge; best reference. Address Baker, Constitution.

HOTEL baker and pastry cook wants situation; A1 best reference. Address Pastry Cook, Constitution.

### HELP WANTED—Female.

CROCHETERS WANTED—To crochet for us at home; good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 356 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. 13t e o s

LADIES, if you want genuine home work, no canvassing, we will give you a yearly contract to do copying for us in your own home and pay you from $3 to $15 weekly; copy and paper furnished free. Call all the week from 9 to 12; or send 10 cents for samples showing how work is used. Novelty Company, 57 Walton street.

WANTED—A good first-class colored woman cook for small family. Apply 341 Gordon street, West End.

WANTED—An attractive young lady of business ability to act as cashier. Apply 166 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Active saleslady who is quick at figures. Address, stating experience, references, age and salary. "Active," care Constitution.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED by an experienced, highly cultivated lady position as teacher in a family. Best references. Address Box 85, Marietta, Ga.

PROFESSIONAL nurse wants positon with lady or gentleman's home, or traveling; good home preferred to high salary. Mrs. Ridley, Box 138, Bamberg, S. C.

### WANTED—Agents.

$50 PER MONTH during campaign and permanent position after; man or lady. Ziegler Co., 217 Locust st., Philadelphia. 6 16-12t sat sun wed

WANTED—Local agents at once, no experience needed; steady employment and big money to right party; only those meaning business need answer. Address R. D. Collins, druggist, Georgetown, Ky. 6-19 7t

AGENTS to sell water filters. Easy seller, retails at $1.50; big profit; exclusive territory; write quick. Seneca Filter Co., Seneca, Mo. 6-19 26t

AGENTS on salary or commission: The greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. Sat sun

AGENTS wanted at once to sell sash locks and door holders. A good hustler can made $10 a day. Sample sash lock by mail for 10 cents. Address the Brohard Co. Dept. 3, Philadelphia, Pa. sun 26t

PORTRAIT AGENTS look! Crayons 50c, pastelle 70c; give us a trial. Address H C. Hettinger Art Co., Houston, Tex.

AGENTS everywhere—Either sex Zarema Diamonds; experts puzzled to detect from genuine; liberal commission; catalogue, sample (ring or stud) free on application. Zarema Diamond Co., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

AGENTS to sell water filters. Easy seller; retails at $1.50; big profit; exclusive territory; write quick. Seneca Filter Co., Seneca, Mo. 6-17 10t sun

$2,500 CAN BE MADE next six months by hustling AGENTS handling white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, bosoms and neckties. Patented guaranteed goods. Inclose stamp for special plan. M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass. 5-6-sun tues thur

WANTED—Agents for the great Confederate naval war history, "Recollections of a Naval Life, Including the Cruises of the Sumter and Alabama," by Captain John McIntosh Kell, executive officer of both ships. A general agent wanted for each town in the state. Sells on sight. The Neale Co., publishers, Washington, D. C. 6-24—7t

AGENTS—Start mail order business at home on business principles; also buy and sell patents for us. Rapid Introduction Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell life size portraits 22x28 inches of candidates for president and vice president; $3 per 100; portraits of McKinley and Bryan now ready; sample securely mailed 10c; circular and full particulars free. Joseph Rhein, 16 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.

SPECIALTY backed by absolute guarantee to straighten kinky negro hair; nearly all profit; sells on sight. Write Boston Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., for territory and particulars.

ANOTHER new patent $25 per day guaranteed you; free outfit to start right to work. Braham Mfg. Co., B 2370, Cincinnati, O.

$100 MONTHLY, new patent metallic bread boards; sample free. D. Forshee, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS $200 per month and expenses, to call on hotels, restaurants, saloons, private residences and introduce our goods; sample absolutely free. Greatest seller ever put on the market. Odorless Disinfection Co., Cincinnati, O.

INVENTORS, have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing (sample preferred) to estimate from. W. J. Schultz, 530 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

WE GIVE absolutely free with every campaign book a $2 premium of actual use and value to each member of the family; best book; best terms; outfit (ready) free; freight paid; credit given. Ferguson Publishing Co., 7 Fifth street, Cincinnati, O.

HERE'S the biggest money maker of all. Every family wants it; has no equal; sells itself; sample(s) free; exclusive territory. Write for particulars. Kola Chemical Co., Box 425, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Intelligent agent in every town. $2 to $25 a day sure; boys not wanted. Send references. Eagle Copying Co., 45 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J. 6-24—2t sun

1901 CALENDARS, side line, 100 designs; liberal commissions; old and reliable house. Write for terms. The Novelty Advertising Co., Coshocton, O.

FREE to agents; something new; write for catalogue, tells all about it; just what you want. The Nonpareil Portrait Co., Box B, Camden, O. sun-12t

HAVE two valuable patent articles; wish energetic party to push, or will sell. Call 12 to 3, or address M., 86 N. Forsyth street.

AGENTS, canvassers, portrait men, take orders for photo buttons and photo jewelry, made from any picture; handsome, popular; big commissions; catalogue. Cranny Photo Button Mfg. Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Straw hat cleaner and bleacher. Send 10c for regular package, which makes three hats like new. Baito Bleaching Co., P. O. Box 301, Baltimore, Md.

LADY AGENTS in every city and town to sell the Brown Lee patent Corset Lock and Secondary Supporter; just out; sells on sight. Send 15c for sample. The Brown Lee Mfg. Co., 1732-38 Hair street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—Something entirely new; an enormous, profitable seller; "Harness Riveter;" new principle; every horse owner buys; failure impossible. Write for sample. Catalogue of fast sellers free. Lewis Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Agents in every county to sell "Family Memorials;" good paying and steady work. Address Campbell & Co., 15 Plum street, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—Agents for the best selling article on the market. Address Sanitary Glass Mold Ice Cream Freezer Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

RELIABLE AGENTS to sell the cheapest light on earth, our improved for gas lamp; no torch; adjustable flame; polished brass; seven styles; our agents make good profits. Write Studebaker Gas Lighting Co., Dept. M, 53 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

### WANTED—Agents.

WE PAY $18 a week and expenses to men with rig to sell our poultry compound; send stamp, Egyptian Co., Parsons, Kan.

LADY cleared $920, man $1,182, last six months introducing Holladay's Marvel Waterproof, shoe polish, selfshining, russet and black. Why not you? Demonstrated samples free. Holladay & Co., room 327, 188 Monroe street, Chicago. Sole Mafgs.

MANAGER wanted in every city, county, to handle best paying business known; legitimate, new, exclusive control. Phoenix Co., 114 West 34th street, New York.

AGENTS—Earn $25 weekly during spare moments selling Swazi diamonds; finest imitation of genuine ever discovered; baffles experts; cost nominal; big commissions; catalogue free; sample, Swazi Jewelry Co., Chicago, Ill.

### WANTED—Salesmen.

CLOTHING SALESMAN—To open and operate agencies for the largest exclusive tailoring house in the United States; the proper facilities will be given to the right parties, including woolens in the piece for display purposes; this is a rare opportunity to engage in a lucrative business without investment; hundreds thus engaged in this business now are making from $1,500 to $5,000 a year. Write for terms and full information to Agency Department, lock box No. 933, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to carry a side line of our gummed labels and advertising stickers; references required. H. H. Willson & Co., 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By established and well rated firm, scheme or specialty men to sell an exceedingly attractive and salable line; special terms and unique inducements. High priced men investigate. Box 264, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Clothing salesman to open sales agencies for "America's Greatest Tailors." The proper facilities given to the right parties; woolens in piece furnished for display purposes. This is a rare opportunity to engage in a good, paying business without any investment. A number of our sales agents are making from $1,200 to $3,500 a year. Write for terms and full information to Rogers, Bake & Co., 262 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

WE WANT three experienced salesmen to fill vacancies. We employ the best and pay accordingly. Address The Eastern Mfg. Co., Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

THREE specialty salesmen to call on drug, dry goods and general store trade. Commission only; full time and bond required. Good territory still open. Manager, 1006-185 Dearborn, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED salemen to sell overalls, drawers and shirts as a side line on commission through the southern states. Good sellers. Address "Overalls and Drawers," 810 East Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

TWO SALESMEN in each state wanted to sell tobaccos and cigars. Experience not necessary. J. N. Rosser, Thaxton, Va.

WANTED—Wide-awake traveling salesman by old established house; must have best of references, and give bond; permanent position to right man. Address Box 814, Chicago.

SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—Man of experiences to sell on commission an established and well advertised line of shoes from one of the leading factories; state experience. Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, box 2270, Boston, Mass.

### PERSONAL.

LADIES—Free, harmless, monthly regulator; cannot fail. Mrs. B. Rowan, R 26, Milwaukee, Wis. 6—6 1m

MEN—"Gran-Solvent" bougies will dissolve, absorb and forever remove stricture in 15 days. Cures while you sleep. Treaties free. Dr. F. C. Carter, Bond Hill, O.

ASTROLOGY—Send me your year, month, date and hour of birth, also birthplace and sex; inclose 30c in stamps and receive a written forecast for the coming year of your life, including other valuable information, the regular fee for which is $2. Satisfaction guaranteed; best of city references furnished; address Professor Sepharial, postoffice box 714, Atlanta, Ga. (Residence Kirkwood.)

PATENTED and unpatented inventions bought and sold. Lucas & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES—A secret to enlarge your bust six inches free. Zanzemetto Co., Dept. 103, Milwaukee, Wis.

AN ATTRACTIVE young woman with means desires prepossessing man as correspondent; object, amusement, possibly matrimony. Address Miss D., 906 Compton ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NERVOUS debility cured in ten days never to return; no drugs, belts or appliances. Address box 547.

BY CLAIRVOYANCE the truth is made plain; consult in letter or person. M. C. Thomas, Kirkwood, Ga.

HYPNOTISM—Get Bridewell's great correspondence course; for sale on all news stands, or sent direct on receipt of price, $2; teaches you hypnotism, how to develop personal magnetism, absent treatment, etc. Atlanta School of Suggestion, Pub., 504 Gould bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU have not been trading with us, you may not be pleased, but try us one time and see how we do cleaning, pressing and all laundry work. Call 41 and the Excelsior Steam Laundry will attend to the rest.

'PHONE 532 for all kinds of lumber, rough or dressed, shingles, laths, moldings, fence posts, pickets or any kind of building material. South Georgia Lumber Co., O. Stewart, proprietor, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Madison ave.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold; keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; any one will pay you a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Particulars free. Mrs. M. Baird, 3453 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 6-24 7-8

BUY WHEAT; think it's going to $1. Send for book "Successful Speculation" free. J. K. Osmstock & Co., Traders' Bldg., Chicago.

ATTENTION, GROCERS.—Cut this out and keep in your pocket book. When you visit Savannah, on your way to Tybee, stop at Helmken's Cafe and Restaurant and Wine Room, where you can be served with the finest of meals, best of wines, coolest of beers; board on the European plan. Stop and have your dinner and see the city, then go on to Tybee. Cars pass the door. Corner of Whitaker and Liberty, one block west of Desoto.

### BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the Mutual Fidelity Co. has sold 5,800 contracts; weekly income $5,800; pays 60 per cent profit. Bonanza for agents. R. L. Goodman, mgr., 611 Austell.

### Resorts.

THE ROBINSON HOTEL, Tallulah Falls, is now open for guests and is run by Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson, who will be glad to have all of their old friends again with them; rates reasonable. sun wed sun

BOARD—At Saluda, N. C., Mrs. T. J. Young can accommodate a few select people for the summer at reasonable rates. Good fare and accommodations. 6-10 4t sun

WILLARD HOUSE, Tallulah Falls, Ga., now open, overlooking grand chasm, $5 to $8 week. Send for special rates and circular. L. H. Gale, proprietor.

ONE of the most attractive locations on the coast, superior accommodations; strictly first-class; boats leave foot of Recter street 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., also accommodations. 56 West 46th street, New York.

SPEND your summer at Laingwood Farm, typical country home; rates reasonable; references exchanged. Apply T. F. Laing, Locust Grove, Ga.

### Tourists.

TOURISTS don't start without supplies for your kodak or camera. "You take 'em, we'll finish 'em." Dixie Camera Co., telephone 54, Standard. Lowndes building. 4—29 6mo.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WILL SELL either half interest or the whole of a sawmill, with timber to run it ten years. Write Box 16, Cordele, Ga. 6-7-30t

WANTED—A thoroughly posted practical man to go into the manufacturing of cheap furniture, handles, pails, chairs, tables, etc. Party with equal capital preferred, but one with smaller sum might suit, other points being right. Satisfactory party expected to superintend or manage. Answers strictly confidential. Owner, care Constitution. 6-21 4t

PATENTS FREE—Valuable money making book on patents, tells all about patents and how to secure them at low cost. Gives 100 mechanical movements—invaluable to inventors and mechanics. Tells how fortunes have been made from simple inventions that others have laughed at. The little pocket dimebank made over $250,000. Gives letters of wealthy manufacturers who want good inventions in their line. Send us rough drawings of all your new ideas or inventions. No charge for our opinion as to their being new and patentable. Advice free. Tells how to capitalie and organize joint stock patent right companies. This valuable Inventors' Guide Book mailed free to any address. It is overflowing with invaluable money making patent information. Big book free. O'Meara & Co., Patent Attorneys, opp. Patent Office, 816 G. st., Washington, D. C.

$50 will net you good, steady income. For particulars address R. Powell & Co., 26 Commerce building, Chicago, Ill. Mention paper.

PROSPEROUS Chicago firm wants capable man with few thousand dollars capital to establish and carry on branch business; $3,000 per year and expenses with share in the business; high-class trade; term of years. Inquirers to receive attention must name references and state amount of cash capital and approximate financial condition. John Williams, Boyce Building, Chicago.

WANTED—To sell an established office and mail order business at a sacrifice, suitable for lady or gentleman. Established four years; income last year $2,200. Cash required $500. Address postoffice box 174, Atlanta.

ON ACCOUNT of death of senior partner will sell established drug business in Griffin. Address W. J. Harris, Jackson, Ga.

WANTED—To buy an interest in an established paying business where additional capital and service of industrious business man may be desirable; proposed to make a substantial investment; state nature of the business; correspondence confidential. Investor, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

A FINANCIAL Eldorado for those who contemplate speculation; no other mode of operation has produced as large returns as my safe investment plan; successful customer and financial references; particulars free. Stephin A. Clemons, broker, Old Colony bldg., Chicago.

SPECULATION—$20 margins one thousand bushels grain 2c. Send for our book "Speculation," free. J. K. Comstock & Co., 23 Traders' bldg., Chicago. 2t sun

"MAKE YOUR money earn your salary;" $100 invested by my "safe speculation plan" in grain or stocks has made more money in 30 days than a mechanic earns in sixty; send for free particulars; customer and bank references. Richard Jones, investment broker, 40 Exchange place, New York.

WANTED—Partner with $600 to buy third interest in and manage profitable business in Birmingham; fine opportunity for right man; don't answer unless you have the money. Address W., P. O. box 679. sun tu thur sun

$35.00—Our Weekly Average for the past four years on an investment of $25. Has never been equaled. We gladly give all desired information. Brannan & Co., 236 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—Whole or half interest in an established grocery business in a good town in north Georgia. Address Box 93, Cartersville, Ga.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good paying mail order business; a rare chance for right party; $250 cash; good reason for selling. Investigate and be satisfied. Address "Chance," care Constitution.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

DRY pine and oak stovewood, $1 per load. Dry seasoned 4-ft pine wood, $2.75 per cord. Dry seasoned 4-ft. oak wood, $3 per cord. 'Phone 894. Kelley Coal and Ice Co. June 20 1m

WATCHES cleaned 50c; mainsprings 50c and warranted one year. Boley, 141 Peachtree st. 6-21 sun mon tu wed

BIG MONEY in mining Belgian hares. For prices address Broadway Rabbitry, 604 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

I WILL press your clothes and keep them in good repair per month; price reasonable; only first-class gentlemen. Kalish, the tailor, Standard 'phone 1101.

BUY a leather fly net for your horse and save the price in shoeing the first month. I have them. F. A. Powell, 3 N. Broad street, near the bridge.

PERRYMAN & WALTERS.
Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Hosiery, Suspensories.
Seashore Goods.
Rubber Bathing Caps, Swimming Collars and Belts.
PERRYMAN & WALTERS,
34 Peachtree Street.

BALDNESS, dandruff and falling hair; guaranteed cure; trial treatment free. Iuka Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

TAX NOTICE—The tax receiver of De-Kalb county will be at Hightower & Hallman's store, 56 Peachtree, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Monday, June 25th.

WE DO everything that we can if there is an honest cent in it, and otherwise we don't care for it, so try us, please, on cleaning, pressing and laundry work. Call 41 and the Excelsior Laundry will go running for your bundle.

GIVE us a chance to figure on that bill of lumber, etc. Can give you good material at low prices. A trial is all we ask. 'Phone 532. South Georgia Lumber Co., O. Stewart, proprietor, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Madison ave.

CAN SAVE you money on all kinds of lumber, shingles, laths, sash, doors, and blinds. Get our prices and be convinced. Large stock on hand. South Georgia Lumber Co., O. Stewart, proprietor, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Madison ave.

INDEXES and transfer cases, Globe-Wernicke files and cabinets and every other good thing for office use for sale by Mower-Hobart Co., office outfitters, 61 Peachtree.

WANTED—For cash or exchange, all kinds school, medical, law and standard books; call or mail us list. Southern Book Exchange, 83 Peachtree street.

### WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Equitable Loan and Security Company stock. Address Taylor, postoffice box No. 623. 6-20 2w

HIGHEST cash price paid for cotton rags, scrap paper, bones, scrap iron, brass, copper, rubber, beeswax, old book papers, etc. Fulton Junk and Paper Co., 304 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Second-hand roll-top desk; must be cheap. Address "Desk," care Constitution.

WANTED—Old Central railroad stock and debentures. S. Wood & Bro., cotton factors, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Second-hand top buggy; must be in good condition and must be cheap. Buggy, this office.

NEWSPAPER—Will buy or lease good country weekly and job office. First payment cash. Address D., Newnan, Ga. 6-24 2t

### OPIUM HABIT.

MORPHINE, opium, laudanum, cocaine habit; myself cured, will inform you of harmless, permanent home cure. Mrs. Baldwin, box 1212, Chicago.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKY—If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 5-6-tf sun

### FOR RENT—Stores.

TO LET—Splendid store and basement, 20x140, Alabama street, between Whitehall and Pryor. Edwin P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

IF YOU want a store or business location in the fall, advise Edwin P. Ansley, renting agent, 12 E. Alabama.

WE HAVE to offer a splendid storeroom of 3[illegible] feet in a part of Peachtree street [illegible] seldom has a vacant business [illegible] to offer. It was used as a fancy [illegible]ry store for over ten years. We want a good tenant and will make a low [illegible] to right party. See us. G. W. Adair[illegible]

### FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

DRY pine and oak stovewood, $1 per load. Dry seasoned 4-ft. pine wood, $2.75 per cord. Dry seasoned 4-ft. oak wood, $3 per cord. 'Phone 894. Kelley Coal and Ice Co. june 20 1m

FOR SALE—Campbell cylinder 4-form roller, two revolution book and job press, 37x52; new in 1892. Paul Koetity, Commonwealth, Ga.

FOR SALE—Fine old Nicola Lupot violin; will sell cheap; cash or time. T. J. B., 14 Austell building.

FOR SALE—One second-hand 12½ gallon milch can with spigot; good as new. 34 South Humphries street, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—One very fine sideboard, new; one fine hat rack, new; one parlor set, one folding lounge, quantity second-hand lumber, iron roofing, a fine parrot. 83 Brotherton street.

SEVERAL sets coupe hardware, trimmed in brass or nickel, at low prices. F. A. Powell, 3 N. Broad st., near the bridge.

FOR SALE—Oak bedroom suit, 1 pair springs and two mattresses for $10; Eclipse gas stove, $7; wood stove, cost $18, for $4, including utensils; 50 yards china matting, cost $15, for $7, and other household goods at a bargain. 113 W. Cain st.

LARGE mirrors, showcases and counters, office partitions, window sashes, 87 and 89 Peachtree. Atlanta Auction Co.

BELGIAN HARES of the right kind; imported and domestic, strictly pure, pedigree guaranteed; prices reasonable. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

FOR SALE—First-class pool table and fixtures at bargain. Address P. O. Box 117.

RETAIL patent business for sale; good reasons given; no expense required; a snap. Address R., this office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Several suits of furniture, together with mattresses, rockers and hat racks. Apply to 70 Walton street. J. L. Thigpen.

A NICE chiffonier, in first-class condition and will sell cheap. Address Chiffonier, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Four new Eureka cash registers, $25 apiece, cost $150. H. M. Ashe, general agent, Y. M. C. A. corner.

FOR SALE—A very fine Jersey cow, at 405 South Pryor street.

FOR SALE—Stock in Gwinnett cotton mills at par; 10 per cent guaranteed first year. Address L. M. Brand, Lawrenceville, Ga. 6-24-2t

A CHANCE to figure with you on all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, laths, sash, doors, blinds, moldings, brackets, etc., will convince you of our very low prices. 'Phone 532. South Georgia Lumber Co., O. Stewart, proprietor, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Madison avenue.

WE HAVE on hand a large stock of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, laths, moldings, sash, doors and blinds and all kinds of building material. Get our prices before buying. South Georgia Lumber Co., O. Stewart, proprietor, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Madison avenue. 'Phone 532.

WHEN in need of any kind of rough or dressed lumber, shingles, laths, moldings, sash, doors, blinds or any kind of building material, 'phone 532. South Georgia Lumber Co., O. Stewart, proprietor, 62 West Hunter steet, corner Madison avenue.

FINE polished brass and nickle express harness. X. C. express and dray harness, parts of harness, lines, bridles, saddles and whips. Pure neats foot oil. Wholesale and retail. Bona Allen, 28 S. Broad street. 6-24 sun tues thur

ELEGANT silver, polished brass and nickle mounted coupe and victoria harness. Bona Allen, 28 South Broad. 6-24 sun tu thur

FOR SALE—Well established millinery business on easy terms account ill health. Mrs. E. J. Walton, Vienna, Ga.

FOR SALE—Five shares Atlanta Savings bank stock. J. K. Ridley, cashier; has always paid 6 per cent; sold two months ago at auction at 112. Address E. H. Roberts, 7 Baltimore Place.

### BOARDERS WANTED.

FOR RENT—267 Peachtree street; cool room with first-class table board; near in; references.

BOARD for two couples, shady lot, near station, straight five-cent fair on suburban trains. Box 32, Hapeville. 6-21 2t thur sun

BOARDERS WANTED at White Path hotel; terms reasonable. Mrs. J. M. Dorn, White Path, Ga. 6-14 thur sun tues fri

BOARDERS WANTED—Several choice rooms with good board for couples or young men for $8 per week. 134 Ivy.

NICE lady wants lady to share part of room with her or a music teacher who will give lessons for part of board. 72 Washington.

COUNTRY board among mountains of north Georgia. Large house. Good table. Two hours' north of Atlanta on Western and Atlantic railroad. Trains stop at place. Address Miss Waring, Cement, Ala.

43 WALTON, corner Fairlie, elegant rooms with or without board, centrally located. 'Phone 1458.

HOTEL CENTRAL, 14½ Whitehall st., Atlanta. Run on American and European plan. A. M. Reinhardt, proprietor and manager.

THE CARROLL, 28 Houston, centrally located, family hotel, handsomely furnished, superior table. Reduced rates. Transients $1 per day.

WANTED—Summer boarders; large, airy rooms, plenty fruit, Jersey milk and good country fare. Mrs. H. Strickland, Jr., Duluth, Ga.

TWO front rooms, connecting, with private veranda; will be vacated July 1; delightfully cool and desirable. 35 Cone.

A NICE cool place just outside of city for a couple and two children. Answer J. F., care Constitution.

BOARDERS wanted at 57 E. Ellis; young men or couples.

COMFORTABLE rooms and excellent table fare for several young men at $4 per week. 134 Ivy.

A COUPLE or two young men can get board and nicely furnished room, 60 Garnett street; all conveniences; no children.

BOARDERS WANTED at 22 E. Ellis; pleasant rooms, with first-class board. Table boarders accommodated. Rates reasonable.

86 N. FORSYTH ST.—Good board, nice, cool rooms, for $3.50 per week; centrally located, near postoffice.

PARTIES wishing summer board can find no pleasanter or more homelike place than the Mitchell house, Locust Grove, Ga., 26 miles south of Atlanta, on Southern railroad. Rates reasonable. Address J. W. M. 6-20 2w

COUPLE on Peachtree would like to take man and his wife or 2 young men to board; references required. J. C., care Constitution.

PARTIES wishing board can find no pleasanter or more homelike place than the Jossey house, Decatur, Ga., six miles from Atlanta; electric cars every 20 minutes, fare 5c. House has been repainted and overhauled from bottom to top.

PERSONS wanting board in Marietta can find pleasant rooms. Address Box 200, Marietta, Ga. 6-24-2t sun

WANTED BOARDERS—Young men or couples can get nice front room for the summer, vacated today, reasonable board, at 72 Washington street.

GENTLEMAN and wife leaving for the summer; opportunity to secure beautiful room with board. Call at once. No. 32 E. Cain.

WANTED BOARDERS—To occupy newly furnished bedroom or will let rooms without board. 92 Marietta street.

THE Arlington Hotel, one or two large beautiful front rooms, first-class table service, rates reasonable. 85 Marietta st.

CAPITOL HOUSE, 46 East Mitchell, has several desirable rooms with good board at very reasonable rates.

110 IVY—The Windsor, centrally located, a first-class family hotel; large, elegantly furnished rooms, with private baths; moderate rates.

### FURNITURE.

FURNITURE repaired and upholstered at 150 Nelson street. William Arnold. Bell 'phone 5081.

FURNITURE—For cheap goods, packing furniture and upholstering, call at 24 W. Mitchell st. Standard 'phone 2182.

WERNICKE elastic bookcases are always the right size, always handsome, always the best place for books. They fit any space. Let us show them to you. Mower-Hobart Co., 61 Peachtree.

### FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—A fine light Crittenden trap, swell style, finely made and finished. Used only a short time, at a bargain. Harness go with it. See it at Weltzell & Singer's. 6-20 3t wed fri sun

LOT carriage lap dusters, whips, spurs, and harness going cheap, closing out sale at 20 West Mitchell street.

LARGE variety of runabouts, stanhopes and victorias at John M. Smith's, 120-122-124 Auburn ave.

BARGAINS—To reduce our large stock we will sell buggies and harness at cost for cash. 43 West Alabama street.

DEALERS and everybody needing farm wagons, buggies or harness go to closing out sale at 20 W. Mitchell street.

NICE second-hand runabout buggy with pole, as good as new, at half price. 43 West Alabama street.

OVER 100,000 sets of Kelly-Springfield rubber tires are now in use. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction. John M. Smith, 120-124 Auburn ave., sole Atlanta agent.

WHY USE those old harness when you can trade them for new ones at F. A. Powell's, 3 N. Broad st., near bridge?

THE BEST farm wagons, carriages, harness and saddles, closing out at 20 W. Mitchell street.

ROCK HILL buggies, best buggy made; come before they are all gone. 43 West Alabama street.

LOT second-hand single and double carriage harness, 2 surreys, one wagon; closing out at 20 West Mitchell street.

CARRIAGES repaired and repainted at John M. Smith's carriage factory, 120-122-124 Auburn ave.

FOR SALE Cheap

# News of the Day in the World of Sports

## AT CHICAGO.

### SIDNEY LUCAS EASILY BEATS LIEUTENANT GIBSON OUT.

Chicago, June 25.—Sidney Lucas, almost neglected in the betting at odds of 20 to 1, won the thirteenth American derby this afternoon at Washington park. Six lengths behind him was the eastern colt James, and still further back, struggling to no avail, was the vaunted public choice, the even money favorite, Lieutenant Gibson. Barrack, Advance Guard and Sam Phillips, in order brought up the procession, which carried little joy to the 30,000 spectators who saw the great classic event decided. That rush of Sidney Lucas through the stretch, and that falling back of Lieutenant Gibson, was so sudden, so startling, that it fairly stupefied the crowd. Eight out of every ten horsemen whose opinions are accepted as valuable had picked Gibson to win, and win easily, over a track supposed to be just to his liking—slightly slow and holding. Perhaps not one in a hundred had picked Sidney Lucas to turn the trick, certainly not one in a thousand imagined he would win practically off by himself. The attitude of the crowd was almost one of sullen disappointment, yet it was a true run race under the day and conditions. Lieutenant Gibson, the favorite, had no excuses. Sam Phillips, the second choice, was in the same unfortunate category. Thus the great event passed into turf annals and registered the ninth defeat of a favorite in a race which has been contested thirteen times.

Before the result, mourned by so many, had thrown its damper upon the spirits of nearly all except the bookmakers, the scene was one of animation. Flashes of color in bewildering profusion shone out from the swell turnouts and automobiles in the infields where society viewed the race. From the clubhouse, even more select, there was one bewildering array of pretty women in derby gowns, while in the grandstand, where a great majority settled to pay honor to the game thoroughbreds supreme on derby day, there was a bewildering and kaleidoscopic shifting of all those dainty tints which form the costume of women and enhance their beauty. Yet with all the society feature, it was a crowd drawn largely from the people. The men and women who attend races but once a year were there. They appreciated everything and in most instances fared the best on the day, for they had no messengers to execute commissions in the almost impassable betting ring. When the starters and jockeys were posted for the one star feature event of the day the crowd, or rather the male portion, surged in almost endless stream toward the ring, where the pencillers stood on their little stools offering odds.

When the bugle called the six chosen thoroughbreds to the post there was a hushed expectancy. All were eager to see the royal purple of "board of trade" Charley Smith, borne by Lieutenant Gibson, for the colt had not made a public appearance in Chicago. The expectations were more than realized. He was the only really racy looking youngster in the bunch, his mincing step and sidestep pirouettings standing out in contrast to the rather dejected appearance of the balance of his field. Sidney Lucas attracted attention, but it was the attention bestowed upon red flannel bandages upon his forelegs.

"It's too bad to start such a cripple," said one sympathetic woman. Others smiled knowingly in derision. The colt appeared as if he would welcome death as a providential escape from heavy care. But that was before the mile and a half journey had been traversed. Around to the start at the half mile post slowly wended the field. There the nervous temperament of Lieutenant Gibson showed in his uneasy shiftings. One false break, in which Advance Guard was bolting sideways as the barrier arose, and then Starter Dwyer dropped his red flag, signifying a start.

"They're off" came that old familiar cry from the immense throng. Barrack's nose was in front with James second and the favorite third. Gibson's position was what concerned the public and it was satisfied. Around the stretch turn and down the straightway for the first time swung the field. Coming past the grand stand Lieutenant Gibson, fairly fighting for his head, were leading by a head and James running almost as easily, but without that overwhelming desire to rush to the front, second. Sam Phillips, the hope of the Schorr stable, with Jockey Tommy Burns in the saddle, was third. The disconsolate looking Sidney Lucas was fourth with Barrack and Advance Guard bringing up the rear.

On swept the field past the quarter pole, Sidney Lucas displacing Sam Phillips in third position. Jockey Mitchell loosened his wrap on the reins through the back stretch and James moved to the van. He was only a length before Gibson, who had Lucas at his saddle girth. Still there was no indication of the impending disaster. Gibson was going easily. Around the far turn Boland began to let down his mount, but only slightly; the first three moving to the pole, denoting the final quarter mile to the wire, half lengths apart. There Gibson surely would go to the front through the crowd. But it was Sidney Lucas who was moving to the front. Boland urged Gibson. He passed James for a few seconds, but Sidney Lucas was in front.

"Gibson is beaten!" sounded the cry, first of surprise.

Again it sounded, in tones of despair. And Gibson was beaten. Shortly after he was caught between Sidney Lucas and James and his progress slightly interfered with. Boland would have had to go around, but the two were leaving the carrier of many thousands of dollars of public money behind. There between the quarter and eighth post was decided the thirteenth American derby. Thompson Bros.' colt outstripped James and an eighth of a mile from home he was two open lengths to the good. For an instant Gibson rallied and drew up slightly ahead of James, but it was the last rally. On to the wire, gaining at every stride, came Sidney Lucas. Past the judges' stand he galloped six lengths before James. The latter was second, eight lengths before the even money proposition on which Boland had been making every effort known to trained jockeys in a futile effort to rouse his mount. But it was no use. Gibson had done his best. Tom Barrett's mud horse Barrack was four lengths behind Gibson and two and a half before Advance Guard, while Sam Phillips, the second choice, brought up the rear.

Looking back at the race, it is still hard for turf critics to see why Gibson lost, and equally difficult to figure out how Sidney Lucas won. He was beaten by Advance Guard in the Canadian derby and that race was supposed to militate strongly against his chances in figuring a possible winner. Of James, little was known, except that he had performed well in the east.

Lieutenant Gibson had started but three times this year, but each had been such an easy victory, more was expected of him. He had worked out the derby distance with weight up in fast time. Perhaps a race or two would have been better than this hard work, but considering the race itself, there was nothing which could be urged in excuse. Sidney Lucas may never again beat this field at the weights, but he today has the blue ribbon event of the Washington Park meeting to his credit in 2:40¾, creditable, considering the conditions, and his owners are richer by $9,975, the amount of first money.

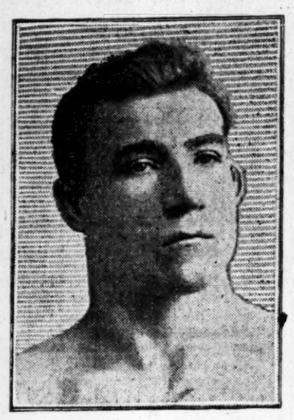
FIRST RACE—One mile: Sam Fullen, 109, Silvers, 6 to 1, won; Modrine, 107, Bullman, even, second; Larkspur, 102, J. Martin, third. Time 1:45¾. Bannockburn, Lomond, Owensboro, The Lady ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Reminder, 111, Devin, 5 to 1, won; Mr. Brown, 111, T. Knight, 8 to 1, second; Fly by Night, 119, Buchanan, third. Time 1:16⅛. Hermoso, Nobleman, Josephine B., Pupil ran.

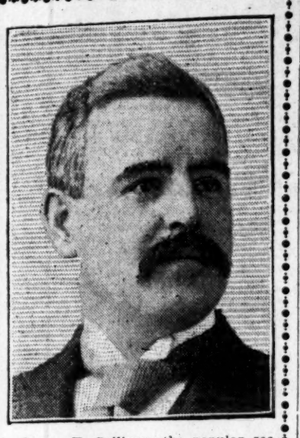
THIRD RACE—American derby, mile and one-half, $10,000 added: Thompson Brothers' chestnut colt, Sidney Lucas, by Imp Topgallant-Addie, 122, Bullman, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by six lengths; W. M. Barrack's brown colt, James, 122, Mitchell, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by eight lengths; C. H. Smith's brown colt Lieutenant Gibson, 129, Boland, even and 3 to 10, third. Time 2:40¾. Barrack was fourth, Advance Guard fifth and Sam Phillips sixth.

FOURTH RACE—Seven and a half furlongs, selling: Great Bend, 109, Kiley, 6 to 5, won; Moroni, 109, Mitchell, 5 to 2, second; Orion, 106, Flick, third. Time 1:37¾. Onomastus, John H. Morris, Handpress, Brisk, Castake, Patroon ran.

FIFTH RACE—Four and a half furlongs: Criterion, 111, Mitchell, 7 to 5, won; Alard Schreck, 118, T. Burns, 2 to 1, second; Sofala, 120, Bullman, third. Time :59¾. Mauga, Jimirez, Scalawag, Eila Bernham ran.



Tom Sharkey and Gus Ruhlin, the "Akron Giant," will meet in a twenty-five round bout on June 26th. Sharkey is a fighter of the bull rushing type.



James E. Sullivan, the popular secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, has gone to Paris for the Olympic games to be held there shortly.

## JUST BY WAY OF GOSSIP

The rowing situation here took on a new phase with the arrival of the 'varsity and freshman crews of the University of Wisconsin, numbering twenty-two men, and their coach, Andrew O'Dea, who is just beginning a contact for five years with the university. The Wisconsins brought with them the cedar shell in which they gave Pennsylvania that memorable tussle for first place last year and which will now be used by the freshmen. The 'varsity eight found awaiting them here a new shell made by Davy, the Cambridge boat builder, from designs made by O'Dea after his old Australian style of shell construction. It is not radically different from other racing boats, but the bracing is entirely different from the other Wisconsin shell. The hollow gunwales of the old boat are done away with. The boat is more open. There are fewer small braces, and some of the more essential ones are stronger. The shell is sixty-two feet in length, making it one foot longer than the new shell that Webb built for the Columbia 'varsity, and which they used Friday afternoon for the first time. Approximately the boat weighs 260 pounds. After a hearty dinner the newcomers unloaded their boats and housed them in Dr. Miller's boathouse, a short distance south of the Main street landing, which is to be their rowing quarters. This is the boathouse which Cornell used until Courtney removed his men to Cramm Elbow, three miles up the river, to escape the ferry boat.

In physical appearance the Wisconsins much resemble their crew of last year. Generally speaking, they are the same long-armed, high-geared fellows who so thoroughly scared the Pennsylvania rooters last June by apparently having the race won until Ellion saw a berry crate and steered out of his course, although the average height and weight of this year's crew are a trifle below the averages of last year.

Ten thousand people saw Harvard defeated by Yale on Soldiers' Field, at Cambridge, Mass., in a ball game which was never in doubt after the fifth inning. The Yale team batted two Harvard pitchers out of the box and played a better fielding game than their opponents. The Harvard team seemed to lack spirit from the moment Yale scored her first run. Yale was in the lead all through the game, and after five innings had been completed her ultimate victory was never questioned. Stillman started in to pitch for Harvard, and in the first inning Yale made four runs from five hits and a base on balls. Stillman then steadied down a bit, but in the sixth inning he was totally unreliable and Kernan, the other freshman pitcher, was substituted. Five runs were made off Kernan in one inning, and then McDonald, a third pitcher, was tried. Although this was the first game in which he had played this year, he did excellent work and shut out Yale for the rest of the game. The Harvard outfield played poorly and seemed to miss Loughlin. The infield, with the exception of Clarke, played better. Clarke lost his head three times during the game, and was responsible for at least five of Yale's runs. Even Captain Reid did not play in his usual form, and he made his first error of the season. The Yale infield played a fast, snappy game throughout, Quinby being especially good. In the third inning the Yale players went to pieces and allowed Harvard to score three runs, but during the rest of the game they played a perfect ball. Quinby and Cook each made four hits, one of Cook's being a home run and one a three-base hit. All the Yale team, with the single exception of Captain Camp, were very strong at the bat, making eighteen hits in all, with a total of twenty-five. The Harvard batters made only seven scattering singles. The base running on both sides was cautious, Yale being a little more daring than Harvard. The score was: Yale, 15; Harvard, 5.

The New York Tribune's sporting editor continues to use caustic concerning Maher's mismanagement of his mounts. He says in today's paper:

"The successful favorite, Handwork, was at precipitous odds on. Maher was in one of his coy moods of shrinking modesty and did not care to force himself too bluntly before the public. His dimpled diffidence in the first race, in which he rode the favorite, Buffoon, was like that of a sweet girl graduate. What a dainty, graceful, blushing, elusive beauty he was on Buffoon. No front position for him. He was too bashful. Buffoon received one of those shy Maher rides—a ride of the pass-in-the-corner, hide-and-seek kind for which Maher is so justly celebrated. It was one more of those characteristic Etheibert-in-the-Suburban rides of this fluffy little midshipmite of the Clan-na-Gael. Some people say that Maher is a chum of the noted Fenian chieftain, 'Skin-the-Goat.' This is a mistake. The report may have arisen from the rumored formation in the poolrooms and the betting ring of that remarkable secret order, entitled 'The Skin-the-Public League.' Gossip is current that Maher took the oath and rode the goat before he rode Ethelbert in the Suburban. Suffoon was handled with a deliberation similar to that with which Vice President Skitt is withdrawing the elevated road from Battery Park. Therefore, the capricious Oliver Mc, vigorously ridden by Ballard, was first, and Buffoon was second. Tulane led for some furlongs, but he was fat and scant of breath, like Shakespeare's Hamlet, and, like Tapering Tim's boom in William Penn's quiet hamlet on the banks of the Delaware, Tulane stepped back from view in the homestretch. A tip as wild and frenzied as the charge of the Addicks brigade upon the national convention caused Terrmless to be backed copiously for the second race. Maher rode Termless. So it was not astonishing that Termless was unplaced. Turner rode the favorite, John E. Madden's Beau Gallant, ably and robustly, but Beau Gallant is a slow beginner and the distance was only five furlongs. G. H. Whitney's Prince of Melrose, well ridden by Henry, was an easy winner. By triphammer pounding and forcing Turner got Beau Gallant into second place. Minion was third."

The Cornell 'varsity crew had its last race with the freshman crew Friday afternoon and the result was very satisfactory. It was the last day of senior week, and Courtney, yielding to the requests of old graduates, allowed a special steamer to go out to watch the practice. He also was perfectly willing for the first time this season to let the time be known. About five hundred people availed themselves of the opportunity to watch the race. At 6:30 o'clock the crews got into position and started quickly. Before ten strokes had been rowed the 'varsity boat forged ahead and it kept gradually increasing its lead. Both crews rowed a very high stroke, but the form of the 'varsity eight was far superior to that of the youngsters. At the finish line of the two-mile race the 'varsity was two lengths ahead. The time was 10 minutes 42 seconds, which was very satisfactory to Courtney and every one else. The crews left for Poughkeepsie yesterday morning.

After a long time of dickering articles of agreement have been signed for a fight between Frank Erne, the lightweight champion, and Terry McGovern, the featherweight champion, to take place at the Twentieth Century Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden on July 16th. The pair will clash for ten rounds at 128 pounds for 60 per cent of the gate receipts. Erne must whip Terry in ten rounds or lose the winning end of the purse. Erne, so the sports thinks, is rather foolish in making the match, for at 128 pounds he will be decidedly weak. Time of weighing in is to be at the ringside. The match will inaugurate the opening of the club. The management does not expect any police interference, as the organization has been properly incorporated.

Tom Sharkey still rules the favorite over Gus Ruhlin. Friends of the "Akron giant" are backing him on all sides and it looks as though the odds will be even money at the ringside. Jim Corbett, who is a great admirer of Ruhlin, will second the latter and in conjunction with Billy Madden advise Gus how to fight. If Ruhlin wins he will challenge Jeffries. Jim Wakely, who picks Sharkey to win, wants to wager $2,000 on the result. Sam Fitzpatrick has a commission of $2,000 to place on Sharkey. Martin Dowling has a similar amount to place on the ex-sailor.

"Tom" Cooper and Frank Kramer will ride over again to settle the question of superiority at the Vailsburg track Sunday. This race was begun on June 10th. The men rode in the first heat and collided, due principally to the fact that each rider thought the other was taking an unfair advantage in the race. In the mix-up which followed Cooper was so badly injured that he could not continue. Kramer was also hurt, but cried for Cooper to resume.

Tod Sloan, writing to his adopted father, D. G. Blouser, of Kokomo, Ind., says he will leave England for this country in three weeks, and has accepted mounts in several big racing events on this side. He says out of twenty-four mounts this season he has been unplaced in but seven, and has taken first money in eight events. This, he says, beats his record of two years ago.


### $21.40 CHICAGO AND RETURN FOR TEACHERS

Desiring to attend summer quarter Chicago university. Tickets on sale from Atlanta June 29th and July 1st; only via Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. Choice of routes via Cincinnati, Louisville or Evansville. Special party will leave Atlanta 8:15 a. m. June 29th via Evansville route. For further particulars call at city or depot ticket offices or address

'Phone 1270. C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.


Win $25,000. See page 7.

"Feast of reason"—the Marietta chautauqua.

### Convention Takes Recess.

Newport, Ark., June 23.—After taking 1,000 ballots in vain, the first democratic congressional convention adjourned until Wednesday next. Each of the 1,000 ballots stood: Clay Sloan, 43; F. G. Taylor, 34; P. D. McCulloch, 24; necessary to a choice, 51.

## AT SHEEPSHEAD.

### GREYFELD BEATS IMP AND JEAN BERAUD IN HANDICAP.

New York, June 23.—At the Sheepshead bay track today Jean Beraud was favorite in the Sheepshead bay handicap at 3 to 1 with Imp a strong second choice at 5 to 1. Ben Doran rushed into the lead and showed the way up the back stretch two lengths before Imp, Jean Beraud and Toddy, who were closely bunched. Ben Doran increased his lead, going around the far turn and led into the stretch by four lengths. Imp and Jean Beraud were head and head behind, while Greyfield, who had been quietly played at 8 to 1, began to close from last place, where he had been running up the back stretch. One by one he passed the different horses and then set sail for Ben Doran, who was nearing the judges, but fast tiring. A few more jumps brought him up to the leader and passing him ten jumps from the wire, won a good race by half a length in 1:40 4-5. Imp was third, three lengths back of Ben Doran.

FIRST RACE—Selling, five furlongs: Harlem Lad, 102, O'Connor, even, won; Ondurdis, 102, McCue, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Annie Thompson, 89, H. Michaels, 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:01 2-5. Welsh Girl, Ethel Pace, Prima II, Princess Otillie, Educate, Bramble Bush, Connie, Lillian Hoffman, Lady Paddez and Mistigri ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Maribert, 105, Maher, 6 to 1, won; His Royal Highness, 99, Dangmai, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second; Montanic, 105, Odom, 4 to 1, third. Trumpet, Kamura, Andrissa, Ten Candles, Ben Hadad, Ordeal and Fond Hopes ran.

THIRD RACE—Surf stakes, five and one-half furlongs: Water Color, 122, Littlefield, 3 to 1, won; Snile, 117, Turner, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Outlander, 115, Spencer, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 1-5. Prince of Melrose, Atnore, Ganymede, Contend and Humbold ran.

FOURTH RACE—Sheepshead handicap, one mile: Greyfeld, 90, Bansman, 8 to 1, won; Ben Doran, 121, Shaw, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second; Imp, 133, Taber, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:40 4-5. Rafaelli, Charentus, May Hempstead, Jean Beriad, John Bright, Toddy and Fire Arm ran.

FIFTH RACE—Steeplechase, about two and one-half miles: Dillion, 136, Brazil, 20 to 1, won; Ochiltree, 130, Veitch, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Plato, 137, Helder, 4 to 1, third. Time, 5:22 2-5. The Bachelor, Tentore, Charley O and Ronkonkoman ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, one and one-sixteenth miles, on turf: First Whip, 111, Maher, 13 to 10, won; Dare Perfume, 112, Shaw, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; The Rush, 101, Winkfield, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:47 3-5. Tulane, Elner and Sensational ran.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

## AT ST. LOUIS.

### QUEEN DIXON TAKES THE JUNIOR CHAMPION STAKES.

St. Louis, June 23.—The first race at the fair grounds today was run in a driving rainstorm. The feature was the junior champion stakes, valued at $2,000 at six furlongs. Queen Dixon the favorite, won in easy fashion by a length from Ampere, who was a block ahead of Sard, the only other starter.

FIRST RACE—Six and a half furlongs, purse: Also Ran II, 104, B. T. Woods, 8 to 5, won; Miss Loretta, 91, Dominick, 5 to 2 and even, second; Mascagni, 106, Carroll, 10 to 1, third. Time 1:25½. Lanza, Coral, W. J. Baker, Katharine, Red Gidd, Bob Howie also ran.

SECOND RACE—One and three-sixteenth miles: Sadie Levy, 106, Fallehy, 4 to 1, won; Koscio, 108, Talley, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Woodcut, 104, Reeder, 25 to 1, third. Time 2:00½. Hungry Bill finished second, but was disqualified. Bright Night, Harvey B, Cannonade also ran.

THIRD RACE—Mile, selling: Myth, 108, Morse, 8 to 5, won; Muskalonge, 111, Hennessy, 6 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Elbe, 87, Dominick, 9 to 5, third. Time 1:45½. Zanetto and Leo Planter also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Junior champion stakes, six furlongs: Queen Dixon, 118, Dominick, 3 to 5, won; Ampere, 118, Gilmore, 3 to 1 and out, second; Sard, 115, Frost, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:17⅝.

FIFTH RACE—Handicap, mile and sixteenth: Crocket, 96, Dominick, even, won; Applejack, 95, McCann, 18 to 5 and even, second; Guide Rock, 103, Talley, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:52½. Kings Highway also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap, six furlongs: Judge Wardell, 103, J. Woods, 3 to 2, won; Lord Neville, 108, Dominick, 13 to 5 and even, second; Miss Mae Day, 101, Talley, 9 to 1, third. No time. Nan Dora, Dr. Cave and Gibraltar also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs: George Arnold, 109, Morse, 2 to 1, won; Harry Duke, 106, J. Woods, 3 to 1 and even, second; Malay, 104, Red Fern, 15 to 1, third. Time 1:24. Tickful, May Dine and Sandurango also ran.

## AT LATONIA.

### JUNE GAYLE CAPTURES THE COVINGTON SPRING STAKES.

Cincinnati, June 23.—J. D. Smith's good Henry of Navarre colt, June Gayle, won the Covington stakes at aLtonia today in a gallop. The winner was an odds-on favorite and heavily played. Sam Lyons got the place in a hard drive from Menace. The victory of Osmon at 30 to 1 in the fifth event was a hard blow to the talent. Ennomia, the favorite, did not show on the boards. Track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE—One mile: Marion Lynch, 90, J.J Hicks, 8 to 5, won; Sadie Burnham, 93, Paretto, 12 to 1, second; Our Lida, 109, May, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:42 3-4. Zonne, W. G. Welch, Headley, Red Fire, Katie Rutherford and Aristo ran.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs: Tom Embry, 107, Harting, 7 to 1, won; Bonnie Lissak, 104, Van Camp, even, second; Syncopated Sandy, 112, Corner, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02 3-4. John R. Allen, Secundus, Xanthos, Dolly Wagner, Rainy Day, Maggie ouing and Paul Ebgert ran.

THIRD RACE—One mile and a half: Goose Liver, 102, Aker, 7 to 10, won; Fannie Taylor, 103, Southard, 7 to 5, second; Bentley B, 104, H. Wilson, 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:36. Richardson, Aberegate, The Doctor, Speigel, Etta Stevens and Lela Murray ran.

FOURTH RACE—The Covington Spring stakes, five and a half furlongs: June Gayle, 105, Harting, 7 to 10, won; Sam Lyons, 98, H. Wilson, 16 to 5, second; Menace, 102, Britton 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:09¾. Great Star also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One mile: Osmon, 111, H. Wilson, 30 to 1, won; Honeywod, 90, May, 7 to 1, second; Margaret Hageman, —, Van Camp, 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:41¼. Ennomia, Castle, Polly Bixby, Statira, Peter Duryea, Elkin ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs: Iris, 102, Aker, 7 to 2, won; Crinkle, —, Harshberger, 8 to 5, second; MacLaren, 102, J. Hicks, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Brightie S, Louisville Belle, Lake Fonso, Laura G G and Ben Frost ran.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### McGOVERN LICKS DIXON AGAIN

#### Ex-Champion Can't Stand the Irish Lad's Pace.

Chicago, June 23.—At Tattersalls tonight Terry McGovern upheld his reputation as king of all feather weights by defeating George Dixon, the ex-champion, in six rounds. Dixon, although not knocked out, was in distress and holding on for dear life as the bout ended. The fight was fast and furious from beginning to end with Terry on top of his man all the time. Dixon tried in every conceivable manner to get the advantage, but his blows did not have the steam behind them that his younger opponent was dealing out. McGovern took matters rather easy during the first two rounds and the colored boy landed repeatedly, and near the end of the second round staggered McGovern with a vicious blow on the jaw. McGovern recovered quickly, however, and was forcing matters when the round ended. McGovern woke up in the third and put in some of his famous short-arm jolts to his adversary's stomach. Dixon clinched repeatedly to avoid punishment, but McGovern kept after the colored boy constantly, and Dixon looked troubled as the round closed. Dixon did some good work in the next two rounds, but McGovern was too strong for him and made the veteran break ground several times. The last round was all McGoverns. He went after Dixon with both hands, but Dixon dodged the issue and grabbed Terry around the neck at every opportunity to escape punishment. McGovern worked hard to make Dixon keep away and fight, but the latter would no sooner step back than he would come in again and hold McGovern for dear life. Even in this manner Dixon received a severe beating and was very weak at the end of the bout.

## BASEBALL GAMES

### Standing of National League Clubs.

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 50 | 33 | 17 | .660 |
| Philadelphia | 51 | 32 | 19 | .627 |
| Boston | 49 | 24 | 25 | .490 |
| Pittsburg | 52 | 25 | 27 | .480 |
| Chicago | 51 | 24 | 27 | .470 |
| Cincinnati | 48 | 21 | 27 | .437 |
| St. Louis | 47 | 20 | 27 | .426 |
| New York | 47 | 19 | 28 | .395 |

### Eastern League Games.

Syracuse 5, Providence 3.
Worcester 8, Rochester 5.
Springfield 5, Montreal 4.
Springfield (second game) 8, Montreal 0.
Toronto 4, Hartford 5.

### Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.

Chicago, June 23.—Cincinnati won a pitchers' battle today. Both pitchers held their opponents helpless during eight innings. Attendance 4,100. Score: R. H. E.
Chicago.... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 5 1
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4 4 1
Batteries—Taylor and Nichols; Scott and Peltz. Time 1:50. Umpire, Swartwood.

### Brooklyn 12, New York 1.

New York, June 23.—The Brooklyns won as they pleased from the New Yorks today, the latter playing a poor fielding game. Attendance 7,000. Score: R. H. E.
New York 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 5
Brooklyn 0 2 0 2 4 0 0 3 1—12 12 0
Batteries—Doheny and Bowerman; Howell and McGuire. Time 2:07. Umpire, O'Day.

### Philadelphia 10, Boston 4.

Boston, June 23.—Philadelphia won an uninteresting game from Boston today by bunching hits with Boston's errors. Attendance 6,500. Score: R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—4 10 7
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 1 2—10 13 4
Batteries—Cuppy, Nichols and Sullivan; Frazer and McFarland. Time 2:30. Umpire, Emslie.

### American League Games.

Detroit, 6; Indianapolis, 0.
Chicago, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Minneapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 2.
Cleveland, 10; Buffalo, 1.

The greatest yet—the Marietta chautauqua.

## GEORGE HOYLE IS DYING.

### He Is One of Atlanta's Best Known and Most Popular Young Men.

A telegram was received in the city last night which stated that George Hoyle, of this city, was dying.

This news will be learned with sadness in Atlanta. George Hoyle is one of the best known and most popular of Atlanta's young men. For a number of years he was employed by the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company. Later he held a responsible position with the Standard Oil Company. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted and served in camp with the First Georgia regiment. On being mustered out he was for some months in the paymaster's department of the army of the gulf. Some months ago he went to New York city and held a lucrative position in that city until his health failed and he was compelled to return to Atlanta.

George Hoyle is the son of W. E. Hoyle, one of Atlanta's best known citizens. He is twenty-seven years of age.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

### The Insurance Movements.

Editor Constitution—Two news items in your columns during the last week that have attracted a good deal of attention on account of the prominence of the individuals concerned, seem to me to have behind them a very deep significance that has apparently escaped public attention.

A recent item in your paper announced that Mr. Thomas Peters, former general agent in charge of the southern department of the Greenwich Insurance Company, had resigned, and that the southern department of that company had been abolished. Following immediately upon this came the announcement that Mr. Milton Dargan, manager of the Lancashire's southern department, had been appointed manager for that company in the United States, and also that the southern department of that company would be abolished on the 16th of July next.

Mr. Boyd, assistant to Mr. Dargan, we are told, goes to New York, and in this connection Mr. Charles E. Dox has accepted the secretaryship of the Orient, and goes to Hartford, Conn.

The loss to the south of these popular and genial gentlemen is in a measure compensated for by their personal advancement, and the knowledge of the larger spheres into which they are called. But what about the abolishment of the southern departments of these important companies? What is the underlying cause that has brought this about? And what is the south going to get to compensate it for the loss of all these, and a number of other bright and brainy young men, who lived and helped to make up the development of the south, and who will now either be out of employment or will follow the seat of power to the east?

Just here it is appropriate to remark that no other business men have contributed more to the commercial, financial and social advancement of the south than these insurance men, especially since the establishment of these southern departments.

There is a perfectly logical business reason why these changes are taking place, and these southern departments being abolished. The existence of the southern headquarters of these companies resulted in the formation of the Southeastern Tariff Association, an organization whose object was to preserve uniformity of action amongst the companies, cheapen the expense of insurance, establish stability and prevent discrimination amongst patrons.

In no manner, shape or form has its effect been to defeat or lessen competition for business. On the contrary, every man who has any property to insure in the southern country knows that the fiercest competition has always existed between the companies for the business offered.

However, the companies in this association have been attacked on this account by hostile legislation, resulting in expensive and vexatious lawsuits, and in great annoyance to and interference with the conduct of the insurance business in the southern territory.

The companies have got tired of this, and will go the same course that the railroads were driven, to-wit: They will pass into the east, be concentrated in the hands of a few controlling spirits, who, without any organization or combination whatever, will meet around a lunch table and settle all these questions to their satisfaction, and conduct their business regardless of all this pestiferous legislation and litigation.

A great many people behind this antagonistic legislation honestly believe that they are doing the country good, and honestly think that they are helping to break up a trust and a monopoly, when in truth, and in fact, their course is not only highly injurious to this section of the country, but inevitably results in bringing about and producing the very conditions that they think they are breaking up.

Suppose a few large companies absorb the other insurance companies in this country (and a very rapid absorption has been going on during the last few years), it would be a very easy matter for them to conclude that they did not need any more competition or agents to secure insurance for their companies, and that when a party had property which he desired to insure he could come to the office of the company just like you go to the bank to do business.

As a result of all this, not a single rate is reduced, the headquarters are moved further away and the southern territory loses the business and citizenship of this large and influential class.

I fear that the two instances of the abolishment of southern departments noted in the outset are but the beginning of the end, and that if the work of these misguided lawmakers goes on to its logical effect, there will not be a single, solitary southern headquarters left.

JACK J. SPALDING.

Atlanta, Ga.

### "What Has Become of Hell?"

Editor Constitution—For years I have followed the advice of my old professor to read and study the editorials of newspapers; have done so with great advantage. I was deeply interested in your article on the above subject, date June 10th. That leads to another question: Which hell? You admit that theology is not your hobby; you believe that hell exists; that preachers ought to so inform their congregations. To my knowledge they have been preaching hell for the last fifty years. In Macon we have plenty of that kind of preaching, as "Hell, as Painted by the Master Artist," 'Hell, Its Certainty and Everlasting Punishment." I am sure Macon preachers would suit you, as you want the good old gospel—good news with plenty of "fire" and "brimstone"—the Jonathan Edwards style. You refer to changes in theology, of departure from the beaten paths of orthodoxy, or "right thinking." Does God change? No; does His word change? No. The difficulty then lies with the theologians and their orthodoxy—see meaning of that word. You lament over this departure; you desire that preachers portray the "horrors of that abode of evil spirits from whose tortures He died to rescue men." That is a very unscriptural statement; nay, contrary to the plain teaching of the Bible. Your theology is wrong. Christ died to exhibit God's love and save men from sin, from its guilt and power; to bring them back to God. The ultimate result of that would be escape from the penal consequences of sin. One of the results, but not the primary reason of Christ's death. The word "hell" in the Bible does not always mean the place of future punishment. For proof, Ezekiel xxxii:27: "Which are gone down to hell with their weapons of war," means the state or region of death. Psalms xvi:10: "Not leave my soul in hell, nor suffer thine Holy One to see corruption." The second clause explains the first—the grave. Jonah ii:2: "Out of the belly of hell cried I." Hell there was the belly of the big fish—rather cool. Acts ii:2: "That his soul was not left in hell, neither his flesh to see corruption." The Psalmist asks the question: "If I make my bed in hell?" Luke xvi:23: "And in hell he lifted up his eyes." Now see what professors of theology and preachers say about this parable. Jamieson, Fausset and Brown's "Commentary on the Bible," volume 2, page 123: "In hell"—not the final place of the lost (for which another word is used) but as we say: "The unseen world." The orthodox press against orthodox preaching. Which is right? II Peter ii:4: "Angels that sinned but cast them down to hell." Green "Tartarus." Revelation i:18: "and have the keys of hell and of death." Both English and American revised versions of the Bible read: Hades—the unseen world. Dr. G. Campbell, a late eminent Biblical critic, wrote: "Hades," which means the receptacle of the dead and ought rarely to have been translated hell in the sense in which we use it, namely: as a place of torment. Matthew xvii:10: "Cast into the hell of fire." Greek: "Gehenna of fire." The name of a valley outside of the walls of Jerusalem into which dead carcases and the offal of the city were cast to be consumed by the fires that were constantly burning for the purpose, and by the vouring worms. It was not a place of ment for the living, but a place for the consumption of whatever was vile and offensive.

Revelations xx:13: "Death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them," and verse four, "and death and hell were cast into the lake of fire." This is the second death. Dr. R. MacArthur (Baptist), of New York, in "The Calvary Pulpit," page 66: "The life of the damned is death." I hope you have not "lost your patience" in listening to what "the good book" says on the subject. Your desire to believe that no such place as hell exists, or the preaching from orthodox pulpits that hell does exist, cannot alter the word of God. Are men judged at death? The testimony of God's word is against such a theory. See Psalms vi:5: "For in death there is no remembrance of thee in the grave, who shall give thee thanks." Many other similar passages could be given. St. Paul writes about those "who are fallen asleep in Jesus," and "that the dead in Christ shall rise first." Christ is sitting at God's right hand, our High Priest, our Intercessor, on His mediatorial throne, and, therefore, not on His judgment throne.

Acts xvii:31: "For God hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world." In the face of such scripture, how can the righteous be rewarded or the wicked punished at death? II Corinthians v:10: "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ. Again, Christ's own words, St. John v:28, 29: "Marvel not at this for the hour is coming in which all that are in their graves shall hear His voice and shall come forth, good to life, evil to damnation," should be translated condemnation or judgment. You wonder at the slow progress which Christianity is making in this world. Progress? Indeed, a very large and influential denomination in the south at last conference reported a loss of about 15,000 membership, outside of the Christian or Campbellite church, which last year had a very large increase in membership. Other denominations about held their own. You express fears of the overflow of Christianity; don't you mean orthodoxy? Of the overflow of Christianity, never! "For He shall reign whose right it is." You suggest a remedy for your fears. What is your antidote? more old-time preaching in which the words "fire" and "brimstone" occur. In other words, preachers should scare and frighten the people by vivid descriptions of the torments of hell to love God. He does not want our love because of our fear or dread of Him. "We love Him because He first loved us." The people decline to worship a cruel God. Many Christians are better than their creed. Hell played no part in the Jewish religion, nor the devil used as a beadle or scarecrow to lath and frighten men to heaven. Our hope for the future lies in a very different direction from yours. That the great pendulum of truth—God's "word that liveth and abideth forever"—shall be followed and as we listen to the chimings of the Sabbath bells, as they ring out the false and ring in the new, the tones of music in harmony with the preacher's voice, as they declare alike that "God is love."

CHARLES SMITH.

Macon, Ga., June 22, 1900.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

### TOOK TOO MUCH MORPHINE.

#### Accidental Overdose Came Near Killing Nat Goodwin.

Butte, Mont., June 23.—As a result of an accidental overdose of morphine Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, lay in an alarming condition at the Butte hotel from Thursday night until late today when he had recovered sufficiently to leave with his company for Duluth, where he expects to be able to play on Monday night. Physicians worked over the actor for more than twenty-four hours before he showed signs of resuscitation.

Opportunity of a lifetime—Marietta chautauqua.

#### Roosevelt Is Secluded.

New York, June 23.—Governor Roosevelt is keeping himself secluded in his home at Core Neck, near Oyster Bay, L. I. He refuses to see callers. He is overwhelmed with telegrams congratulating him on his nomination to the vice presidency. All persons who wish to see him during the next few days will have to make appointments in advance.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PART 2 -20.

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## Great Clearance Sale

OF

**Fine Laces, Embroideries, Silks, Undermuslins, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Foreign Washables and Domestic Fine Printed Goods**

Is still in force, and all this week
Amazing values will be offered in all
The above-named departments.

### Laces and Embroideries.

No department in our store receives more generous praise from Atlanta's best people than our Laces and Embroideries.

We quote a few Socials for this Clearance Sale:

The residue of an importer's stock of Wash and Val. Laces shown tomorrow,

**Every Yard ⅓ Off Value.**

White Lace All-overs, Normandie Lace Edges, Maltese and Cluny Edges, Serpentine Galoon Bands, and many other new and seasonable Laces one-third less than usual.

Fine Needlework and St. Gall strips of Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric,

**At One Price Tomorrow.**

Sheer Nainsook Edges, Dainty wide margin Edges, Sheer Ruffle Edges, Special Underwear Banns, will all be thrown in one great heap tomorrow at one figure, 23c.

### SPECIAL JUNE SALE OF FINE UNDERMUSLINS.

We are just rounding up our greatest season in Fine Underwear, and will give special prices on Fine Garments during this week.

**Special Sale of Fine Underwear.**

Mussed in window decorations. Included are Gowns, Petticoats, Drawers and Chemise. Not one of them worth less than $1.50, many are worth $2, choice of the lot..... **98c**

**Great Sale of Silk Petticoats.**

100 assorted Silk Petticoats in full width, made of best taffeta, with deep, graduated accordion ruffle with extra foot ruffle. Included in this lot are many samples of high grade novelties..... **$10**

**Petticoats**

Made of lawn or nainsook, with deep ruffles of fine embroidery, or ruffles with three to five bands of lace, finished with lace ruffle..... **$4.98**

**Gowns**

Of nainsook, with yokes of inserting, neck and sleeves finished with ruffle..... **$3.98**

**Corset Covers**

Made of cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery, and ribbon..... **98c**

**Petticoats**

Made of muslin, with ruffles of embroidery, also with cambric ruffles with bands of lace..... **$2.00**

**Chemise**

Made of nainsook, with yoke of Valenciennes lace and embroidery, finished with lace edge beading at neck..... **$2.98**

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN

### ∴ High-Grade Wash Materials ∴

Undoubtedly the finest collection ever shown in this city. It will be profitable for you to note the special prices.

**Great White Bargains.**

Our White Goods Department will show several special and attractive underprice values.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 pieces Soft-finish Piques | 15c |
| 20 pieces Soft-finish French Organdies | 39c |
| 50 pieces assorted Batistes and Claires | 25c |
| 100 pieces dainty Hairline Dimity, 12 yards | $1.50 |
| 50 pieces fine India Linons, 12 yards | $1.75 |
| 40 pieces Imported English Nainsooks, 12 yards | $1.95 |

**Wash Goods Specials.**

We begin a grand clearance of Foreign Washables and Domestic Fine Printed Goods tomorrow.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two cases Printed Dotted Swiss | 12½c |
| 50 pieces Genuine "Our Own" Dimities | 25c |
| 32 pieces Seed-dot, Hand-print Swiss | 39c |
| 61 pieces fine Genuine French Organdies | 15c |
| 28 pieces Silk Mousselines | 49c |
| 12 pieces Hand-embroidered Swiss | 98c |

**Foreign Madras and English Oxfords.**

For Shirts and Waists, which have been good values up to this at 35c and 40c a yard, go on sale tomorrow at one figure..... **25c**

**Great Sale of French Ginghams.**

Our entire stock of Foreign Ginghams, which have been priced at 25c and up to 40c a yard, priced tomorrow at..... **15c**

### Mid-Summer Gowns and Skirts

We have reticketed all of our Summer Dresses and Skirts for this sale. Come, and you will secure a Dress or Skirt under price.

**White Pique Suits** Made with Eton Coat, applique trimmed and flare skirt, Watteau back, rever collar..... **$10.00**

**White Pique Skirt** Lace inserting trimmed, plaited backs, full flare, demi-train. These are heavy, well shruken PK's..... **$4.98**

**Linen Walking Suits** Trimmed jacket and skirt, jacket is dip front, Medici collar, trimmed sleevs, turn over cuffs..... **$7.50**

**Applique Lace Skirts** Our entire lot lace, net and applique Skirts, to be closed this week, made over taffeta drop skirts with deep accordion flounce. Choice..... **$5.00**

**We Make Awnings.**

Our Carpet Department has just opened a large assortment of new Awning Stripes, and is now ready to promptly and skillfully execute orders for

Awnings, Screens,
Porch Covers, Sun Shades,

at lowest prices. Best workmanship and prompt service particular features.

**Both 'Phones, 422, Same No.**

**Handsome Parasols.**

About 500 Parasols, in various styles and qualities, to be cleared out this week. Some are worth up to $6. Fancy coaching Parasols, Chiffon trimmed Parasols, All-over braided Parasols, French applique Parasols, Tight-roll Walking Parasols and dozens of other styles put in the grand lot for this week's clearance..... **$2.98**

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**Beginning tomorrow morning we start a general clearance sale of many kinds of fresh and serviceable merchandise.**

## THE SEASON IS ON THE WANE

**and it is our determination to close out, to clear out the following items regardless of cost or profit. If you are interested in bargain buying study closely the appended list of most extraordinary offerings and don't fail to**

## BE WITH US TOMORROW.

**Wash Goods.**

Closing out 1000 yards fancy figured Dimities and Paris Dotted Swisses. This assortment appeals most eloquently to the bargain hunter as values up to 25 cents yard are in the assortment. Tomorrow

**10c.**

**White Goods.**

Closing out 2000 yards fancy striped Lawns and heavy welt Piques. These much worn materials are here in a goodly number of styles, and all qualities reduced; some were up to 25 cents yard. Tomorrow

**15c.**

**Skirt Linens.**

Closing out 20 pieces 32 inch fancy silk striped brown Skirt Linens. This is the Season's latest offering and comes in blue, white, gold, national and brown silk stripes. Nothing so popular. Ask to see it. Tomorrow,

**35c.**

**Underwear.**

Closing out 400 garments of Women's Muslin Underwear, consisting of Gowns, Chemise, Drawers, Corset Covers and Skirts. These well-made Undermuslins are beautifully trimmed and worth up to 85 cents each. Tomorrow

**49c.**

**White Waists.**

Closing out 200 Women's high class White Lawn Waists. These are finished perfectly and beautifully trimmed in tucks, plaits, embroidery, and some have soft cuffs, others stiff. Real values up to $1.25; tomorrow

**70c.**

**Corset Sale.**

Closing out 300 Women's self-conforming pink, blue or white, plain or ventilated, perfect fitting Corsets. This is a sale of many makes and is made to lower stocks. Values up to 85 cents. Tomorrow

**49c.**

**Wash Goods.**

Closing out 3000 yards high grades in fancy colored Batistes, Dimities and Jaconets. These materials are fast colors, beautiful designs and not a yard worth less than 15 cents anywhere; tomorrow

**5c.**

**Wash Goods.**

Closing out 2000 yards finest imported French Swisses, Paris Mulls and Silk Mousselaines. These represent the handsomest materials made and were from 60 cents to $1 yard; tomorrow

**35c.**

**Embroideries.**

Closing out 3000 yards St. Gall, Jaconet and Cambric Edges and Insertions. This lot represents wide, medium and narrow kinds, and shows qualities heretofore sold up to 40 cents yard. Tomorrow

**19c.**

**Table Linens.**

Closing out 400 yards high grade, pure all linen, bleached or half-bleached Belfast Table Damask. This offering is worthy the consideration of housekeepers, boarding houses and hotels; 90 cents values; tomorrow

**65c.**

**Grenadines.**

Closing out 400 yards 46 inch pure all silk Black Grenadines. These are shown in different widths of stripes, are ever so pretty and popular, and never offered less than $1.50 per yard; tomorrow

**98c.**

**Black Goods.**

Closing out 100 dress and skirt patterns in high class all wool Black Goods; most any weave you could wish and at half prices. Ten pieces light weight Black Dress Goods, worth $1.35 yard, tomorrow.

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**Linen Skirts.**

Closing out 100 Women's four-piece, pure all linen, late style Skirts. These have 10 inch hem with five rows stitching above; are made from perfect models and always worth and sold at $2.00; tomorrow

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**Wool Skirts.**

Closing out a grand assortment of black Unlined Skirts, so popular for present wearing. A line with inverted box plait in seven gores, forming a fashionable flare, ten rows stitching; $8.50 values; tomorrow

**$5.75.**

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# PROMINENT WOMEN IN JOURNALISM; MRS. FELTON DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT

## The Success of Miss Emily Harrison, of Atlanta, as an Editor.

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO ALL WOMANKIND

Social News and Items of the Day—The Latest Fashions. Musical Notes.

By Isma Dooly.

THE meeting here during the week of Georgia's clever women who write, brought together a notably interesting and energetic body of women, and among those who were conspicuous in the convention there was a goodly number of women who have achieved not only local but a broader success, and who have yet before them the brightest careers. Unfortunately the daily press of the state had but few representatives, as the work of the press women who have active association with a daily paper leaves little time to lay down their pens and close their desks long enough to listen to those women writers who are fortunately more independent, and who have more time to study up those principles and theories of journalism, which would undoubtedly raise the standard of that great profession if they could be put into practice as easily as they are expressed in the many inspiring and interesting papers read at the annual conventions.

I recall that Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, a woman who is capacitated by her active association with both the magazine and newspaper fields to speak authoritatively, once observed to me, that she thought one of the strongest points in favor of the existence of press clubs was that there were in them many women who were on-lookers of the press, and who, having time to study and observe, could express the results of their observations to the women who were the more active writers or workers, and who had probably the more exclusive right to be called "press women" in the actual sense of the title. In this view of the situation press clubs are in a sense indorsed for their reception of members who are not strictly active writers, either in magazines or newspapers. And the women of the daily press, I think, owe a debt of gratitude to their sisters of the weekly press who, relieved from the drudgery of daily work, have more time not only to think and observe the methods and processes that would be more helpful to modern journalism, but in a degree to put into practice those theories, which must remain merely as such, until the spirit of modern journalism is ready to be moved by them. It is well, however, to have ideals to strive to attain in everything, and these ideal principles that are presented to us in addresses or in the papers that are read by clever, thinking women, are undoubtedly an inspiration that leads to better work on the part of all the women who hear them.

It may have struck those who enjoyed the personnel of the women of the last convention, that judging by the number of women editors in the field of Georgia journalism, woman is phenomenally gifted in newspaper lines, and that with her keen perceptive powers, and her judgment which men prefer to call intuition, she is not compelled to go through the school of experience in journalism, which takes the novice into the position of reporter, or general writer, but that descending upon journalism as her profession she forthwith is an "editor."

With so many women editors in Georgia—women therefore in a position to practically illustrate those splendid theories that are so often discussed—it would seem to those not knowing the situation that journalism in this state was fast reaching that point when it might be proclaimed as a standard by which the journalism of any state might by measured.

When such improvements are brought about, then indeed will there be rejoicing among those hard-working women who are in charge of daily departments, and who, though they are well recompensed by the men editors who watch over, cut down and do as they please with their manuscript, smile when they say: "What have you, the editor of the woman's department, to say?"

The truth is, I am impelled to think that with the exception of that clever woman, Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick, who nobody doubts edits her own daily paper, and the one Mrs. Felton once edited (a fact nobody will doubt either), Georgia has seen very few women editors who control absolutely either a paper or a department in one.

The title is only nominal in so many instances, that those who look to women editors to exercise individual influence in their departments must remember that the title is one that sounds well, but as borne by the average woman in a daily paper, means little.

But why do women striving for positions on newspapers shirk that most important of all experiences, the work of a reporter? No woman in journalism has a brighter future before her that the adept reporter, and in the history of all the men and women journalists that America has given to fame, with but very few exceptions, they attained prominence first as reporters, it requiring the good reporter always to make the good special writer. And the good special writer of today can almost shake his or her finger in the face of the editor, for the former is at all times in demand.

A woman who applies for a position on a reputable newspaper carries far more weight with her application when she announces, "I can give you a recommendation as a satisfactory reporter," than the one who declares with superior attitude, "I have edited such and such a department," or "I once edited a paper."

There may be those women who write who think that a reporter simply gathers news, rushes to the office, to the editor or to a sub-editor, and exclaims: "Marriage"—"Jones-Smith"—"8:30"—"music"—"palms"—"satin"—"tulle veil"—"punch"—"decorations"—"north." Naturally they would shrink from a position that gives them so little opportunity to put their "talents" on paper; but such, dear ladies who shun the work of reporters, is not all that is expected of the reporter. He or she must not only gather the news and put it down in readable fashion, but there must be a familiarity with the subject being treated; there must be a knowledge of style; there must be a judgment and discrimination about even details, and there must be above all a very good idea of English grammar, when interviews are taken from various people on various subjects, for sometimes "various" people who attain prominence have a careless way of expressing themselves that would shock the average public if the much disclaimed reporter did not "alter" now and then what is said for publication.

The reporter, however, must make up her mind that her reward for industrious work will be reaped only in her profession in the office where it can be better appreciated, for she of all others is the victim of criticism, especially from the very women in all elements whose interests she reports and supports.

She must keep to herself the utterance that so often threatens to come out: "If I had reported the meeting or what she said just as it happened, what a sensation it would have created. I reported how it should have happened and not how it did happen! Suppose I had been strictly accurate!"

"Why were you not accurate?" the editor may ask, and he is told that the news of actual interest could no longer be procured if all that happened were published, and the reporter if she dares be pert, replies as well: "You do not require you staff of men reporters to publish men's meetings just as they happen."

"Fulsome silly" and lurid" exclaims the plain woman forgotten in the column, as she sees her pretty sister written of in the society department which she condemns, but assiduously studies.

"She is prejudiced against 'my Mary,'" says Mrs. Jones when she has said that "Mary doesn't like newspaper noteriety," and the ignorant reporter believing she is sincere leaves Mary out of the last party list. And even "Paw" Jones when Mary marries declares: "We are old-fashioned folks and don't want much of a notice"—"make it simple." The notice is made accordingly simple with a few palms, accomplishments and the groom's business qualifications. The next morning "Paw" Jones meets the editor in the latter's office before the mail is opened and in injured tones complains: "Your woman reporter never has liked my daughter," and the rest is too tiresome to relate.

These are but a few of the trials and tribulations of the reporter that petty as they seem make up the experience that is requisite to the success of the good newspaper woman. They are invaluable to her and not only does she in this trying office go thro 'h a class of study that makes her most useful in her profession, but it gives her an insight into human nature that, though painful as it may be, endangering skepticism, at the same time is a good lesson in life.

I recall a woman writer who not being pleased with one of her profession was asked in regard to the latter, do you think she will make a good newspaper woman? "Oh, well," replied the former, with a tone of scorn, "she is a good newsgatherer and reporter, but I do not think she will ever be much of a newspaper woman."

"That is just the woman I want," replied the editor, "if she is a good newsgatherer and can report it well, she has already the assurance of being a success in her profession, and I will offer her the position in question."

It is too bad that women with the natural qualifications they have for journalism will allow their ambition for association with the editorial staffs or for the writing of signed articles for which they are frequently not paid, are allowing the position of reporters to step entirely into the hands of men. Men will chuckle over it, for they already resent the fact that women are pushing them out on too many sides, and when woman loses her ground in newspaperdom as a reporter, then she has let slip from her the surest step to success in journalism.

She need not mind the thrusts that are directed to her by the women she has liked or striven to help; those very annoyances teach her lessons that are invaluable to her and develop her character as well as the qualifications requisite to her profession. Bitterness comes first, but that is soon lost in a realization of having done industrious work, and achieved success.

The woman reporter of today need feel that she is under obligations to no one. She is as necessary to the world of women as they are to her. They afford her something to write of and she writes of their interests or the latter would be unknown and undeveloped.

### Women in Journalism.

NO woman in Georgia is better qualified to discuss the subject of women in journalism than Mrs. William H. Felton, who has not only seen the birth of Georgia women in the profession, but who was herself the first woman to own and edit her own newspaper in the state. What she said in her address to the press club Wednesday night was every word of interest, and of value, and she is a woman who never indulges in theories and sentiment to the extent when principle and practice are left out.

In her opening remarks Mrs. Felton referred to the first newspaper, the old Southern Recorder, and the sensation it created, and with an amused expression, she observed:

"If one of these ladies before me had been there and had adventured a line in the columns of either of those two rival newspapers, I can readily see what would have happened; but words fail me to suitably frame such an insupposable incident. That time was certainly not ripe for women journalists. Not only would bonnets have been needed for womenkind at all times and in all places, but an insane asylum would have been demanded for the 'unsexed women,' who would thus reach out hands for the forbidden fruit. Now we have a political Warwick, owning and editing a thriving daily in the popular city of Americus, a skilled newspaper woman, a member of your press club, whose word is law to the aspiring democratic politician in her bailiwick. Journalism has now become one of the prime factors in education, equally with the schoolroom and the pulpit. The three are abreast in the race and high standards should prevail in them all. Those who would decry the press as an educator, and prefer to continue in old-time methods, are like the young farming classes in Egypt, who still use a crooked beam with a sharpened end in the ground, rather than a steel plow. The crooked stick makes a mark on the soil with an ox or a woman hitched to it, but nobody is silly enough to call it plowing. The pulpit has been and will continue, and deserves to continue, a great educator, but it is a mistake to say it is the only one. There should be therefore the most perfect harmony between the pulpit, the press and the schoolroom, the three great educators of civilization for uplifting the human race. There should be the same purpose to do good—the union of forces for the betterment of mankind—

"'Less of miscroscopic scan
Of the faults of fellow man;
More of brave, uplifting plan,'

and step boldly upon the high plane of genuine education and true patriotism.

"Woman's peculiar aptitude for teaching through the press became apparent; her fitness for journalistic instruction now appeared. She had long been the instructress of small children in schools, and the most devoted and capable of church workers known to the world, but in this new advancement of the press along lines of thought and general helpfulness, women have certainly found a sphere that they fill to profit and satisfaction. It should surprise no one that intelligent mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, should prove capable helpers in new lines of thought, because with full hearts and high hopes every fiber in their innermost being thrills with the progress of their own loved ones in wealth, honor, comfort and happiness. There was sympathy—earnest congratulation—intelligent appreciation and heartiest encouragement long before women ventured to pen a line in legitimate press work. With eager outstretched hands, she was ready to help long before the way was smoothed for her; and in due time the modern newspapers felt the necessity for her formal appearance and she came with astonishing celerity into woman's columns and woman's departments, and brought her wealth of experience and sympathy into active usefulness and general benefit.

"If there was a King Solomon at this time who could return the visit of a modern Queen of Sheba, he might truthfully say the half had not been told.

Referring to Queen Victoria as a writer, Mrs. Felton said:

"Queen Victoria's reign will go down in history as the best known to the English nation; because she filled the sphere of a sovereign and remained a worthy wife and mother. Among the laurels that rest on her brow none are more valued by herself than her own writings. Perhaps she concluded that her individual efforts in literature were more to be valued.

"Before Queen Victoria ascended the English throne, at a time when royal prodigacy was destroying the morals of the nation—a woman calle dHannah More developed talents as a journalist, which have never been disputed. Her tracts and leaflets were so powerful as an agency for good that she is granted the praise of holding the British nation to moorings of safety in morals and decent living. Her writings were peaceful and constitutional. She inculcated a love of virtue, a love of home, and this good woman's pen, counteracted the atheism and loose morals, which the pulpit failed to control. Perhaps she was the very first of woman journalists in the entire world.

"When Queen Victoria became England's sovereign she found a woman journalist in Harriet Martineau, who then held the highest place in English history as a woman writer. She was illustrious as a political economist, novelist, historian, biographer and journalist. What a quintet of accomplishments for either man or woman!

"Hon. Justin McCarthy, in his history of 'Our Own Times,' says 'she held rank as the only English woman who achieved distinct and great success as a writer of articles for a daily newspaper,' and Hon. Mr. McCarty is a good witness. She was frequently reproached with being unfeminine, told time and again she was out of her sphere. Nevertheless Miss Martineau's literary work still holds first place in England.

"Miss Hannah Adams was so far as I can discover, the first woman journalist in America. She was born near Boston, a hundred years before I was born. Her father was a village storekeeper. His shelves held everything usually sold by anybody in a country town. Mr. Adams sold books along with shoes and molasses. She was a tiny, shrinking girl, but an omniverous reader. She found something as valuable as a gold mine to her on those shelves. The bulk of her education came through those books, while she helped her father.

"She became so efficient in Latin and Greek that she prepared young men for college. An embryo minister had made a collection of statistics, concerning different religious denominations, their beliefs, numbers and so forth. She became interested in the figures while he was studying Latin and Greek under her tuition and she made a full and exhaustive record on the same subject. He went to college, and as there was no college to open its doors to a woman, she toiled over the manuscript. A rascally publisher cheated her out of the first edition. Friends came to her rescue and secured her a royalty, which paid her $100 a year during her long and useful life. That amount was a fortune to this frugal daughter of New England. She lived to be seventy years old. When beautiful Mt. Auburn cemetery was ready for the undertaker Hannah Adams's dust was removed and buried in that beautiful resting place of the dead—the first occupant.

"Northern women advanced more rapidly into journalism than southerners. The latter had their hands full with housekeeping cares and the direction of large negro families. When northern women became noted in politics the southern women were admonished not to follow the debasing example. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and she was no more popular in the southland than her unwelcome novel. Northern women writers worshipped her genius and success. The southern women were afraid to see their own names in print, because Mrs. Stowe had advanced to the front as a leader of thought and public opinion in discussing the abolition of human slavery. The road to literary success for women in the south has been set back nearly fifty years by reason of the sectional hatred and antagonisms, resulting from the bitter feeling which existed because of secession and slavery.

"It has been thirty-five years since the war closed, and some of these violent objections are still showing their bad taste and poor manners on the same line occasionally. While they are a little monotonous, slightly tiresome, nobody is crying their eyes out about the objectors or the objections. The women of this state have regular conventions now to discuss foreign missions, home missions, temperance and like subjects. The Federation of Woman's Clubs actually is more talked about than the adjournment of the national congress.

"Mrs. Lowe's re-election at Milwaukee is the greatest political victory up to date in the year 1900. Common sense concerning the race question won its way easily—in a national convention of women—when the question first came up in a woman's club convention, when, to my certain knowledge, no man in Georgia has ever been placed or expected to be placed on a democratic presidential ticket since the war, for fear the race question would not only defeat the democratic party, but provoke other and sterner difficulties.

"At Milwaukee the good sense of women, north as well as south, prevailed, with dignity and decision, and yet our women delegates went in quiet, well-dressed style to the great gathering place, without whooping and yelling at every railroad station, and when they got ready to elect a president they were able to elect a genuine southern woman, who did not strive for the place, as their first choice, regardless of sectional environment. Don't let me foget to add that the woman's convention matured its plans and won its way without the bribe of dollars, or the taste of whisky. What a contrast to some other elections I could name! And yet they tell us that women are out of their sphere—in public affairs.

"Before the war our southern girls were not expected to do anything but look pretty, dress well and get married; but with the exigencies of war to encounter, they have entered journalism as they took up general education in other matters, with a view to advancement and profit.

"The names of some well-known ladies in Georgia who have managed the woman's departments in our largest newspapers, their surprising zeal in magazine and review work, their strong and steady support of things true and good, has put to shame their former-time critics and foes.

"The attractiveness of a literary career to southern women is one of its pleasant features. There is general eagerness to write. Not many weeks pass over my head that some Georgia girl fails to write me asking for advice on this subject, looking to a future career.

"The southern writers like Mrs. Burton Harrison and Amelie Rives have made money and fame so rapidly that the example is infectious.

"The idea that possessed my mind in the thought of meeting the ladies of this convention was to insist upon emphasizing in their writings the glories of this wonderful southland—to build up a distinctive literature that would be in strength and loveliness as dissimilar to French frivolity, as the songs of Burns are to the music of a Turkish harem.

"One of the finest writers of modern days to my mind is the author of "Bonny Briar Bush,' in whose every word and line breathes of Scotland's past and present. The story of the old doctor has no superior in any book as a word painting. The influence of the country is stamped upon it from beginning to end. It is the heart talk of a Scot, brimful of Scottish love and traditional history.

"When my mind goes over Georgia history, from the landing of General Ogle-

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

MISS EDNA LORD AVERY, OF PENSACOLA, FLA.
Who Is in the City, the Guest of Miss Laura Johnson.

MISS LOUISE BRANHAM.
Daughter of Mr. A. J. Branham, Who Was One of the Bright Graduate of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

MRS. VICTOR THRANE.
A Gifted Musician and Artist Who Will Be the Guest of Friends in Atlanta During July.

MISS LEONA CLOPTON.
Of Longview, Tex., who is the guest of Relatives at 688 South Pryor Street.


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MISS NELLIE ALBRIGHT, OF NEWNAN, GA.

She Has Been Attending the Conservatory of Music at Nashville, and Was One of Four Selected from a Class of 250 to Give Special Recitals.

## SOCIAL

Continued from Fourteenth Page.

thorpe to the vandal march of Sherman, I do not think there is any country on the globe that furnishes themes of more surpassing interest to the inspiration of genius. We have had great names in science, in politics, in religion, in various lines of fiction and poetry, but we do need and desrve a southern style in general literature, distinctive and attractive. From Rabun Gap to Tybee light this commonwealth is alive with inspiration for the born writer of history, prose or fiction.

"While my own feet are going down the sunset slope of life, I can still discover the daydawn of the coming great writers in our southland, who will be true to tradition.

"It would be disastrous to copy after anything else amid such a wealth of themes and subjects made ready to your hand. Above all would I deplore the adoption of the broad Frenchy style, the expression of thoughts, linked to suggestion, neither ennobling nor clean in their tendency. By the purity of the homes of our ancestors I beg that our literary women preserve us from the demoralizing tendency of a corrupt literature."

In closing her address, Mrs. Felton feelingly repeated the following lines:

"'What this troubled old world needs,
Is less of quibbling over creeds,
Fewer words and better deeds.

"'Less of wrangling over text,
Less of creed and code perplexed,
More of charity unvexed.

"'Less of shouting: "I alone
Have the right to hurl the stone,"
More of heart, that will condone.

"'Less dogma, less pretense,
More belief that providence
Will sanctify good common sense.

"'Just to be good and to do good,
Simple, plain, for Him who would,
A creed, that may be understood.'"

### Miss Emily Harrison Editor.

IT is seldom that the brightest of women still in their twenties can be referred to as "distinguished," and yet that complimentary modification can be most appropriately applied to Miss Emily Harrison, who, although still in her twenties, is a young woman distinguished among the women of her state, as editor of The Southern Educational Journal. She not only edits this journal, which is recognized as one of the foremost of its kind in the country, with a judgment and discretion unusual in its force, but she finds time to contribute some of the ablest contributions it contains. She is as editor of this journal, one of the factors in Georgia's educational development, and by her conscientious and comprehensive study of the educational news, methods, and happenings of the day, she brings them out in her journal in the most attractive way, thus enabling her readers to keep abreast of the all that is interesting in educational lines.

Personally, Miss Harrison is a modest and retiring young woman with a gentleness of manner so akin to timidity that one might suppose it would influence her force of expresion either in her writings or in conversation. But Miss Harrison is one of the gifted few of her sex, who, when she has anything to say on the question at issue, does it with a firmness that indicates she knows what she is talking about and is not afraid to say it.

She has at present as regular contributors to her magazine, State School Commissioner G. R. Glenn, Miss L. Graham Crozier, one of the most scholarly women in the south; William A. Allen, a recognized authority in all educational matters pertaining to children, and Anne Wallace, who, in charge of the literary department, is eminently qualified to make it a success.

In this month's edition of The Southern Educational Journal, the young editor presents as special articles, one by W. F. Moncrief, on the subject of the University of Chicago, and one by Cyrus Kehr, on the subject of "Manual Training."

### Interesting Facts About Some Well-Known Women

ONE of the brightest and most interesting women at the recent meeting of Georgia's women writers was Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis (Mrs. R. A. Ellis), whose magazine articles have brought her to be recognized as one of the best known southern contributors to northern publications.

She has written for the papers here and elsewhere, but finds her more congenial atmosphere in the magazine world.

She is a woman gifted as a speaker as well as a writer, and with her superior talents in both lines, and the experience she has had as traveler, she is well fitted to enlighten and instruct the women writers who are not so fortunate as she is.

MRS. MARY E. BRYAN, who is the only Georgia woman writer who has the honor of membership in the Sorosis Club, of New York, richly deserves any honors that are bestowed upon her in the world of writers. She was one of the several women who made delightfully breezy and entertaining the discussions held by the women writers here the past week, and is a woman of whom Georgia may well be proud. She has succeeded as the magazine writer, the newspaper woman and the short-story writer, and has successfully edited several well-known publications. Mrs. Bryan now confines her work entirely to the magazines, and resides at a charming home in Clarkeston, Ga.

MISS E. F. ANDREWS, whose able paper on "Commercialism in Journalism" was read at the Press Club, is a writer representing the best type of the southern literary woman. She is highly educated and cultured, and possessed of exquisito literary taste. She has written and published several books, contributed largely to magazines, and is a charming woman personally.

THE re-election of Mrs. William King as president of the Georgia Woman's Press Club places in that position one eminently qualified to fulfill the duties of the office.

Mrs. King has had charge of the woman's department of The Weekly Constitution for fifteen years, and under the nom-de-plume of "Aunt Susie" is known far and wide by young and old. She is an enthusiastic club woman, and is vice president for Georgia of the National Congress of Mothers, of the International Woman's Press League, and second vice president of the Atlanta Woman's Club. She is deeply interested in the work and development of Georgia press women, and under her administration many new members have been admitted to the press club, which has a very prosperous year before it.

TO woman in Georgia newspaper work deserves more credit than Mrs. Julia Iverson Patton, who has made a successful venture of a weekly publication in Atlanta, an enterprise that has been several times started in Atlanta, but signally failed.

Mrs. Patton is an unusually gifted woman, and possessed of an energy and industry that make of her little paper, The Saturday Review, one most readable and entertaining. Mrs. Patton edits and owns the publication, and contributes the best articles it contains.

AMONG the greetings read from press women at a distance at the recent press convention, none were more enthusiastically received than those sent by Mrs. Myrtle Lockett Avery, a Georgia woman, who is enjoying a successful career in metropolitan magazines. Mrs. Avery is a regular contributor to The Woman's home Journal, to The Christian Herald, to "Success," and to other publications of similar prominence. She is deeply interested in the progress of southern women writers, and encourages them continually by articles in which she brings forth their achievements in northern fields.

A BRIGHT and interesting woman who will visit friends in Atlanta in July is Mrs. Victor Thrane, a musician and artist, who has been recognized for several seasons past as a leader in the artistic and cultured circles of New York city. Although a western woman by birth, she spent her girlhood in New Orleans, having attended the Cenas institute there. Later she went to New York, where she has pursued her musical studies with Alexander Lambert, and later with Mrs. A. K. Virgil. She has studied vocal music under Marie Bissel, while her success in painting has been achieved under the leadership of Sidney Starr.

Mrs. Thane believes that mental efforts must be accompanied by the physical as well, and she is an adept at out-of-door sports, a good horsewoman, and a lover of golf. She will be accompanied to Atlanta by her husband, Mr. Victor Thrane, who is well known here.

THERE is no brighter press woman in the ranks of southern journalism than Mrs. George C. Ball, who is at present visiting in Atlanta. Mrs. Ball is founder and president of the Alabama Woman's Press Club, and is now associate editor of The Georgian and New Era, the official organ of the Georgia and Alabama club movement. She is a woman whose vigor and brilliancy of intellect capacitate her to write on those lines that enable her to cope with men in the fields of journalism, and a number of the most ringing editorials that appeared in the Alabama press during the recent political agitations there were from her pen.

MISS ROBERTA SEAWELL, of Nashville, Tenn., at present the guest of her sister, Mrs. Isaac Boyd, at East Point, is a bright and charming representative of the press women of Tennessee. She has charge of the musical department of The Nashville American, and being a gifted student of music as an art and science, she has adopted as her special interest writing on musical lines. Her success has been of marked degree, and her musical articles and criticisms are recognized as authoritative by all the musical publications of the country.

### The Musical World.

THERE are some writers well versed in the art of music and of musical criticism—their utterances, therefore, as authoritative as musical criticism ever is—who contend that the right and the ability professionally to criticise musical performances need not be the exclusive and awful possession it is of a few arbitrary individuals who are always heard because they bear the title of professional critic, but not always heeded by the great mass of musical people who are as free in criticising the "official" criticism as the "official" or professional critic is in his legitimate or professional opinions of the artist he hears.

Those who approve a popular criticism admit it is frequently not so brilliant in expression and it betrays, of course, a lesser depth of thought or individuality than does that of the recognized critic. As long as it is appreciative, though, and truthful they declare it is worthy. A singer, they argue, either obeys the laws of voice culture or breaks them; a pianist has a good technique or he has not; the singer's or the pianist's music is pleasant to hear or it is not, and there are, of course, degrees of excellence and pleasantness. He who would criticise, therefore, need only know when, how and to what extent the laws of music are obeyed or broken by the performer. There can be, then, only one opinion of the singer's or the pianist's art; they sing and play well or they do not, and he who knows the laws knows when they are obeyed and when they are broken, and therefore all critics should agree. But they don't.

An amusing incident that serves to illustrate the weakness of this oft-repeated argument for the popular criticism—great minds run in the same channels—happened in Atlanta after a certain organ recital. Similar incidents are frequent, but this is cited merely as an example.

A lady who had been unable to attend the recital was curious to know what was the standard of the work it offered, and knowing she would have no further opportunity to hear this performer, since he is not a resident of Atlanta, she asked a friend, a prominent musician and himself a fine organist, what was the nature of this man's work.

"Oh, mediocre!" was the reply. "I had expected from reports some fine work, but it was almost poor."

Meeting shortly afterwards an equally responsible musician and student, he surprised the lady with the greeting:

"You should not have missed So-an-So's recital. It was a treat. Wonderful technique—beautiful touch," etc.

Then the lady began to be sorry all over again that she had not heard the recital, when she met a third musician of similar recognition, and asked his opinion.

"Oh, you did not miss much. It was very pleasant, but nothing unusual. He is merely a careful amateur. Thoroughly uninteresting, I assure you."

THE long desired institution of which musical people of Atlanta have always felt the need—a musical conservatory—is soon to be established under the most favorable auspices.

The first circumstance that will contribute to its success will be the necessity and the great demand for it. Its broad scope and the distinguished opportunities it has to offer promise to arrest speedily the southern students' patronage of northern institutions, a patronage that would, of course, preferably be given an equally worthy home institution which this school is planned to be.

A second circumstance in its favor is that its establishment is being encouraged by the best known and most influential musical people of this city, who are extending it their lively interest and support. Their recommendation and the names of the splendid faculty have secured for it, too, although it does not open until September, a large number of pupils for whom these same prominent Atlanta people have generously succeeded in arranging their comfortable residence here.

It will be a complete conservatory of the highest type, and the fact that it has been given the privilege of being called the Karl Klindworth Conservatory of Atlanta is the strongest promise for its success, since this title can be borne only by a worthy institution.

Mr. Kurt Mueller, of Leipsic, who has been heard in Atlanta during the time of his residence in Tuskegee, Ala., will be at the head of the institution, with the departments of piano, theory, composition and counterpoint in his charge. Mr. Mueller is widely known in this country and in Germany, and it is in recognition of his splendi ability that this conservatory has been indorsed by Karl Klindworth and given the title of the Berlin institution, where Mr. Mueller was a student and successful teacher.

Miss MacArthur, one of Atlanta's best educators, will also teach in the piano department; Mr. Gustav Pringnitz will be the well known musician in charge of the violin, viola and ensemble playing department; Miss Theodora Morgan, a gifted member of the distinguished musical family of Morgans, will teach in the violin and viola department and will be the instructor in the German language; Miss Grace Lee Brown, a delightful singer, will direct the voice and sight reading department; Mr. J. Fowler Richardson will be the organist of the faculty, and there will be orchestral and choral work, and other musical studies.

AN innovation in the industry of piano making that is giving rise to considerable interest in the pianistic world is the almost exclusive use of wood. A piano entirely of wood, except the tuning pins, rivets, bolts, strings and the bridge covering where the strings are fastened has been invented by a Mr. Durkee, whose idea is to do away with the metallic sound that most pianos possess after two or three years' use as soon as the hammers harden. Its delicacy and refinement of tone, it is said, is unusual and makes it especially suitable for small rooms where these are the important requisites. The durability of the instrument has yet to be tested; its other excellencies are unquestionable, it is said.

A RECENT decision by a court of law in Paris about theater tickets should be interesting to the theater-goers of Atlanta who are always late.

A Parisian with the friends he had invited to occupy a box with him for grand opera arrived at the theater after the beginning of the first act, and they were refused admittance until its close. Since this first act was an hour long, the party were unwilling to remain, and demanded the return of their money, which was, of course, refused. Immediately the management was sued, and the judge dismissed the case, with the assertion that the theater ticket is a contract as binding to both parties as any other lawful contract. On the ticket in question was printed the announcement that no one would be admitted during an act, and that was sufficient notification and warning.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA has been the recipient of the honor during his [illegible] appearance with his band. Paris was delighted when he played there; in Belgium he was recalled fifteen times after a concert, and his reception has been everywhere triumphant.

"Mary Magdalen," the recent oratorio by J. Massenet, is receiving a universal scoring by the critics for what is termed its vulgarity and its profanity, and it is credited with little balancing merit.

L. D.

### Frivolous Fashions.

ATLANTA women deserve the reputation they have far and wide for their beautiful gowns, and never have they shown to better advantage than this summer. Many of the prettiest seen have been fashioned by an Atlanta modiste, and every day Atlanta women are beginning to appreciate more fully the principle and practicability of home industry. In a well-known establishment this week I saw and admired several charming toilets in black. One was of black silk mull, the skirt made of panels tucked lengthwise and joined with black net insertings edged on either side with ruchings of black net. The skirt was

Continued on Sixteenth Page.


Rain or Shine, These Bargains Will Positively Appear Monday.

# Rich's

Read these Prices carefully. We don't hesitate to say they are Bargains. We know the value of goods. We bought them at the old prices before the advance. You get that advantage.

## LADIES' NECKWEAR.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE SALE.

When you see these lovely novelties at the low marked prices you will appreciate them sure. We never made before such reductions on this class goods. They are all this season's latest novelties.

SEE OUR NECKWEAR WINDOW.

Ladies' Novelty Ties, made of silk chiffon, appliqued and fringed ends, in black and white only; reduced from $1.75 to **$1.19**

Ladies' Collarettes, made of Taffeta silk, appliqued and fringed ends, in black and white only; reduced from $2.50 to **$1.47**

Ladies' Collarettes, made of soft Liberty silk, elegantly trimmed, in black, white and colors; reduced from $1.75 to **98c**

Ladies' Collarettes, made of silk chiffon trimmed with chiffon ruffles in white, black and colors; reduced from $1.75 to **98c**

Ladies' Collarettes, made of taffeta silk, hemstitched and tied the latest styles, black, white and colors; reduced from $2.00 to ..... **$1.25**

Ladies' Collarettes, made of white pique, trimmed with colored braids, with flowing ends; reduced from 60c to ..... **25c**

Ladies' White Net Ties, handsomely embroidered, two yards long; reduced from $1.25 to ..... **75c**

Ladies' White Net Ties, embroidery ends, full length, our regular 50c ties; reduced for this sale ..... **25c**

Ladies' Collarettes of white net trimmed in lace; reduced from $1.00 to ..... **50c**

25 dozen Ladies' Band Bows, made of silk, hemstitched and plaited, in all colors, black and white, reduced from 35c to..... **10c**

### Embroidery Specials

Monday morning, on center counter, we place 100 pieces embroideries, in cambric and swiss edgings and insertings, at, per yard ..... **5c**

Center Counter, Monday, one lot swiss nainsook and cambric edgings and insertings, from two to nine inches wide, worth 20c, 25c and 30c yard, special for this sale, choice, per yard ..... **15c**

Center Counter, Monday, one lot imitation Torchon laces, two to five inches wide, splendid value, choice per yard ..... **7c**

Just received, new lot allover laces, lovely line, great assortment. Don't fail to see them.

The most stupendous Bargains in Bedspreads ever offered in Atlanta. Twelve center tables loaded down with wonderful values--White Bedspreads, Marseilles Quilts, Fringed Quilts, Dimity Quilts, Damask Quilts and Satin Quilts.

SEE OUR SHOW WINDOW.

These are extra full size with double knotted fringe and the prices are 30 per cent less than regular.

At **$1.39** Fine Crochet Spread in handsome Marseilles pattern, double knot fringe, usual $2.00 quality.

At **$1.58** The finest quality of Honeycomb Quilts, lovely center patterns, extra 5-inch fringe, worth fully $2.25.

At **$2.19** Extra quality Satin Quilts, always a favorite for their washing qualities, double venetian fringe; regular price $2.75.

At **$1.95** Another Satin Quilt, but smaller in size, suitable for single beds; worth fully $2.50.

At **$2.98** A genuine Marseilles Quilt, extra double loop, venetian fringe, nothing like it in the city under $4.00.

At **95c** 100 extra 11/4 Marseilles Pattern Bedspreads, simply unmatchable under $1.25.

At **$1.15** We offer in this lot our standard $1.50 Quilt, and can say with confidence a better was never shown.

At **$1.43** A genuine Marseilles Quilt, full 11/4 size, regular price $2.00.

At **$1.58** Dimity Quilts, extra large size, very light weight and an easy washer.

At **$2.19** Extra quality Marseilles Quilts, not the thin imitations, but good bold real Marseilles, worth $3.50.

At **98c** Crib Quilts of a very superior quality, formerly sold at $1.25.

200 slightly soiled Bedspreads. These represent fringed and plain Quilts, white and colored, Crochet, Satin and Marseilles, price about half.

### Children's White Bonnets

Big lot Children's White Bonnets, made of pique and fine sheer lawn, nicely trimmed in embroidery and Valenciennes lace. All different styles, sizes from two to six years. These are really lovely bonnets, and a great bargain. The material alone would cost you more than we ask you for the bonnet. They sold from $1 up to $2. To close them out, we have reduced them to one price; choice..... **75c**

### Ribbon Specials

Lot Fancy Silk Ribbons, in all colors, 4 and 5 inches wide, the best quality, worth 60c, 75c and 85c yard. All reduced to one price, per yard..... **39c**

Lot French Faille Silk Ribbons, in assorted colors, the very best quality, five inches wide, reduced from 50c yard, to per yard ..... **25c**

Lot Wash Taffeta Ribbons, all colors, 4 and 5 inches wide, reduced from 30c and 40c per yard to..... **19c**

## READY-TO-WEAR.

SEPARATE SKIRTS CHEAP.

Under this head you will find some very INTERESTING BARGAINS.

We still have quite a lot of those swell Black Silk Skirts, drummers' samples, that we bought from a manufacturer at 33 per cent. less than factory price. Made of taffeta silk, accordion plaited ruffles, overskirts trimmed with applique, applique on net, applique with cloth, trimmed with fringe, jet and lace; many different styles. The retail price of the cheapest one of these skirts was $13.50, on up to $17.50. We have bunched the entire lot; choice..... **$11.50**

### White Pique Skirts

Here's another real bargain: Lot white pique skirts, soiled, plain stitched flare bottom, inverted plait back, that sold for $2.50 up to $4.50. These skirts are made of the best quality of pique. We have about twenty-five of these and will close them out for one price. Choice ..... **$1.50**

### Notions

Patent Leather Belts, straight and wide back, only ..... **25c**

White Kid Belts, straight and wide back, lined, only..... **25c**

Big lot Pulley Leather Belts, sold for $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; reduced to one price this sale, choice ..... **50c**

Swell line new Back and Side Combs, in all the new shapes, 37 different styles, choice..... **25c**

The new hook-on Hose Supporters, cool and comfortable, only..... **25c**

What do you think of this? Warren Featherbone, cotton covered, per yard ..... **5c**

The latest Medalion Shirt Waist Sets, only ..... **25c**

Big line new fancy Brooches for the neck and hair, only ..... **25c**

Just received, new line lovely Stick Pins from 5c to ..... **25c**

New line Cuff Buttons, swell things, choice of fifty styles..... **25c**

To close out, we will sell choice of all our 50c Hat Pins for..... **19c**

M. Rich & Bros. | M. Rich & Bros.



When You Buy China

It's a good plan to buy of a firm whose reputation makes their guarantee of quality worth something. It's a good thing to be sure that what you buy is as good for actual service and durability as it's handsome in appearance. And in buying China, particularly, you have to rely to great extent upon the dealer's word, for few people can judge of quality in this line except by the brands of well known potteries.

We invite your CONFIDENCE—scores of well-pleased customers will assure you we DESERVE it.

**Dobbs, Wey & Co.,**

57 North Pryor Street.

THOMSON'S "Glove-Fitting" Corsets

require no "breaking in." The seams fit so accurately over the lines of the body that you do not realize you have changed the old corset for the new.

Turn it over and see how it's made.
All seams run around the body,
This picture shows

Our Ventilating Corset

(Trade Mark Registered) made of imported netting, stripped with coutil, and trimmed with lace and baby ribbon. $1.00 a pair at all dealers.

Light as a feather, yet strong as the strongest.

Handsome illustrated catalogue mailed FREE.

GEO. C. BATCHELLER & CO.,
345 Broadway, N. Y.

"For Sale by All Leading Dry Goods Stores."

# SOCIAL.

Continued from Fifteenth Page.

trimmed around the bottom with diamond shaped medallions edged with the net ruchings, and two ruche edged flounces. The corsage had a yoke of net and narrow ribbons and had its back trimmed with tuckings, and the front gracefully trimmed with ruchings and soft scarf drapery.

Another dress in black had its trimming in tucks. The skirt had a yoke in tucking and was trimmed in bands of bias tucking edged with ribbon ruchings. The corsage had a tucked coat and the yoke of net was transparent with bands of black ribbon to relieve it.

A gown of gray grenadine to be worn as an afternoon toilet had a plain gored skirt ornamented round the buttom and up one side of its front width an applique work of black velvet in a delicate design suggesting foliage. There was a touch of the same trimming on the full part of the waist, which had its yoke of white tucked silk and a touch of yellow chiffon about it. Finish was given in an applique work of cream point lace, and a second touch of yellow was visible in the tiny puff that hung over the hand, completing the stylish bishop sleeve.

In black grenadine a stylish toilet was seen, the skirt of which was finished with an accordian plaited flounce, above which was a band of black lace applique. The corsage had let in its full front fans of accordion plaited chiffon, and the white shirred yoke had its finish in delicate black lace applique. A black embroidered lisse was a dainty creation, having its seams outlined by a tiny ruching of black ribbon and its waist simply but artistically fashioned with black chiffon.

An elegant toilet that will be worn by a handsome young matron is of pink summer silk with a white stripe in it. The skirt is made of panels of silk cut on the bias and joined by bands of cream colored lace in the medallions of which narrow black ribbons are run. An accordion plaiting of pink mull finishes the bottom of the trained skirt. The waist has its yoke of the pink mull tucked and appliqued in the lace and its lower part of the silk rich in lace applique. Finish is given in black velvet bows and a scarf sash of pink mull.

An afternoon toilet in pale tan grenadine was distinctly handsome, having the gored skirt joined by lace braiding and finished by a plaiting above which was cream lace applique. The waist was made with the ever popular bolero, the latter embroidered in white and gold, and the yoke of white chiffon was overlaid with the same lace applique, that with a touch of pale blue panne velvet completed the toilet.

For a pretty blue-eyed woman no toilet could be more adaptable than one being admired that was made of pastel blue nuns veiling. The seams of the skirt were joined with lace braiding and adorned near the bottom with diamond-shaped medallions of tucked silk edged with cream lace. The waist had a bolero of tucked silk openings over a yoke and front of lace and finished with revers of white panne velvet dotted in black. The ceinture was of the latter material and the transparent lace collar was studded with tiny gold buttons.

A most stylish garment being shown by the well-known merchants this week is the white skirt of Sicily cloth, a fabric especially manufactured for short, durable skirts and especially stylish when worn with dressy white waists.

They have the same effect almost as the white pique skirts and the advantage of not crushing as easily and of not having to be laundered. They are made for the most part over drop skirts of silk edged with an accordion plaited ruffle.

For more durable skirts the materials being brought out especially for mountain and seaside wear are of the gray materials, like the Scotch cheviot, the Bannockburn cloths and materials with a rougher surface.

These skirts are unlined, having their plaid underneath woven in the materials, and they are made a comfortable walking length. Coats of the material when worn with them are made still short and of the bolero cut. The more dressy of these gray suits have coats with white silk revers stitched with black threads.

## Gray-Greene.

Last Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's motner, No. 14 Queen street, occurred the marriage of Mr. L. Bert Gray and Miss Mattie E. Greene. It was a quiet home wedding, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. Rev. Dr. Eakes performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are now at home to their friends at No. 85 Crew street.

## Social Items.

A pretty wedding occurring during the past week was that of Miss Martha Everett Henderson and Mr. Auguste Paul Tripod, which occurred Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at St. Philip's cathedral. Rev. Albion W. Knight performed the impressive ceremony in the presence of a large congregation of friends, and Mr. J. Fowler Richardson rendered several artistic selections before and during the ceremony.

The church was beautifully decorated with palms and ferns, while the delicate and exquisite flower used in addition was the marguerite. Vases and bowls of marguerites were placed upon the altar and on tables and stands within the chancel rail, which had garlands of daisies upon it.

The attendants preceding the bride as she entered the church with her father were Messrs. Ernest Bergstrom, Oscar Baker, Charles Harwell and Edward Wooten, acting as ushers; Misses Bertha and Estelle Henderson, bridesmaids, and Miss Frances Gowen, the maid of honor. Mr. Tripod, accompanied by his best man, Mr. William Blue, of Macon, met the bride at the altar. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for an extended tour west.

The bride's gown was of pastel blue cloth, the skirt and waist elaborate in

MISS EMILY HARRISON,

Editor of the Southern Educational Magazine.

medallions of tucked silk. With it was worn a lace bolero, while lace gave the finishing touch to the entire toilet. Her hat was of blue straw, daintily trimmed in ribbons, and she carried a bouquet of Bride roses and French ferns.

The maid of honor wore white; one bridesmaid pink, the other blue. These lovely gowns of chiffon were fashioned alike, and were most elaborately trimmed in lace and ribbon. The overskirt falling in points was edged with ruchings of ribbon, and fell over a skirt that had its trimming in a flounce made entirely of lace insertions and ribbon. The corsage was in a design that had its bolero and upper sleeve made of lace insertion and ribbon. The maid of honor carried pink roses, and the bridesmaids white carnations.

The bride as Miss Henderson, was a bright and highly accomplished young woman with a host of friends and admirers. She is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Henderson.

The groom is the son of the late Mr. A. P. Tripod, and is president of the Tripod Paint Company. He is widely known and very popular.

***

Yesterday morning Miss Susan Calhoun entertained informally at cards in compliment to Miss Anita Phinizy, the guest of Miss Adelaide Howell. Euchre was the game played, and at its conclusion a delicious luncheon was served. The first prize, won by Miss Phinizy, was a silver mirror, and the consolation prize, an empire fan was drawn by Miss Fannie Carter. The guests of the occasion were: Misses Barker, Kay, Smith, Jackson, Howell, Johnson, Rankin, Broughton, Collier, Oglesby, Austell, Porter, Thomas, Scott, Carter and Phinizy.

***

Mrs. Charles A. Calhoun, of Corsicana, Tex., will arrive in the city tomorrow. While here she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Calhoun, 156 Crew street.

***

Mrs. R. Wayne Wilson will spend the summer months at her home in New York city. She will return to Atlanta September 1st to resume her class in music.

***

Mr. Lucien L. Knight and his mother, Mrs. C. C. Knight, left at noon yesterday for New York and Boston.

***

Mrs. John J. Woodside has returned to the city after a two weeks' stay in Asheville.

***

Colonel and Mrs. Lowry entertained informally at luncheon yesterday in honor of Miss Jennie Gibbs.

***

Miss Kate Richards leaves this week for Michigan, where she will spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Penfield, on Lake Huron.

***

Mrs. S. P. Watson and children, after a month's visit to Springfield, Ill., are back at her home, 137 Richardson street, for the summer.

***

Mrs. Belle Baugh and Master Minor return tomorrow from Covington, Oxford and Newborn, where they have visited for a fortnight.

***

Rev. J. B. Mitchell, of Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss., is visiting his mother at 639 Peachtree street.

***

Mrs. W. T. Camp, of Fort Worth, Tex., is in the city visiting her parents, Hon. and Mrs. W. P. Camp, No. 90 Nelson street. Mrs. Camp, who is one of the most charming of Fort Worth's ladies, will be in Atlanta all summer and will be joined by Mr. Camp, one of the leading business men of the Texas town, next month.

***

Dr. A. G. Hobbs is now in London, and after visiting the Paris exposition will sail for home on the 30th of July.

***

Miss Fannie Joe Hobgood left last Wednesday for the north, where she goes to complete her musical education.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson leave today for a short visit to New York.

***

Mrs. E. A. Blechele, of Canton, O., is visiting Mrs. Joel Chandler Harris, 312 Gordon avenue, West End. She is accompanied by Master William Arnold Blechele.

***

Miss Burdeene Blechele, of Canton, O., and Misses Gretchen and Brownie Miller, of Lexington, Ky., are visiting Misses Lillian and Mildred Harris.

***

The Hubner Literary Club held a pleasant meeting Friday evening at the home of Miss Myrtis Barrett on Fraser street. Considerable important business was transacted at this meeting, and aside from the social features of the occasion, which were enjoyed, the meeting was one which will result in perfecting and perpetuating the organization. The author discussed at this meeting was Richard Henry Wilde, incidents in whose life told by Major Hubner were presented to the club, and which were instructive. The club was favored with recitations by Miss Annie Barrett and Miss Cecilia Crusselle. The readings by Miss Myrtis Barrett, Mr. A. B. Crusselle and the pantomime reading were all enjoyed. Those who took part in the pantomime were Mr. Henry, Miss Harvey, Misses Myrtis and Annie Barrett, and Miss Annie Meetze. A very amusing dialogue was presented by Misses Crusselle and Meetze, and the critic's report was heartily enjoyed. The author selected for discussion at the next meeting is Washington Irving. The club accepted the invitation of Miss Annie Meetze to meet at her home, No. 458 Washington street, Friday evening, July 6th.

***

Mr. and Mrs. V. H. DeLoach and their little daughter, Emily Lee, left for Tybee last night and will spend a few weeks at the seashore.

***

Captain T. B. Blake, the southern manager of the American Cotton Company, accompanied by Mrs. Blake, is spending several days at Glenn Springs, S. C. Mrs. Blake has been indisposed for several weeks, and will probably remain at Glenn Springs for some time, Captain Blake going to and from that resort during Mrs. Blake's visit there. He returns to Atlanta tomorrow morning.

***

Mrs. James C. Hunter and Miss Martha Glover, now at Sweetwater Park hotel, will go to Morehead, N. C., for the months of July and August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ottley have moved to their country home, Joyeuse.

***

Captain and Mrs. E. L. Tyler, of Anniston, will spend the latter part of the summer with Colonel and Mrs. Tyler in New London, Conn.

***

Mrs. Hunter and Miss Glover will spend the summer at Lithia Springs.

***

Mrs. E. W. Marsh and Mrs. MacAllen Marsh will spend a part of the summer at Lithia.

***

The Misses Sanders will spend the summer at Lithia.

***

Miss MacGregor has issued invitations for a reception Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in compliment to Miss Margaret MacGregor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Inman will spend the month of September north.

## Macon Society News.

Macon, Ga., June 23.—(Special.)—On Monday evening Mrs. S. C. Moore gave a small party in honor of Miss Pearl Forrister and her hostess, Miss Lula Randall. Those who attended were Miss Lula Randall, Miss Pearl Forrester, Miss Stella Daniel, Miss Louise Daniel, Miss Nellie Bannon, Miss Mary Louise Strong, Messrs. Handelette Oliver, Ferdinand Guttenberger, Barfield, Hatcher, Custus Guttenberger.

On Tuesday the young ladies' auxiliary of the Free Kindergarten Association entertained in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. R. E. Park, the married ladies at a reception. In the evening they entertained the young people at a large card party. There were three sections of card tables, at each of which there were three handsome prizes given.

At the first section the first prize was won by Mrs. Lucian Smith. The prize was a handsome cut glass bell. The second prize, a Dresden dancing girl, was won by Mrs. Mary Lamar McCaw. The consolation prize was won by Mrs. Wallace McCaw. It was a handsome vase. In the second section the first prize was won by Miss Carolie English. The prize was a Dresden cake plate. The second prize, a dainty gauze fan, was won by Mrs. H. M. Wortham. Mrs. Murrah was the winner of the third prize, which was a handsomely framed picture of Goethe.

At the third section Mrs. C. J. T. Clark won the first prize, a lovely fan. The second prize, a silver paper cutter and seal, was won by Miss Ella May Williams. Mr. Felton Hatcher won the first gentlemen's prize, a Gibson. Mr. Jack Kimme won the gentlemen's consolation prize, a deck of cards in a handsome silver case.

On Wednesday evening Miss Martha Johnston entertained at her beautiful home, Hill Crest, in honor of the spinsters. Dancing was enjoyed by all. The house was beautiful as always, with myriads of lights and handsome vases and bowls filled with cut flowers. This was certainly a fit closing of this attractive club of girls for the season.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Lowe gave a beautiful lawn party at her handsome home in Vineville. The ladies who assisted her in receiving were Mrs. Andrew Lane, Mrs. Isaac Hardeman, Mrs. George Jones, Jr., Mrs. Louise Gibson, Mrs. Flewellyn Holt, Mrs. Church Berryman, Mrs. James Corbin, Mrs. Harry Troutman, Mrs. Timberlake, Mrs. Dederick, Mrs. John Bolfeuillet, Mrs. A. M. Turner, Mrs. Barren, Mrs. Isaac Winship, Mrs. Ben L. Jones, Mrs. DeWitt McCrary, Mrs. Hugh White, Mrs. A. T. Small, Mrs. Dowell, Miss Martha Ross, Miss Ida Holt, Miss Katie Holt. The punch bowl on the lawn was presided over by Misses Belle Peeler, Lena Ferris, Lula Hardeman. The punch bowl in the reception hall was presided over by Miss Marion Carter, Miss Anne Brient.

The following young ladies assisted in serving: Miss Camille Lamar, Miss Katie Mumford, Miss Albiene Lowe, Miss Fannie Harris, Miss Fannie Wing, Miss Lucile Hatcher, Miss Annie Wing, Miss Frankie Beeland, Miss Marie Stevens, Miss Claire Bolfeuillet, Miss Zadie Irwin, Miss Rochester Collins, Little Misses Mattie Chappel, Jessie and Wilhelmina Lowe served bon-bons.

On Thursday Mrs. H. D. Adams, Miss Adams, Miss Mary Belle Adams entertained in the afternoon in honor of their married friends. In the evening a large number of young ladies and gentlemen called. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, roses and carnations. Delightful music was furnished by Card's orchestra. Mr. and Mrs. Adams and the Misses Adams received their guests in the front parlor. Mrs. Adams was handsomely gowned in black silk and white lace. The Misses Adams wore lovely white organdies. They were assisted in entertaining their guests by Mrs. W. T. Anderson, Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. Herbert Smart, Mrs. A. T. Holt, Mrs. Adrian Thomas, Mrs. B. J. Holt, Mrs. Felix Holt, Mrs. W. C. Gibson, Mrs. Allen Chappell, Mrs. John Dunwoody, Mrs. Joseph Timberlake, Mrs. Church Berryman, Mrs. John Holmes, Mrs. F. R. Guttenberger, Mrs. B. E. Willingham, Mrs. James Holt, Misses Evans Geter, Edith Sewell, Fannie and Augusta Winn, Stern, Katie Holt, Margaret Corbin, Sarah and Ida Guttenberger, Gertrude Taylor, Emie De Haven.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Granville Connor entertained at a large and beautiful card party in honor of her sister, Miss Marion Lane, and her guest, Miss Lila Reynolds, of Augusta, Ga. The first prize was a lovely tie. The consolation prize was a handsome silver golf stick pin. Miss Reynolds is one of the most beautiful girls who has visited Macon this season. She is receiving a number of social attentions from the young people of the younger society set, with whom she is quite a favorite.

Mrs. Walter Houser gave a beautiful card party on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William Swift, who will leave Macon soon to make her home in Texas. The first prize was a handsome vase. The prize for the greatest number of lone hands was an exquisite salad bowl. The consolation prize, a dainty handmade handkerchief. The score was kept by Miss Nellie Bannon, Mrs. Stella Taylor and Miss Kittie May Taylor. The invited guests were Mrs. Manry Munnerlyn Stapler, Mrs. Dan Hughes, Mrs. William Checkly Shaw, Mrs. Emmet J. Blackshear, Mrs. Morrison Rogers, Mrs. J. R. L. Austin, Mrs. M. J. Hatcher, Mr. C. J. I. Clark, Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. Arthur Wood, Mrs. James Holt, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. John Eads, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. John Holmes, Mrs. L. I. Stallings, Miss Ida Holt, Miss Martha Ross, Mrs. William Lee Ellis, Mrs. John L. Turner, Mrs. Marion Maull, Mrs. Gus Felton, Mrs. Walter Dixon, Mrs. Tim Rillen, Mrs. Joe Neal, Mrs. Duncan Ray, Mrs. Harry Robert, Mrs. Denton, Mrs. James Baker, Mrs. Barren, Mrs. Robert Munford, Mrs. Andrew Lane, Mrs. Carlton Adams, Mrs. H. D. Adams, Mrs. William Lowe.

Friday evening a large dance was given at the Log Cabin by the Log Cabin Club and the Pendennis Club in honor of the visiting young ladies. The visiting young ladies are: Miss Louise Todd, Miss Laurie Harrison, of Atlanta; Miss Lila Reynolds of Augusta; Miss Lena Ferris, of Augusta.

On Friday evening there was a small dance at the Volunteers' armory given in honor of Miss Pearl Forrester, of Albany.

Miss Margaret Calloway left Thursday to spend a week or two at Indian Spring.

Miss Martha Johnston leaves next week for Newport to visit her cousin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, for several weeks.

Miss Carrie Patterson leaves Monday to spend several weeks in New York with her sister, Miss Mary Patterson, who is spending the summer there.

Miss Pearl Forrester, of Albany, Ga., leaves Wednesday after a most delightful visit to Miss Lula Randall. While in Macon Miss Forrester has had quite a number of entertainments given her. She will be greatly missed after having made a number of friends.

Miss Lillian Cornell left Thursday for Indian Spring, where she will spend the summer months.

One of the most splendid enterprises which has been started here in quite a while is the Women's Club, of which Miss Edith Stetson is the president and founder. The club rooms will be over Goodwyn's drug store. There will be a reception room and cafe fitted up beautifully.

This club will take the place of the Young Woman's Christian Association in other cities. This is an institution which has long been needed in our city, as there is no cafe where ladies feel that they can go to alone. The meals will be served at the lowest rates possible, that is 15 cents for a meal, or six tickets for 75 cents. They propose for this sum to give a good wholesome meal. Of course primarily the object of the club is to have a nice convenient place for the women whose work confines them to the business portion of the city. Nevertheless I think it will prove quite a convenience to all of the ladies, as when down town shopping and perhaps not caring to go home to dinner this will be a delightful place to rest and get their meals. The women who are working for the club are very enthusiastic and think that very soon the club will be a self-sustaining institution. The original idea was to have a place for self-sustaining women to board. It has been found that this is greatly needed, as very often girls come to the city to work from small places and feeling the necessity for economy they are compelled to board at places where the influences are not calculated to help them in any way. One girl told Miss Stetson that she had been in Macon for three years and no women had spoken to her except her landlady, with whom she was not at all congenial. Of course when this club is established that state of affairs can never happen, as a committee of three ladies will go down to the rooms every day to see that everything is dainty and to speak to each and every one.

The reception room will be elegantly fitted up with carpet, rugs, lounges, chairs, pictures, a piano and music and everything to make it as attractive as possible.

The ladies expect all of the furnishings to be donated. They have not yet started out for donations, although the donation list has already been started by the presentation of a handsome lounge by Mrs. Marsh Johnston.

To be a member of the club a fee of $1.50 a year for active membership and $2 a year for associate membership will be required.

The rooms will be opened on July 2d. On July 3d the ladies will have a meeting and afterwards a reception will be held, to which all of the Macon women are cordially invited to attend.

Notices will be put up in the railway stations so that the women traveling through Macon may obtain their meals at the club rooms.

A matron will be put in charge of the cafe and will have two girls from the orphans' home as her assistants.

The executive board consists of Miss Edith Stetson, president; Miss Douglas, vice president; Miss Roberta Ware, secretary, and Miss Thea Tinsley, treasurer; Mrs. Robert McDonald, Mrs. James Jackson Cobb, Mrs. A. W. Smith, Miss Kate Ayers, Miss Eugenia Small.

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Tate Spring, Tenn., June 23.—(Special.) Among the recent arrivals are Judge Fish and wife, of Atlanta; Senator West, of Valdosta, Ga.; Rev. Dr. Snow, of Covington, Ga.; Senator Poltus and wife, of Alabama; Captain Bell, of New York; Mr. Spear and family, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Silvey and other prominent folks of Atlanta and elsewhere.

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Win $25,000. See page 7.

THE CENTER OF THE EYE

Should come directly in the center of the eyeglass lens. Even the right glass wrongly placed will injure your eye. For the proper adjustment go to Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 42 N. Broad street, Prudential building.

Don't forget the Marietta chautauqua.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

ADAM'S PEPSIN GUM 3c Monday

McClures. WHITEHALL AND HUNTER STS.

BEST STICK CANDY 6c lb. Monday

NEW LAMPS

A BIG SHIPMENT OF

LAMPS

"received Saturday" places us in a position to offer some really remarkable values. The assortment of fancy designs and shapes will, we are sure, meet with your approbation. The values are up as high as $2.50. We are going to give you choice of the lot tomorrow at only ..... 98c

DINNER SETS

The genuine "Maddox" English China; 112 pieces, in new designs and shapes, full gold traced and neat decorations in green and blue.

You've never had the privilege of a better one at $20.00.

We're going to sell a few sets tomorrow at a remarkably low figure:

$12.23

FRUIT JARS

Mason's Best Fruit Jars, will be sold at, per dozen, only...59c

JELLY GLASSES

Large size Jelly glasses, with air-tight tops, per dozen only... ..... ..... .....33c

CUPS AND SAUCERS

Good quality plain white cups and saucers, for Monday only, set .....33c

SALAD BOWLS

Large size, decorated Salad Bowls, worth 25c each, Monday only.....10c

BREAKFAST PLATES

Fancy decorated China Breakfast Plates, set of six, Monday ..... ..... .....28c

BUTTER PLATES

Plain white individual Butters, per dozen, only .....10c

SYRUP PITCHERS

Fine China Syrup Pitchers, sell regularly at 25c, for Monday ..... .....10c

CUSPIDORS

New line of Cuspidors, neat designs, all colors, choice ...10c

HAMMOCKS

Well-made and substantial, easy pillow, Monday..... 39c

Coffee Mills worth 25c will be sold Monday at 10c

Extra good clothes pins, Monday, per dozen, only.....1c

One box of Blueing and one large cake of laundry soap for ..... ..... 5c

Large size Japan foot tubs, one to a customer, Monday,....10c

Small lot of Japan Dust Pans, to close Monday, each.....1c

White Porcelain Preserving Kettles, all sizes, 45c down to 15c

Box Paper, 24 sheets paper and 24 envelopes.....8c

Four and five-quart Granite Coffee Pots, special for Monday .....25c

Japan Slop Pails, with cover, worth 25c, Monday.....10c

Cooking Crocks with bails, worth 25c to 35c, special..... 15c

Good Heavy Nail Hammers, for one day only .....7c

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

WINCHESTER INN—This elegant hotel, situated upon the outskirts of the city of Winchester, Va., will be formally opened June 15th.

It cost over $125,000, and accommodates 250 guests, is modern in all appointments, richly furnished and conducted upon a high plane of excellence.

The city of Winchester, made famous by song and story, rich in historic reminiscences, is located in the heart of the Shenandoah valley. Its elevation is over 1,100 feet, the atmosphere cool and dry. The inn is located upon the hillside westward of the town, and a cool, bracing air fans it at all times.

The many places of interest in this beautiful valley appeal strongly to the tourist and those seeking summer rest. The old battlefields are interesting.

Beautiful shaded grounds surround the hotel, a chance for the children to romp; no signs "Keep off the grass," excellent highways, saddle riding, cycling, tennis, fishing, bathing, etc., affording means of enjoyment. An excellent orchestra during the entire season. Rates from $12.50 to $21 each per week for single rooms; $25 to $40 for double rooms. Roome en suite with bath. Write for booklet.

CHARLES ST. JOHN, Winchester, Va.

THE MERSHON.

34, 36 and 38 West 32d St., N. Y. City. Delightful family house; location central. Telephone, call bells, etc. Table the best. Uptown house 50 West 51st St., near Central park. American plan. Rates $2 per day up.

GREENBRIER

White Sulphur Springs, WEST VIRGINIA.

Representative resort of the south. Open June 15th; $40,000 in improvements; new sewerage, plumbing, lights, private baths and toilets. Orchestra of sixteen pieces. Famous sulphur baths. New 9-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; professional in charge. Write for illustrated booklet.

HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager.

WINCHESTER, VA.

In the Heart of the Shenandoah Valley.

A country made famous by song and story with pure air, dry climate and an unequalled supply of pure spring water; with most beautiful environments, Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, is one of nature's own spots; a delightful place to spend the summer months. In its surroundings it combines many attractions, mountain scenery, points of historic interest, while for wheeling and driving it has roadways that are far famed.

The new and beautiful Winchester Inn, situated upon the outskirts of Winchester, Va., will be formally opened June 15th. This elegant hostelry, erected at a cost of $125,000, is by far the finest resort hotel in the state. It is luxuriously furnished and is surely a paradise for those seeking summer accommodations. The hotel is beautifully situated upon a hillside upon the outskirts of the city and is delightfully cool in the most extreme weather.

In addition to the hotels the citizens of Winchester are prepared to accommodate hundreds of guests.

For booklet address J. E. Correll, Winchester, Va.

BELMAR, N. J.

HOTEL COLUMBIA.

DIRECT OCEAN FRONT.

Descriptive Booklet and Diagram on application.

M. LINDSAY.

HOTEL . . . CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA.

Season opens June 1st. The Hotel and Cottages have been thoroughly repaired and painted. New Bath Houses erected. Car Line in first class order. A New and Substantial Steamboat Pier. A fine Orchestra and New Dancing Pavilion. Excellent Cuisine and first-class Service.

For special rates address.

Lee T. Shackelford, Mgr.

R. L. Bunkley, Prop.

FAUQUIER White Sulphur Springs under entirely new management; high, cool healthful; 5-story model brick hotel; 11 brick cottages; baths, home-grown vegetables; golf and all sports; livery, fishing; boating, bathing, health-giving waters. Booklet free. E. B. Moore, Savoy, Washington, D. C., or Fauquier Springs, Va.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

51st Street Boulevard and Lake Shore—CHICAGO.

A High-Class Residential and Transient Hotel. Located in the heart of the fine residence district Conducted in a manner to attract the best patronage. The most comfortable abiding place the year round in Chicago. Away from dirt and noise. Warm in winter. Cool in Summer. 450 large rooms. All outside. No courts. Furnished throughout in mahogany. 220 Private Bathrooms. Illinois Central Express Suburban trains every 10 minutes. 7 minutes to Van Buren Street Inspection Invited. Send for handsome booklet.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

Saratoga. The Grand Union.

Open until Oct. 1.

Special Terms per Week or Season. For Illustrated Booklet address

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

The Queen of the Mountains.

Porter Springs, Lumpkin county, Georgia, Challybiate water. Altitude 3,000 feet, greater than that of any resort in Georgia, Ala., S. C., Tenn. or Va. Hacks up from Gainesville on arrival of Atlanta morning train Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; fare $2 each way. Daily mail, resident physician. Board $25 per month. Address Mrs. H. P. Farrow, Porter Springs, Ga., or Henry P. Farrow, Gainesville Ga.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

5th Ave. and 50th St. New York.

Opposite the Cathedral.

$1.50 Per Day and Upwards.

Conveniently located to Theatres and Shopping Districts.

CHARLES L. WETHERBEE, Proprietor

Blowing Rock Green Park Hotel,

Summit of Blue Ridge 4,340 Feet.

Scenery and climate unsurpassed, so say globe trotters; hotel first-class in every respect; only house on the mountain with plastered walls; excellent livery; forty-five miles turnpike roads on top of the ridge; large ballroom, band and other amusements. Postoffice and telegraph in hotel. Opens July 1st. Write for leaflet and rates to Green Park Hotel Co., Green Park, N. C. 5 29 tues thur sun

HEALTH. PLEASURE. REST.

White Cliff Mineral Spring Hotel

WHITE CLIFF, TENN.

The great summer resort of the south. Everything first-class. In the mountains of East Tennessee, 2,000 feet above sea level; 1,000 feet higher than Lookout Mountain. Cool days and nights; pure, fresh air; medicinal waters. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free, if you mention Atlanta Constitution. J. B. Wilson, Manager, White Cliff, Tenn.

HOTEL SPRAY VIEW, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

Leading hotel on ocean front. Improved and refurnished. 2294 square feet of verandah. Booklet San. Wed. JOS. WHITE.

CLIFF HOUSE,

TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

Opens June 15th—Season 1900.

The only hotel on the falls property. The dining room, halls and rooms have been refurnished, good beds and restful health-giving sleep is guaranteed. The services of the best chef in Georgia have been secured, knowing by so doing we will gain your indorsement to others. Len C. Baldwin's orchestra guarantees lovers of music and the dance entire satisfaction. Write for our booklet, now out. Rates reasonable. WYATT & MOSS, Proprietors.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

Tal-lu-lah Lodge

Tallulah Falls Reservation

Atlanta's nearest mountain resort will open June 15th. This charming place at famous Tallulah Falls—"The Niagara of the South"—was scarcely completed last season when filled with guests. This summer all is in readiness for a great crowd, which is already assured. Inside, arrangements are complete for the comfort and entertainment of visitors, and outside the most beautiful walks and drives along the Grand Chasm are ready for their enjoyment. A plank walk, two thousand feet long, leads the visitor directly from the new station to the door and on to the Chasm. First class entertainment awaits those who desire active amusements, such as driving, walking, fishing, hunting, camping, picnicking, swimming, tennis, croquet, billiards, pool, bowling, etc., and for those who would rest and recuperate are offered unequaled climate, water, scenery and various comforts not to be found elsewhere, especially cool, refreshing nights with no mosquitoes to annoy one. We have electricity and hot and cold water all through the Hotel, many rooms en suite, with handsome porcelain baths attached; the most beautiful ball room and a splendid orchestra from Pennsylvania. The Lodge is the newest, handsomest and, in many respects, best Hotel in Georgia. In doors are open to the public at reasonable prices for first class service. Week-end excursions by the Sothern Railway throughout season. Address

W. E. JOHNSTONE, Proprietor, Tallulah P. O, Ga.

HOTEL ALLEGHANY

AND

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

COMBINED MOUNTAIN RESORTS ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

HOTEL ALLEGHANY, a luxuriouly furnished and modern hotel, at Goshen, Va., on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, and Rockbridge Alum Springs, nine miles distant, with a broad acreage of shaded lawns, fine hotels and cottages, and mineral waters famous for their curative powers, have practically become one resort. Steam street cars at frequent intervals enable guests of the two places to intermingle as though housed under one roof. Fine Golf Links at Rockbridge Alum. Orchestras at both hotels, selected with the view of merging into concert orchestra, to alternate between the two resorts certain days during the week, when concerts of a high order will be given during the day and full dress german in the evening. Lovely drives. Magnificent mountain scenery. Exhilarating summer climate. Special inducements for early contracts.

The Alleghany is now open, and the Rockbridge Alum will open in June.

Address J. B. WOOD, General Manager, Hotel Alleghany, Goshen, Va.

Or JAMES A. FRAZIER, Managing Receiver, Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

Clodland Hotel,

CLOUDLAND, N. C.

6,394 feet above sea level. Opens July 1st. Average temperature 60 degrees. Sure cure for hay fever and insomnia. For full particulars address

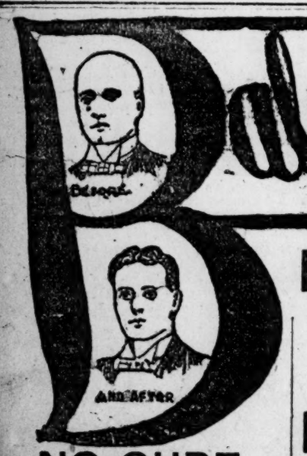
N. S. MURRELL, Proprietor.

6-12 10t e o d

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.

Virginia Avenue and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Fifth year. Most central location; highest elevation, overlooking ocean; 350 beautiful rooms, many with bath. The terms are reasonable. Write for booklet. Hotel coaches meet all trains. CHARLES E. COPE.

Baldine



Means Death to BALDNESS

Life TO THE Hair

NO CURE, NO PAY!

BALDINE for men is sold at $2 a bottle; the older preparation for women at $1. Sent prepaid in the United States on receipt of price. We make special contracts to PRODUCE HAIR WHERE ANY BALD HEAD or MAKE NO CHARGE for treatment. Address FRED P. STERN CHEMICAL CO., 542 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

and happiness to all who have been wasting money and losing hope on quack remedies for the hair. BALDINE is a NEW thing; entirely different from anything of the kind ever before put on the market; PURELY VEGETABLE; ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS. It cures baldness, falling hair and scalp diseases, and restores color, life and vigor to gray and dying hair, on old, middle-aged or young people. Write for testimonials from people who have used BALDINE. On sale at Atlanta drug stores.

LAMAR, RANKIN & CO., Gen. Agts., Atlanta, Ga

# HEROES OF THE GREAT FAMINE

## Our Self-Denying Missionaries Who Are Risking Their Lives To Save Dying India.

While the great heart of the American people is being stirred to its depths by the tales of suffering among the famine-stricken natives of India, one is apt to forget, amid the general flow of sympathy such stories excite, the noble and even heroic part our American missionaries are playing in this dark drama of famine and distress. With the pestilence raging on every side, and hundreds dying daily of disease and starvation, the missionaries have bravely remained at their posts in the interior and aided by their wives and active helpers, have fought back the famine with the slender weapons at their disposal, but with a sublime faith in Providence and in the prompt generosity of the American people. How they are succeeding in this hand-to-hand battle with death may be gathered in part from the report of a recent meeting of the inter-denominational missionary relief committee at Bombay, an account of which has just been received by The Christian Herald. The inter-denominational missionary committee includes these representative missionaries:

Rev. Edgar M. Wilson, Presbyterian mission, Ratnagiri; Rev. G. N. Thomssen, Baptist mission, Bapati; Rev. Edwin F. Frease, Methodist Episcopal mission, Baroda; Rev. J. H. Harpster, Lutheran mission, Gunter; Rev. H. D. Adams, Church of the Disciples mission, Bilaspur; Rev. M. B. Fuller, Alliance mission, Girgaon.

Rev. R. A. Hume, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Byculla, Bombay, secretary; Bishop J. M. Thoburn, chairman of the committee, is in the United States on sick leave. This is the committee which was organized in India at the request of The Christian Herald to receive and distribute the money contributed by the people of America.

After referring to general conditions, the report goes on to say: "There is no disguising the fact that the distress is increasingly acute and the mortality from starvation is now terrible and rapidly becoming larger. Over whole provinces the conditions are worse than in 1897. In one large section, eighty-seven persons in every hundred are likely to perish." Only thirteen persons left alive to show where a hundred are now living. All the rest slowly and painfully starved to death! And this is not in one peculiarly afflicted village, but throughout "a large section."

The next business was to ascertain from each member what were the needs of the missionaries of his respective denomination. After hearing these statements, the committee decided on the following apportionment, to rule for the present, but to be changed whenever in any area the famine became more severe.

The Methodist Episcopal mission, being largely in the famine area, one-third of all available funds; next the Baptist, one-fifth of the whole. The Christian Alliance, in view of their work in the afflicted province of Gujerat, 14 per cent; the American board (Congregational) and the Church of the Disciples, 16 per cent, each; the Lutheran, 5 per cent; and the Presbyterian, whose chief fields lie outside the famine area, 2 per cent.

The committee, which includes well-known representatives of the Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Disciples and Christian Alliance, met in Bombay on April 12th and completed its organization by electing Dr. Hume chairman and convener, and Rev. E. F. Frease, secretary and treasurer. These two, with Rev. M. B. Fuller, were constituted an executive committee. It was decided that in view of the urgent need of immediate relief to the famine sufferers, no portion of the fund of $25,000 which was recently cabled by The Christian Herald should be reserved for future needs, but that it should all be applied at once to the rescue of the starving people. A second resolution required all missionaries receiving funds through the committee to use the money for the relief of the sufferers, and in no case to apply it to mission work. It was also decided that in apportioning funds, the main consideration should be the severity of the famine in the respective areas, attention being paid in each instance to the work already inaugurated in each area and the funds available from other sources.

The question of corn was fully considered by the committee and the following resolution was passed and forwarded with a request that it be published:

"The committee expresses the opinion that in the case of future famines, the early shipment of corn from America for use in certain sections in India, is one of the best forms of famine relief."

At that time the committee did not know of the magnificent generosity of the United States government in chartering the relief steamer Quito, which is now on the way to Bombay. They have since been apprised by cable of that fact and are doubtless glad to know of the gift of corn, which they characterize as "one of the best forms of famine relief."

The orphans constitute a problem which was evidently a matter of serious concern to the committee. The members passed a special resolution, which Dr. Frease, as secretary, was requested to transmit to America. It was that: "Reports from the various American missions indicating that the missionaries would be called on to receive many more orphans this year than in 1897, and, in our opinion, ought to receive them, it is important that they should know, at the earliest possible date, what amount of support they can rely upon receiving. The American missions should, in our opinion, receive at least 10,000 children, as the minimum number, if they do their clear duty; but it would be imprudent for the missionaries to assume so large a burden, unless they can be assured beforehand, that the money to maintain the children will be forthcoming as it is needed. This appeal, however, the committee considers ought not to divert any portion of the famine fund, every dollar of which is needed for the rescue of the destitute people from impending death."

The report concludes as follows: "Mr. Hume has already cabled to you the hearty thanks of the committee and the suffering thousands they represent; but in conclusion I wish to emphasize our gratitude for the help so opportunely received. Sincerely yours,

"E. F. FREASE, Secretary."

That the committee is acting prudently in asking as to the future support of the orphans before incurring obligations, cannot be denied. A missionary who undertook to feed, clothe and educate a hundred children would be placed in a very humiliating position, if a year hence he found himself without funds. It would be a fine thing if 10,000 Sunday schools, or Christian Endeavor Societies, or Epworth Leagues would each pledge themselves to support one or two orphans. It would involve a cost of only 50 cents a week for each orphan.

Dr. Klopsch's cablegrams from Bombay show that the number of deaths from starvation is appalling. In his journeys into the interior of India he witnessed many shocking sights. He spent over a week in the Ahmedabed district alone, one of the very worst of the famine centers. He cabled that the scenes of horror and hopeless misery induced by famine, plague, smallpox and cholera, are beyond description. So overwhelming was his conception of the need of help that he placed $100,000 at the immediate disposal of the committee, and that amount has been already remitted by cable from New York. Of the munificent gift, only part came from the relief fund, a considerable amount of the whole being advanced personally by Dr. Klopsch to meet urgent needs.

Colonel Nurani, a native lady, who left high position and home comforts to serve in the Salvation Army in India, writes The Christian Herald, saying: "May God bless you all abundantly for this timely help. Our hearts have bled over the crowds whom our means will not allow us to help. We are doing much by supplying the people with grain, but it is little compared with what is really needed. We are having a well dug and are giving work to weavers for which we need funds, so that your gift is most welcome. I send you a photograph of one poor creature whom two of our officers brought in. She could not stand alone. I had her portrait taken that you might see the kind of people you are helping. They are all around us and their condition is in some cases even worse than that of the woman in the picture. It is often impossible, even if we had the means, to save those who have sunk so low through long starvation. The news that you are sending a shipload of grain to us in India, to feed these poor creatures is splendid. We trust that you will not forget our grain stores, which need replenishing. May God's richest blessing be upon you for this grand benefaction."

Rev. H. G. Bissell, of Ahmednagar, who has also received help from the relief fund, writes: "The idea that when the rains come, as we hope they will in June, the distress will be relieved, is unhappily erroneous. It is true that many will then leave the relief works because the bamboo matting huts in which they are sheltering will not keep out the rain, and many will make an effort to get to their own homes and fields. But that is the time when help will be most needed. They have lost everything. Even their cooking utensils and all their household goods were sold at the beginning of the famine. They have nothing to plow with and no seed to put in the ground. They cannot borrow, for who would lend to them? Yet, if they do not plow and sow there will be no harvest, and thus the rain so long hoped for, and so eagerly anticipated will be of no use. If we had the means and could supply them with only a little money for farm implements and a little seed, it might be the means of so much good. Without such help the famine will be repeated next year, and those whom we are saving will die after all. It is therefore at this season that help will be of the most practical service. We are especially anxious to give the Christians who have lost their all a new start, and there are many, many of them. We earnestly hope that in this final crisis that will occur in June and July your readers will stand by us. At no time will the money you can send be so gratefully received or will accomplish so much benefit. You cannot realize the difference between one of these native farmers going back to his land in the rain with empty hands and the same man going with a little money in his hand to buy seed and implements. It is all the difference between hope and despair. We therefore beg that you who have so generously helped us thus far will go on helping us to the end, and at least see that we have something to give our Christian people, who, weak and wan and naked, have to begin life over again. May God bless you all for what you have done already and continue to give you the heart that is not weary in well-doing. Pray for this afflicted people and give us all the help that you are able."

A kindly and touching letter is that below from a member of the Inter-denominational Missionary committee:

"Gunter, India, April 24.—I write you in the midst of a sea of trouble. I estimate that by sending us $250, the first payment from the fund, Dr. Klopsch has saved 100 lives. He has actually saved them. Otherwise they would have died. If there is any comfort in this, let him and the contributors of the fund comfort themselves before God. I would be glad to see him face to face—the man who, all over India, has been keeping people from dying. I should say that a man who does that kind of godlike action ought to sleep well. Say to him that we have 200 people here whom we are keeping alive through the fund. The money sent to us has been put to the best possible use. It has made a thousand hearts glad. What is before us we do not know. This we know—there are many hungry people who do not know where the next day's food is coming from. Anyhow this act, and that of your contributors, is a divine act, and some day all will see that it is so. Convey to all my thanks in behalf of the poor sufferers whom their charity has helped to keep body and soul together. J. H. HARPSTER."

From another letter, just received by Dr. George W. Dowkontt, founder of the Medical Missionary Training Institute, New York, from Rev. Colin S. Valentine, M. D., of Agra, who has seen thirty-nine years of active service in India, we quote the following:

"You know about our Beggars' church. Last Sabbath morning we had upwards of 5,500 present to whom as usual we preached and distributed alms.

"Some of the details are truly heart rending. One medical missionary mentions how in a walk of about an hour he came across forty dead bodies partially eaten by jackals and vultures and in various stages of decomposition. On three different occasions he walked out in different directions and found the state of them almost naked under the burning sun. With a little money with which he had been supplied he purchased some garments, which he gave away, to the intense gratitude of the women. "They utter no word of complaint, but it is easy to see how much they have suffered. The hardships which many persons have to endure are greater this time, as this famine has come so close upon the former. The people have hardly been able to fortify themselves against the calamity. Among the principal sufferers are weavers, as their trade is almost at a standstill. The streets of the cities and towns seem to be overrun with men, women and children calling from door to door for alms. Their pitiful cries and sad stories of want and beseeching entreaties would move a heart of stone. Some say they have walked ten and twenty miles, have had no food for two or three days together; no covering from the cold at night; the bare streets to lie in; insufficient water, and wearied nigh unto death. Seeing these people, hearing their voices crying for food, often makes our own food tasteless, and the desire frequent of dividing what we have to the last mouthful with these woe-begone famished people. Besides these there are people and families ordinarily well-to-do in this city who are passing through most trying experiences in the ordinary matter of daily food and drink."

In all these letters from missionaries there is not a syllable of complaint or repining at their own lot being cast amid such wretchedness and misery; not a word of the great perils they are compelled to face daily and hourly. The contact with plague, with cholera patients, with the leprous. Yet it is known that the good missionaries have frequently shared their last scraps of food with the poor sufferers, and have spent in the relief work all they owned and all they could borrow before the welcome relief began to reach them from the United States. Some few have broken down utterly and have been sent home invalided, and still more are suffering from the effects of privations which they incurred in order that they might be able to give what they could to the perishing natives.

All honor to the brave men and women who are standing in the breach in this terrific struggle. Let us help them to the utmost of our ability. Even the smallest gift to India may mean the saving of a human life. Your gift may be sent to The Christian Herald, Bible House, New York City, N. Y., and will be promptly transmitted to the missionary committee at Bombay.

## ALTAMONT BIBLE CONFERENCE.

### An Important Gathering of Bible Students To Be Held Next Week.

Editor Constitution—The Altamont convention for Christian workers will be held at the Bible institute on Paris mountain, near the city of Greenville, S. C., from June 29th to July 12th. All Christian workers of any branch of the Christian church are invited to attend.

The object of the convention will be the promotion of Bible study, the salvation of sinners, the deepening of the spiritual life of believers, and the advancement of the mission work of the church at home and abroad.

There will be a number of earnest Christing workers, filled with the Holy Ghost and taught of the Lord, who will conduct the services and take part in the work of the convention.

After the close of the convention proper, on the 12th, there will be a course of Bible study in connection with the regular institute work, crried on through the month of July, so that all persons coming to the convention who desire to spend a month more on the mountain in the study of the word, can have the benefit of this special course.

The terms will be as follows: Those who desire to board will be accommodated as far as possible in the institute buildings and cottages at 75 cents a day, $4 a week, or $15 for the month. The fare and accomodations will be plain and simple, but wholesome.

We would ask those who can do so to bring sheets, pillow cases and towels for their room. Arrangements will be made to provide tents for any who may desire to furnish themselves by bringing their provisions with them. Small parties coming together might in that way lessen the expenses some.

Altamont is eight miles out from Greenville, but hacks will convey passengers at reasonable rates. Please write to Mr. Law M. Anderson for further information, when you will come, etc., at Altamont. Yours in Christ,

N. J. HOLMES.

Altamont, S. C.

# IN THE REALM OF RELIGION

DEVELOPMENTS OF INTEREST IN THE RANKS OF THE DIFFERENT CREEDS SECTS AND DENOMINATIONS

## Christianity as a Social Force

BY REV. C. A. LANGSTON.

The most convincing proof of Christianity is the social transformation it has effected within twenty centuries. Starting in an obscure corner of the world it slowly spread to the great centers of commerce and learning and within four centuries after its founder had been dealt with as a troublesome, noisome, vissionary and an enemy of order and peace, the legitimate successor of the Roman emperors who had stained their hands with the blood of Christian martyrs, the successor of these men proclaimed Christianity the religion of the entire realm. From Paganism to Christianity within four centuries was a marvellous transformation. The social force which Jesus brought to bear upon the society of Galilee and Judea has escaped territorial and racial limits and has penetrated to the heart of the Roman empire. This is an unadorned historical fact.

It is only when we look at Christianity in the light of what it has actually accomplished in so short a time in the face of so much opposition that we are in a position adequately to comprehend the value of it as a social force. No movement could have lasted so long and accomplished such marvellous transformations without having something vital and eternal behind it. The vital and eternal forces in Christianity are the personality of Jesus, the sermon on the Mount and other truth as clothed in matchless parable, and the testimony of thousands of men and women and children who have died for the faith.

What was the social idea of Jesus? Take the case of the man who came to Him and asked what he should do in order to gain eternal life. Jesus tells this inquiring man that he must love God with all his heart, mind and strength, and his neighbor as himself. Here we discover two elements in Christianity, the personal and the social. The personal side is the love of God. To love God is the first duty of man. But when this personal attachment to God has been formed and the divine life begins to pour into the human soul, the second element in Christianity, the social, marks the channels along which this divine love is to flow. When a man has learned to love God he is then commanded by that love to learn to love his neighbor, and love of one's neighbors is a social feeling.

This same thought is expressed in the writings of James. He is defining pure religion. "Pure religion," he says, "is to visit the widows and orphans in their affliction and to keep one's self unspotted from the world." "Unspotted from the world." This is a personal matter. The command emphasizes the necessity of keeping one's character clean and pure. But pure religion does not stop here; it requires something more of a man. He must not only keep himself unspotted from the world, but also help to keep others unspotted from the world; he must visit the widows and orphans in their affliction, the symbols of loneliness, neglect and suffering. So we see the social idea of Jesus is that we are sons and daughters of God and members one of another. We are to love ourselves and our neighbors as ourselves and through love for one another we are made disciples and friends of Jesus and sons and daughters of the living God.

The intelligent and sympathetic concern of the present time for the social weal of all men is directly due to the example and teachings of Jesus. It is the same compassion which moved the sympathy of Jesus. This compassion is arousing men to thought and action. Certainly there is everywhere the deepest interest in the welfare and growth of society. Men are inquiring into the causes of distress and misery; they are asking why these should be and what can be done to remove them. It would be almost impossible to find a single person in any community who is not giving some portion of his time or money in the interest of some phase of social endeavor.

The conscience of the world is becoming aroused and people are feeling a responsibility which they never felt before. The sympathy of the race does not stop with the race itself—it extends to all that breathes and seems to suffer. It says that we shall serve the need not only of mankind, but also the need of the brute kind. Orphanages, old folks' homes, soldiers and sailors' homes, asylums, rescue missions and the like—these illustrate the teachings of Jesus twenty centuries after His time and every one of these is social. The aim is to help those who need and merit help and this is Christianity.

And there is the long list of movements which are not strictly charitable, such as libraries, art museums, social settlements, study clubs. The supporters of these movements are really visiting the widows and orphans in their affliction, the insane in their madness, the wayward in their disgrace, the forsaken in their loneliness, educating the illiterate, refining the crude, civilizing the savage, reforming the vicious. All this endeavor is genuine Christianity—we call it practical Christianity; there is no other kind. It is pure and undefiled religion and it is social.

But even these charitable and educational enterprises do not tell the whole story of modern social endeavor. Think of the million of helpful deeds done in private, but which are none the less helpful because they are not taken notice of by the world. We could not live without these quiet and modest ministrations. Let no one despise them because they are not taken account of by society; they are as essential to the enterprise of the gospel, as necessary to the advent of the kingdom of God as the most literal gift of money that was ever made. The giving of a cup of cold water, the sending of a delicate bit of food to a sick neighbor, any slight notice of acquaintance or stranger, every act of politeness or hospitality, is a Christian act, and it is a social act. Not one noble thought, not one worthy deed, is to be left out of account. They all have their places and they all are important.

Christianity is a tremendous social force; it would not be worth anything if it were not. It is not socialism; it is not communism; it is no particular programme for the social redemption of the people; it is a social force; it is the doctrine and the practice of the brotherhood.

## IS EVOLUTION SCIENTIFIC?

### Dr. J. B. H. Day Advances Some Interesting Arguments.

Christian evolutionists will be deeply interested in the following communications recently published in The Social Circle Sentry over the signature of J. B. H. Day, M.D. Dr. Day is an honor graduate of the University of Georgia in the class of 1888 and he has given the subject under discussion much thought:

Social Circle, Ga., June 2, 1900.—Dear Mr. Snow: Please publish in your paper "There is repulsion between every two particles of matter in the universe charged with like electricities; and attraction between every two particles of matter the following, which I believe is the law in accordance with which the celestial bodies are governed in their motions.

It appears to me to account for all the laws of astronomy as enunciated by Newton as well as to account for the phenomenon of comets which men have not hitherto understood, and for other phenomena which Newton seems not to have taken into consideration. The following is the statement:

In the universe charged with unlike electricities; directly proportional to the sum of their electricities and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them."

Now, if after thorough investigation men are satisfied that this statement is true, let it please them to call it God's law. Most humbly a servant of Christ,

J. B. H. DAY.

Social Circle, Ga., June 7, 1900.—Dear Mr. Snow: Please publish the following in your paper: The geologists tell us that in the earth there are recorded five different ages ("ineffable days") and that there is an age preceeding these which they call the prehistoric age. Let them be pleased to refer to the book of Genesis (see Holy Bible) and they will find that the first or "prehistoric" age is grandly described there; and after a sufficient amount of consideration they will find that the seventh age (or day) is now at hand, and that it would be well to observe the older, inspired account of creation.

How do they like a geological table like this?

First day—Prehistoric age.
Second day—Eozoic age.
Third day—Palaeozoic age.
Fourth day—Mesozoic age.
Fifth day—Cenozoic age.
Sixth day—Psychozoic age.
Seventh day—Sabbath, which is also called the Lord's day.

Geologists have long been seeking the truth. They love the truth. Christ says: "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life." All who have the Truth, let them hold to Him, for truth is already holding to them. "Hold fast that which ye have already, till I come," saith the Lord, who is the Lion of the tribe of Judah (see Revelation in the Holy Bible).

A most humble servant of Christ,

J. B. H. DAY.

P. S.—In Bethel none is ever cast out because by the grace of God he finds the truth. The name of His church is the Lord our righteousness. J. B. H. DAY.

## CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

### Trinity.

At Trinity church this morning at 11 o'clock Rev. A. T. Spalding will preach. At the evening service Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt will preach.

### Second Baptist.

Dr. J. D. Jordan, pastor of the First Baptist church of Savannah, will preach this morning and tonight at the Second Baptist church. Dr. Jordan is one of the most distinguished preachers in the Southern Baptist denomination. He is a comparatively young man, of remarkable vigor and strength. Dr. and Mrs. Jordan have been in attendance on the Baptist Young People's Union convention and Dr. Jordan yielded to the persuasion of the members of the Second Baptist church to fill their pulpit on the coming Sunday.

Mr. D. E. Luther, in company with Mr. C. L. Gates, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, is making an extended tour north and east, visiting all the principal associations, to study the latest and most improved methods, particularly those relating to educational work, with a view to greatly enlarging and extending the privileges of this association. The management is determined to afford the young men of Atlanta unsurpassed advantages through this organization and no labor or expense will be spared in accomplishing this end.

### First Presbyterian.

The pastor, Rev. C. P. Bridewell, will fill his pulpit at both services today. Subject of morning sermon: "Touching Christ." Subject of evening sermon: "The Leaven of Herod." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young Men's League 9:45 a. m.

### Marietta Street Mission.

"Forgetfulness of God" is the subject at the temperance school at 3 p. m. Gospel services Sunday and Thursday 7:30 p. m. Anti-Cigarette League Friday 7:30 p. m. All boys between five and eighteen years of age invited to join.

### Baptist Tabernacle.

Chaplain Frank M. Wells, of the United States army in the Philippines, will preach both morning and night at the Baptist Tabernacle. At the night service he will deliver his address on "The Devil in the Philippines," involving a description of the Filipino and the United States method of civilizing him. Dr. Broughton, who has been ill from the effects of his street car accident, hopes to attend both services and take such part as he may be able. New members will be received into the church at the morning and evening services.

### Edgewood Avenue Baptist.

Edgewood Baptist church, near the corner of Edgewood avenue and Randolph street. Rev. J. S. Reynolds, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. H. J. Weaver, superintendent.

### Seventh Baptist Church.

Services will be held at the junction of Bellwood avenue and Marietta street in a tent. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, W. D. Upshaw will speak to the young people at 3 p. m. Preaching at night by Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Winder, Ga. Meeting will continue next week.

### Church of the Living God.

All Christians interested in the Scripture teaching concerning the second presence and reign of our Lord and the harvest work of the present time are requested to meet at 65 Gartrell street at 3:30 p. m. for Bible study.

### Unitarian.

Church of Our Father. Service in the Woman's Club room in the Grand, Rev. C. A. Langston will preach. Subject: "The Natural Rewards and Punishments of Life—A Modern Interpretation of Heaven and Hell." The public is invited to attend.

### Universalist.

"The Passion for Humanity" will be the subject of Dr. McGlauflin's sermon this morning in Good Templars hall. This may be the final service in the present quarters, as the new church on East Harris street is nearing completion and it is hoped will be ready for occupancy the first Sunday in July.

### The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army, 125 Marietta street. Meetings will be held today at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., conducted by Captain Roper and 8 p. m. by staff captain and Mrs. Bonnett, district officers.

### Jones Avenue Baptist Church.

Dr. C. W. Durden will preach on "Woman's Work in the Church" at 11 a. m. At night he will continue the series of sermons on his "Satanic Majesty." The sermon for the evening being "The Devil in Atlanta." Usual song service to precede the sermon. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. H. Harwell, superintendent.

### Methodist.

First Methodist Episcopal church, south, Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D.D, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Trinity Methodist church, Rev. W. B. Stradley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All seats free and strangers made welcome.

Marietta street mission, 191 Marietta street. J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m., Mrs. R. M. Nix, superintendent. Gospel services Sunday and Thursday 7:30 p. m. Good music at all services. Everybody welcome.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. B. F. Frazier, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. G. D. Stone, pastor, Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchel's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. Fletcher Walton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Grace Methodist church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets Rev. J. E. Dickey, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue. Rev. F. P. Spencer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. James, Rev. F. G. Hughes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Paine's Memorial, Rev. J. B. Allen, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Merritts Avenue, Rev. R. F. Baker, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, Rev. H. L. Edmonson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on first, third and fourth Sundays in each month.

East End, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on second Sunday.

Asbury, Rev. J. R. Speck, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Side, Rev. B. E. L. Timmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, Rev. W. F. Robinson and Elam Dempsey, pastors. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Wesley Chapel, Rev. G. T. Byrd, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

### Baptist.

First Baptist church, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Malcolm MacGregor, D.D., pastor supply. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Tabernacle Baptist. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. Len G. Broughton.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. J. C. Solomon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by pastor, Rev. J. L. Oxford; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. J. J. Bennett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Murray Hill Baptist church, Kirkwood, on Georgia railroad. Rev. E. R. Pendleton, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., R. H. Pendleton, superintendent.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Capitol and Georgia avenues, Rev. N. B. O'Kelly, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Rev. T. W. O'Kelly, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

North Atlanta Baptist church, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street, Rev. W. H. Bell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

### Presbyterian.

The First Presbyterian church, Marietta street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by C. P. Bridewell, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street opposite capitol, Dr. Thomas R. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. W. H. Frazier, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Associated Reform Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakeley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Bibley, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Barnett Street, Hampton avenue and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching at 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

### Christian Science.

First Church of Christ. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., 17 West Baker street.

### Episcopal.

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. First and third Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11 a. m., 12 m., 4:30 p. m. Second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Daily, 7:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.

Cathedral Missions—Rev. Thomas Burry, priest in charge; Rev. C. G. Bradley, deacon, assistant. Holy Redeemer, corner Walker and Fair streets, 11 a. m., 8 p. m. Sunday school, 3 p. m. Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Holy Trinity, Decatur, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Epiphany, Edgewood, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 3:30 a. m. Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, 3:30 p. m. St. Paul's, Auburn avenue, near Fort, Rev. J. H. Simons, priest in charge; 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m; Sunday school, 3 p. m. St. Gabriel's mission, Lawshe street; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; service, 4 p. m.

St. Luke's church, Houston and North Pryor streets. Services, Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:20 p. m.; Wednesday, 4:30 p. m.; Friday, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, near Gordon, Rev. H. Baldwin Dean, rector. First and Third Sundays, 11 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Second, fourth and fifth Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

### Universalist.

Universalist meets at 72½ North Broad street, in Good Templars' hall. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. C. U. 7 p. m.

### Christian.

First Christian church, East Hunter street, Rev. C. P. Williamson, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

West End Christian church, Gordon and Ashby streets, M. F. Harmon, minister. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

### Lutheran.

German Evangelishe Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett street, Rev. W. Schlunk, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. by W. Schlunk, pastor, superintendent.

English Lutheran church, services conducted by Rev. L. E. Probst, in the Young Men's Christian Association hall at 11 o'clock.

### Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner Loyd and Hunter streets. Mass at 7 and 11 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m.

Church of the Sacred Heart, corner Peachtree and Ivy street. Mass at 11 a. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m.

### Congregational.

Central Congregational church. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Frank E. Jenkins. Evening service at 7:30.

### Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, corner Church and Forsyth streets. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.


## Cure Colds

by keeping your bowels open. CASCARETS will do it without grip or gripe and drive the cold right out of you. Just as soon as you "feel like taking cold" take a CASCARET—there is NOTHING SO GOOD.

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A sweet bit of candy medicine, purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, never grip nor gripe. A sale of over 5,000,000 boxes a year—10c, 25c, 50c—proves their great merit. Be sure you get CASCARETS, the only original, genuine Candy Cathartic,

## Best for the Bowels

408

## MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, cathartics, aromatics stimulants and blood purifiers. Sold by all druggists.

For billousness, constipation and the grip.

For indigestion and foul stomach.

For sick and nervous headaches.

For palpitation and irregular action of the heart take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness and nervousness.

For loss of appetite, debility and the grip.

For fever, malaria and chills take Lemon Elixir.

Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach or kidneys.

### At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney.
1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

### A Prominent Minister Writes.

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion, with great nervous prostration, billousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, I have been cured by Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man. REV. C. C. DAVIS,
No. 28 Tattnall St., Atlanta, Ga.
Eld. M. E. Church, South.

### A Prominent Memphian Writes.

Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta—Having been a great sufferer for three years from indigestion, and been treated for may ... gestion, and been treated by physicians, who failed to give me any relief. Continuing to grow worse my brother advised me to try Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, which remedy he had used for several years. I commenced its use, and must say that your Lemon Elixir is the greatest medicine on earth. I have never suffered a day since I commenced using Lemon Elixir. R. L. ROCCO.
206 Hernando St., Memphis, Tenn.

### Gratitude.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells.

MRS. ETTA W. JONES,
Parkersburg, W. Va.

### Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

I fully indorse it for nervous headache, indigestion and constipation, having used it with most satisfactory results after all other remedies had failed.

J. W. ROLLO,
West End, Atlanta, Ga.

Don't miss the Marietta chautauqua.

## COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

Kellam & Moore's College of Optics is incorporated under the laws of the state of Georgia, with corporate authority to confer degrees upon all students who successfully pass the examination required for graduation. The method of instruction pursued in this institution is scientific, the examinations are thorough and the student who graduates is fully equipped for professional success. Address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics, Atlanta, Ga.

Win $25,000. See page 7.

## Low Rates to Brunswick, Ga., via Southern Railway.

On account of the Southeastern Fair Association, to be held at Brunswick, June 25-30, Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Brunswick, including admission to the fair grounds, at $3.75 from Atlanta.

Tickets on sale June 25-30—limit July 2, 1900.

For information call at Kimball house, ticket office or address Brooks Morgan, district passenger agent.

# BUYING ORDERS FLOODED MARKET

## Crop Disaster Reports Came from Nearly Every Section.

## WEST AND SOUTH BOUGHT

## Advanced 25 Points in a Less Number of Minutes.

## SHORTS WERE PANIC STRICKEN

### And in Wild Stampede Making Frantic Efforts To Cover—Holders Could Be Induced To Sell Only Around Top Figure.

New York, June 23.—The market for cotton futures opened steady in tone with prices 1 point higher to 4 points lower, the later being in sympathy with unfriendly closing Liverpool cables, a less bullish Chronicle review than looked for and war news from China. Far from encouraging bear speculation, however, the decline was used by local shorts as an opportunity to cover. Soon crop disaster reports were pouring in from nearly every section of the belt, while the west and south fairly flooded the market with buying orders. Prices advanced 25 points in a less number of minutes before this demand showed the least sign of abating. Wall street and other outside interests were heavy purchasers of the new crop options. Shorts were panic-stricken and in wild stampede, making frantic efforts to cover. Holders steadily gained confidence and could be induced to sell freely only around the top prices. "Nine cents for August" brought out several large blocks, which the market absorbed speedily.

### The Dry Goods Market.

New York, June 23.—The week closes with the dry goods market still dull in all directions. There are no orders for staple cottons except for small quantities, and prices are irregular. Print cloths still idle and prices not tested. Ginghams steady in demand and price. Cotton yarns most unsettled, almost poor and prices so irregular as to be practically unquotable. Woolen and worsted yarns dull and easy to buy.

### Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Nominal; middling 8⅝c.
Liverpool—Business small; middling 5¼d.
New York—Quiet; middling 9¼c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 9¾c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 9c.
Galveston—Firm; middling 9c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 9¼c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 9c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 9 3-16c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 9c.
Charleston—Nominal; middling 9c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 8¾c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 9¼c.

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

| MONTHS. | Opening | Highest. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | Closing bid and asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 10-12 |
| July | 8 97 | 9 21 | 8 97 | 9 ... | 9 12-14 |
| August | 8 74 | 9 01 | 8 74 | 8 91 | 8 90-91 |
| September | 8 39 | 8 61 | 8 38 | 8 54 | 8 54-55 |
| October | 8 19 | 8 45 | 8 19 | 8 40 | 8 40-41 |
| November | 8 02 | 8 29 | 8 02 | 8 27 | 8 26-27 |
| December | 8 02 | 8 29 | 8 02 | 8 26 | 8 24-25 |
| January | 8 04 | 8 33 | 8 04 | 8 26 | 8 25-26 |
| February | 7 18 | 8 29 | 8 18 | 8 29 | 8 28-30 |
| March | 8 11 | 8 33 | 8 11 | 8 31 | 8 31-33 |
| April | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 33-35 |
| May | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 36-38 |

Futures closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

| | RECEIPTS | | EXPORTS | | STOCKS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900 | 1899 | 1900 | 1899 | 1900 | 1899 |
| Saturday | 705 | 3486 | 37 | 1426 | 190562 | 573890 |
| Monday | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tuesday | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wednesday | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thursday | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Friday | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 705 | 3486 | 37 | 1426 | ..... | ..... |

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | 9 42 | December | 8 07 |
| July | 9 47 | January | 8 07 |
| August | 8 94 | February | 8 09 |
| September | 8 45 | March | 8 12 |
| October | 8 16 | April | ..... |
| November | 8 07 | May | ..... |

Futures closed firm

### The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, June 23 —4 p. m.—Cotton, spot, small business with prices higher; middling uplands 5¼; sales 6,000; American 5,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 5,000; American 4,100

Futures opened firm.

| | Open'g. | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| June | 5 10-64 | 5 10 Buyers |
| June-July | 5 08-64 | 5 07 Buyers |
| July-August | 5 05-64 | 5 04 Sellers |
| August-september | 4 60-64 | 4 59 Buyers |
| September-October | 4 45-64 | 4 43¼ Sellers |
| October-November | 4 35-64 | 4 33¼ Buyers |
| November-December | 4 29-64 | 4 27¼ Buyers |
| December-January | 4 27-64 | 4 25¼ Sellers |
| January-February | 4 25-64 | 4 24 Buyers |

Futures closed steady.

New York, June 23.—Cotton quiet; sales 4,700 bales; middling uplands 9½; gulf 9¾; net receipts 515; gross 515; stock 67,157.

New Orleans, June 23.—Cotton firm; sales 900; middling 9⅝; receipts 115; stock 70,724.

Galveston, June 23.—Cotton firm; middling 9; sales 185; stock 13,870.

Mobile, June 23.—Cotton nominal; middling 9; receipts 1; stock 5,483.

Savannah, June 23.—Cotton steady; middling 9; sales 23; receipts 25; stock 15,889.

Charleston, June 23.—Cotton nominal; middling 9; receipts 1; stock 4,495.

Wilmington, June 23.—Cotton nominal; middling 9; stock 2,279.

Norfolk, June 23.—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; sales 57; receipts 47; stock 7,931.

Baltimore, June 23.—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅝; receipts 550; stock 6,766.

Boston, June 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 5-16; receipts net 1.

Philadelphia, June 23.—Cotton firm; middling 9 5-16; stock 4,285.

St. Louis, June 23.—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; receipts 632; stock 36,726.

Memphis, June 23.—Cotton steady; middling 9 3-16; receipts 11; sales 50; shipments 303; stock 28,938.

Augusta, June 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; sales none; receipts none; stock 5,618.

Houston, June 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; sales 85; receipts 24; stock 8,995.

### Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 23.—Another exciting session based on the covering of the outside short interest on the rains east of Mississippi, especially in the Mississippi valley. European advices were disappointing in their tenor, showing the influence of the eastern question on the Manchester market. Our market opened steady a shade lower than the close, but rushed quickly on the receipt of the weather map showing rains. The buying was apparently largely for covering previous sales with the long interest taking profits and just before the close caused a sharp reaction. We are having a weather market with wild fluctuations depending entirely upon the probabilities of further rains. Should the weather become favorable the market is without the support of a short interest. On the other hand, if rains continue the trade may be attracted to buy for a further advance. As this condition is not a question of judgment but of rain or no rain the probabilities are it will be watched closely.

### S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 23.—Cotton advanced 21 to 27 points on heavy rains in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas, predictions of further rains for most sections of the south, the big advance in wheat, bad cotton crop reports, and western, southern and local buying. The western buying was the biggest feature in the trading, and the concensus of opinion here is that unless cotton reports improve considerably nothing in the world can prevent a further marked advance. Europe is inclined, however, to throw cold water on the rise, and the continent and Liverpool both sent some selling orders. The Chronicle says that excessive rains have fallen in the Mississippi valley and portion of Alabama, Georgia and Florida; that damage is claimed, the crop is very grassy in many districts, squares are forming in Texas, but shedding complained of; that north Texas would be benefited by rain and that southwest Texas reports boll weevil. Mississippi telegrams say the outlook is very bad. Similar dispatches come from parts of Alabama, Tennessee and western Arkansas. The Chinese news was bad, but nobody pays any attention to it. Some Tennessee advices take the ground that the crop is several weeks late and that the acreage has been reduced. In some sections of Texas the crop is growing nicely and is quite well cultivated. Liverpool spot sales were only 5,000 bales. Bad reports from the Mississippi valley and gulf states are what encouraged the furore; also the recent jump of 20c in wheat, which was caused by drought in the northwest. Western operators on the short side caught it badly, and at the same time many of them were short of cotton and became nervous over the persistent rains in the gulf states and the bad reports from many other sections. Statistics are strong and this, together with the bad crop news, offset the dullnes of cotton goods and of spot cotton, as well as the grave situation in China. Our special advices from Texarkana, Ark., are in the main of an unfavorable character.

### Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, June 23.—Our market opened from 1 up to 5 points down on old and 1 to 4 points lower on the new crop months. Liverpool cables reported an advance of 1-64d on spots; middling uplands 5¼d; sales 6,000. Futures closed 4 to 5-64d higher than previous close. After the call our market advanced rapidly on heavy buying for western and southern account, the greater portion of which was to cover short contracts. The greatest excitement prevailed, and prices were bid up by the local shorts at a rapid pace. August sold at 9.01 before the demand was satisfied. In the late positions the rise was equally as rapid, the gain reaching 25 to 27 points. The Chronicle's weekly report was quite bullish, as also were telegraphic advices from the belt. With the present conditions continuing to prevail much higher prices will result.

### Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 23.—Liverpool advanced 1-16d on spots; middling 5¼d; sales 6,0 bales. Futures opened 4 to 5 points up and closed 4-64d above last night on old and 2½-64d above last night on new crop months. This was about as expected, and our market opened unchanged to 2 points down, but on wild buying to cover sales immediately after the call, owing to the rains over the belt, the market advanced about 22 points. Some new buying was also attracted by bad crop accounts. This was later followed by heavy realizing on August, with a drop in that month of 20 points. Other months were sympathetically affected. The market has been very active and erratic during the session, and unless clearing weather is in evidence before opening Monday, we expect a sensational advance in the new crop options.

### McCullough Bros.' Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, June 23.—We are in a quandary as to future weather predictions, as every one made of late has shown our disqualification as weather prophets. We do know this, however, should the rain continue to pour, as it has for the last four weeks, the fruit interests of the south are going to fall far short of the expectations as to quantity, quality and everything else combined looking to the best results.

Peaches are already showing material signs of the disastrous effects of the unfavorable weather conditions. A low range of prices continues to exist on peaches, grapes, apples, watermelons and plums. To the contrary, cantaloupe receipts have not been sufficiently heavy to authorize any decline; in fact, those arriving from Georgia points are meeting with ready sale at advanced prices.

Demand for pineapples has weakened during the last ten days, and the same quality of stock that brought $3.50 to $4 five days previous are going slow at $2.25 to $2.50.

A scarcity of bananas has existed during the week, the jobbers being afraid to buy at the high prices prevailing in the face of the abundent supply of other fruits of every description that are going at give-away prices.

The lemon situation remains unchanged, with the market remarkably active at all points of importation.

A limited supply of hold-over oranges remain in the market with no other receipts in sight for the present season.

New Irish potatoes are showing material weakness, with only a limited demand in force at unusually low prices. Old stock has about played for the season, and their consumption principally among the hotels and restaurants.

An unlimited supply of new onions now in the market, with a very slim demand.

The situation on live poultry remains unchanged, the principal demand being for live hens and fries.

Egg receipts equal to consumption with no change in prices.

Butter sales, especially for ordinary grades, are almost unknown at this time.

Demand for honey is growing less every day, with a depression of prices in force.

Our market has an ample supply of watermelons, and sunshine is all that is necessary to create an active demand at advanced prices.

### Provisions.

Atlanta, June 23.—Clear ribs sides, boxed 7½; half ribs 7¾; rib bellies 8@8½; iccured bellies 9¾. Sugar cured hams, 11½@13¾. Lard, best quality, 8⅜; second quality 7⅞ to 7¾.

St. Louis, June 23.—Pork higher; jobbing $12.50. Lard higher; prime steam 6.85; choice 6.92½. Dry salt meats, boxed stronger; extra shorts 7.50; clear ribs 7.62½; clear sides 7.75. Bacon, boxed stronger; extra shorts 8.00; clear ribs 8.12½; clear sides 8.25.

New York, June 23.—Lard strong; western steam 7.40; refined strong; continent 7.60; South America 8.00; compound 6¾. Pork strong; family $13.75@14.50; short clear $13.50@15.00; mess $13.00@13.50.

Chicago, June 23.—Mess pork 11.55@12.70. Lard 6.95@7.07½. Short ribs sides (loose) 7.00@7.30; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 6¾@7; short clear sides (boxed) 7.50@7.60.

Cincinnati, June 23.—Bulk meats steady at 6.87½. Bacon steady at 7.87½.

### Groceries.

Atlanta, June 23.—Roasted coffee: Arbuckle, $13.30; Lion, $12.30, all less 50c per 100 pound cases. Green coffee, choice 10¾; fair 9c; prime 3@9c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York, 6¼; New Orleans granulated, 6¼. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed choice 20 to 15c. Salt, dairy sacks, $1.30@1.40; salt, barrel bulk, $2.25; 100 lb sacks $2.85; ice cream, $1.25; common, 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 12@12½; skim, 10¼@11½c. Matches, 65s, 45¾@55; 200s, $1.50@1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5c; cream, 6c; gingersnaps, 5½c. Candy, common stick 7c, fancy, 12@ Candy, common stick, 6¾c; fancy, 12@ 14c. Oysters, F. W., $2.20@2.10; L. W., $1.25.

### Country Produce.

Atlanta, June 23.—Eggs fair demand 10½ @11. Butter dull; fancy Jersey, 15 to 18; choice 10@12½. Live poultry in demand; hens 26@28; large fries 17 to 22c, spring broiler 10@15; good sale. Ducks, puddle 14@15, pekin 20@22. Irish potatoes 80@85 per bu; sweet potatoes, white yams 60 to 70c; pumpkin yams, 90 to $1.00. Honey strained, 6@7c; in comb 6¼@7½c. Onions, 70@80c per bushel; $2.25@2.50 per barrel. Cabbage, green ¾c to 1c per pound, dull. Dried fruit, apples 6@6; peaches 6@7. Figs 6@7c. Prunes 5@7c. Peeled peaches 14@15c.

### Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, June 23.—Apples, none in the market. Oranges, box $3 to $4. Lemons, choice $4 00; fancy, $4.25¾$4.50. Figs 10@ 11c. Raisins, 13@14c; California, $2.00. Nuts, almonds, 13@14c; pecans, 8 to 9c; Brazil, 6 to 7c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10 to 11 cents; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia eclectic light, 5½ to 6 c; fancy handpicked, 4½ to 5c; Georgia 3@3½c.

## STOCKS EXCITED AND FEVERISH

### Shorts Covered Freely in a Few Stocks Early.

### RAPID TRANSIT WEAK SPOT

### Upset the Confidence of the Bull Element.

### BROUGHT OUT STOCKS IN LARGE VOLUME

### Bank Statement Gave Shock to Sentiment by the Large Decrease Shown in Cash Reserves.

New York, June 23.—The Saturday short session of the stock exchange was a feverish and exciting one, under the domination of much the same influences as for some days past. The holiday in London left the New York stock market without its accustomed guide to the speculative sentiment of the outside world, with the usual result that professional room traders were at sea for a time after the opening. The sentiment, observable for some time past among the professionals, that the market was oversold and was due for a rally, was in evidence at the opening and was reenforced by some obvious nervousness on the part of shorts. The latter element covered freely in Northern Pacific and there was a firm tendency in Sugar, the trunk lines and Reading first preferred, which served as points of resistance to weakness. But the continued demoralization in Brooklyn Rapid Transit upset the confidence of the bull element, and stocks began to come on the market in large volume before the end of the first hour. Northern Pacific was carried down over a point from the high level after the opening. Extreme weakness did not become general, the trunk lines holding comparatively firm, and shorts covered in anticipation of the bank statement. The excited advance in wheat here was an influence in the break in stocks. The market had become quiet and steady when the bank statement appeared and gave a shock to sentiment by a large decrease shown in cash reserves. Estimates based on the official reports of sub-treasury operations and statements of the movement of currency by express to and from the interior furnished by the banks themselves had foreshadowed a gain in cash by the banks, after allowing for the gold exported during the week, of a million dollars or over. Wall street is mystified as to the source of the drain which has depleted the cash resources of the clearing house institutions to the extent of $3,168,800. The only plausible explanation which suggests itself is that the decrease represents some provision made by the banks to meet the requirements for the withdrawal of $5,000,000 of government deposits called for Monday. The demand for time money during the week indicated some expansion of credits. The shifting of loans caused in this way have had more to do than has been suspected with the weakness in the stock market. The late break in the market on the bank statement carried some prominent railroad and industrial stocks from 1 to 2 points below last night's level. National Steel lost 3; Northwestern 2¾, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4¾. Except for a few rallies on covering by room shorts the market closed weak.

The bond market has moved irregularly toward a lower plane of prices.

United States new 4's have declined ⅛ and the old 4's, the 5's and the refunding 2's, when issued, ¼ in the bid price.

Today's total stock sales were 243,100 shares, including: Atchison preferred 13,350; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 16,250; Missouri Pacific 6,210; Northern Pacific 32,830; St. Paul 10,875; Union Pacific 8,170; American Tobacco, 6,050; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 54,730; People's Gas 8,500; Sugar 12,800.

Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86½@4.86⅝ for demand and at $4 84@4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.85@4.85½@4.88; commercial bills $4.83¾@4.83⅝.

Silver certificates 60@61c.

Mexican dollars 47¾c.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds irregular.

| STOCKS. | Opening. | High. | Low. | Last Sale. | Closing Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am'n Tobacco | 86⅜ | 86⅛ | 85⅛ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ |
| Am'n Sugar Rfg | 112⅝ | 113⅜ | 112⅛ | 112⅝ | 112⅛ |
| Atchison | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | 24 |
| do preferred | 70 | 70⅜ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Balte. and Ohio | 74 | 74 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| Brk Rap. Tran | 56 | 56¼ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51 |
| Third Avenue | 112 | 112⅜ | 112 | 112¼ | 110 |
| Bur. and Quincy | 123½ | 123⅜ | 121½ | 121⅝ | 121⅝ |
| C. C. C. and St. L | 57 | 57 | 55½ | 56 | 55¼ |
| Ches. and Ohio | 25 | 26 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅛ |
| Canada Southern | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | 48¼ |
| Del. and Hudson | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110¼ |
| Cent. Tobacco | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22 |
| do preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75¼ |
| Con. Gas | 182 | 182½ | 182 | 182 | 181 |
| Gen. Electric | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 127⅛ |
| Chic. Great West | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Jersey Central | ..... | ..... | ..... | 123⅜ | 122⅜ |
| M., K. & Tex. pref | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 29¼ |
| Southern Pacific | 31⅛ | 31⅜ | 31 | 31⅛ | 31 |
| Louisville & Nash | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 73¼ | 73⅜ | 73⅛ |
| Am. Steel and W | 30¾ | 30¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| Manhattan L | 85 | 85⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84¼ |
| Missouri Pacific | 47 | 47⅜ | 46⅞ | 46⅜ | 46⅛ |
| Metropolitan St. Ry | 147 | 147 | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| National Lead | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18⅜ |
| Northern Pacific | 49 | 49⅜ | 48⅜ | 49¼ | 48⅝ |
| do preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 70¼ |
| New York Central | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128⅜ | 128¼ |
| Northwestern | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 152 |
| Pennsylvania | 126⅛ | 127⅛ | 126 | 126 | 126¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 26⅜ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26 |
| People's Gas | 95⅜ | 96 | 93⅜ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Reading | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16 | 16¼ | 16 |
| Rock Island | 104⅜ | 105 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Southern Railway | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ |
| do preferred | 50⅛ | 50¼ | 50 | 50 | 49¾ |
| St. Paul | 110⅜ | 110⅝ | 109¼ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| Tennessee Coal & I. | 64 | 64 | 63¼ | 63⅜ | 64 |
| U. S. Leather com. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Union Pacific | 49⅜ | 50 | 48⅛ | 48¼ | 48⅝ |
| do preferred | 71⅜ | 71⅜ | 70⅜ | 70¼ | 70⅜ |
| Western Union | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78¼ |
| Wabash preferred | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17 |
| Am'n Cotton Oil | 30¼ | 30¼ | 29¾ | 29⅜ | 30 |
| Nor. and West | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 30¾ | 31 | 31 |
| do preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 |
| U. S. Rubber | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| do preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93 |
| Federal Steel | 30¼ | 30¼ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¼ |
| do preferred | 64 | 64⅛ | 64 | 64½ | 63¼ |
| Illinois Central | ..... | ..... | ..... | 111 | 110¾ |

*Ex-rights 1¼. †Ex-div. 1½. ‡Ex-div.

### NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

### Heavy Loss in Cash Chief Feature of Exhibit.

New York, June 23.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus reserves decrease | $1,971,900 |
| Loans increase | 25,900 |
| Specie decrease | 1,991,900 |
| Legal tenders decrease | 1,176,900 |
| Deposits decrease | 4,787,600 |
| Circulation increase | 66,500 |

The banks now hold $15,526,850 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

New York, June 23.—The New York Financier says:

"As foreshadowed in this analysis last week, the loan movement, which has been an important and interesting feature of the New York bank statement for some weeks past, has apparently culminated. The loan item for the six days just ended remained stationary, a slight advance of 25,900 contrasting with the average expansion of several millions weekly over the recent spring season. The chief feature of the current statement, however, is the loss of $3,168,800 in cash, which is also reflected in a decrease of $4,787,600 in deposits. It had been figured that the loss sustained by the banks on gold export requirements had been practically counterbalanced by interior receipts, and, in fact, that the cash totals would show a gain, but the official statement, made on a system of averages, shows otherwise. Since May 26th last the banks have increased their interest holdings only nominally, while loans have expended $17,000,000, and in the deposit item $14,000,000. The rapid rise of the loan total is generally interpreted to be due to investments in sterling exchange and some estimates have placed the total of such business at $100,000,000. The anomaly in New York within the last week of money loaning at call at 1 per cent, while at the same time gold was being exported to Europe cannot be expected to continue much longer. The circulation of the banks is now $26,133,100 and is growing, despite the light demand locally for funds."

### LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. 8½s, 27 to 30 year | 110 | 112 | |
| Ga. 4½s, 1915 | 118 | 119 | |
| Savannah 5s, 1952 | 112 | 114 | |
| Atl'a 8s, 1902, 109 | | | |
| Atl'a 7s, 1904, 111 | | | |
| Atl'a 6s I. D. 118 | | | |
| Atl'a 5s I. D. 115 | | | |
| Atl'a 4½s | 112 | | |
| Atlanta 4s | 108 | | |

RAILROAD BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. 5s, 1918 | 115 | Atl'a & Chat. 1st 7s, 1907 | 118 120 |
| Ga. 6s, 1922 | 118 | Doraville 6s, 1990 | 101 |
| Ga. Pa. 1st | 121 | | |
| C. C. A. 1st 6s, 1909 | 116 | | |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | 210 | 212 | |
| Southwestern | 111½ | 112½ | |
| Aug. & Sav. | 110 | | |
| A. & W. P. | 125 | | |
| do deben. | 105 | | |

### Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clearings for the week | $1,306,426 84 |
| Same week last year | 1,384,435 80 |

### Foreign Finances.

London, June 23.—Stock exchange closed.

Money 1½ per cent.

Short bills 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent; three months' bills 2⅝@3⅛ per cent.

Paris, June 23.—Three per cent rentes 100 francs 20 centimes for the account; exchange on London 25 francs 12 centimes for checks.

### Coffee and Sugar.

New York, June 23.—Coffee, spot Rio easy; No. 7 invoice 8⅜; mild quiet; Cordova 9¼@ 13½. Futures opened barely steady with prices 5@10 points lower under liquidation, following lower European and Brazilian markets and much heavier receipts at Santos with warehouse deliveries in this country moderate. Spot buyers retreating, and absolutely no outside speculative interest to give support against the new crop movement; closed steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline; sales 16,000 bags, including July 7; September 7.15@7.20; October 7.15; November 7.20; December 7.35@7.40.

Sugar, raw strong; fair refining 4½; centrifugal 96-test 4⅝ bid; molasses sugar 3⅜; refined firm; No. 6 5.20; No. 7 5.15; No. 8 5.10; No. 9 5.05; No. 10 5; No. 11 4.95; No. 12 4.90; No. 13 4.90; No. 14 4.90; standard A 5.50; confectioners' A 5.50; mold A 5.95; cut loaf 6.10; crushed 6.10; powdered 5.80; granulated 5.70; cubes 5.85.

New Orleans, June 23.—Sugar strong; centrifugal yellow 4½@5; seconds 3@4¾c. Molasses quiet and nominal.

### Fruits and Vegetables.

Atlanta, June 23.—Georgia watermelons $12 to $20 per 100. Georgia peaches 50c to $1.10 crate; clear seed honey $1.50@2.000. Fancy tomatoes $1.75 to $2.00, choice tomatoes $1.25@1.50; string beans, no sale, 50 crate; radishes, $1@1.50 per drum; okra $1.50@2.000 per crate; lettuce head per drum no sale; cucumbers, per crate, $1.00; bell pepper, $1@$1.25 per crate; cabbage no sale; new potatoes, per barrel, $1.50@2.50. Tennessee and Georgia Blackberries, $1.25@1.50 per crate (32 quarts); cantaloupes, per bushel crates, $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, 8¾ to 9c; beets in one-bushel crates, $1.25@1.50; beets in cabbage crates, $1.25@$3.00; crate $3.00@3.50; pineapples per crate $2.00@2.50.

### Naval Stores.

Wilmington, June 23.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; receipts 110 casks. Rosin steady at $1.05@1.10; receipts 206. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.60@2.80; receipts 96. Tar steady at $1.40; receipts 90.

Savannah, June 23.—Spirits turpentine firm at 42½; receipts 1,541; sales 656; exports 1,647. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 2,968; sales 850; exports 4,247.

Charleston, June 23.—Turpentine nominal; nothing doing, quotations omitted. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales none.

### Bagging and Ties.

Atlanta, June 23.—Bagging 2¼ lb, 9¾; 2 lb, 9½; 1¾ lb, 8¾. Ties 45 lb, steer arrow $1.42.

## WHEAT PANICKY, WILD AND BULLISH

### Opening Was Rather Startling in Its Strength.

### LIVERPOOL SHARPLY HIGHER

### Spring Wheat Crop Reported Almost Total Failure.

### BROUGHT HEAVY BUYING ORDERS

### Heavy Profit-Taking by Longs Kept Crowd from Going Perfectly Crazy. July Closed 4 7-8c Up—Other Markets Were Excited and Higher.

Chicago, June 23.—July wheat at the close of a sensationally bullish session today closed 4⅞ over yesterday at 88c. It cold immediately after beginnig at 89. A strong advance at Liverpool and the almost total destruction of the Northwest crop were the factors. Corn closed 1¾@1¾c and oats ⅜c up. Provisions were excited, July pork closing 47½c, July lard 15c and July ribs 17½c better than the close yesterday.

July wheat opened 2⅞@3c higher at 86@ 87c, advanced to 88, declined to 86⅜c and then rallied to 88, closing at the last given price, 4⅛c over yesterday. This in cold figures is the story of a wild, panicky and decidedly bullish market. The opening was rather startling in its strength, but throughout the session the market had the appearance of bullishness gone wild. An advance of 3d at Liverpool and a mass of messages reporting an almost total failure of the spring wheat crop in the northwest brought in buying orders by the hundreds, many sections of the Dakotas and Minnesota and of Manitoba reported total failures. Others told of thin, sparsely settled crop, god from 6 to 8 bushels to the acre. There was still no indication of rain in the northwest, while the temperature remained higher. There was little talk today of improvement if good rains should fall even at this late date. Statisticians now estimate to crop at 75,000,000 bushels for the three states should there be no further deterioration. At the opening the pit was jammed with buyers and sales were made all the way from 86 to 87c. Heavy profit taking by longs kept the crowd from going perfectly crazy. There was apparently no big short interests. Longs, following the opening, forced July back to 85⅛ by dumping large lots on the market. Then the market bucked with a vengeance. The northwest was a heavy buyer as usual, and foreigners, with whom most of the short interests apparently lay, covered freely. July under this buying and some let up in the realizing pressure, rebounded to 88. Longs crushed it back to 86⅜c again, but permanent dips were not on the schedule, and the market closed entirely recovered, July 4⅞ over yesterday at 88c. This is an advance of 12⅝c since last Saturday. Before the crowd left the pit July wheat sold at 89. The cash business was a small consideration. Atlantic port clearances in wheat and flour were equal to 390,000 bushels. Primary points received 587,00 bushels, compared with 1,067,000 last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 411 cars, against 451 last week and 815 a year ago. Receipts were 149 cars, 28 of contract grade.

Trade in corn was active and broad. The great wheat strength was unquestionably the influence, as country offerings were heavy, receipts liberal and the shipping demand poor. Following the opening advance, selling by longs forced the price back, but a rally followed, and the close was with most of the advance held until July sold between 41⅝@ 42c@43c, closing 1¾@1¾c up at 42½@42¾c. Receipts here were 778 cars.

Oats were active and strong. Wheat was a great bull influence, but northwest damage to the crop and loss of hay and pasture in that territory were important factors. Local long interests took profits on the bulges and elevator people were sellers. July sold between 25@26c, closing ⅜c over yesterday at 25½c. Receipts here were 319 cars.

The provisions market was excited and strong. At the best, pork showed an advance of almost $1, lard 25c and ribs 35c higher. Outsiders came in a rush as buyers, and shorts were in a semi-panic. From the top the market reacted partially, selling by packers being the factor. July pork sold between $12.30@13 and closed 47½c over yesterday at $12.65; July lard between $7.05@ 7.17½, closing 15c higher at $7.07½ and July ribs between $7.12½@7.30, with the close 17½c improved at $7.15.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 600 cars; oats, 225 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat No. 2— | | | | |
| June | ... | ... | 85½ | 87 |
| July | 87 | 88 | 85½ | 88 |
| August | 87⅝ | 89¼ | 86⅝ | 89¼ |
| Corn No. 2— | | | | |
| June | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42½ |
| July | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42⅝ |
| August | 43¼ | 43¼ | 42½ | 43⅛ |
| Oats No. 2— | | | | |
| July | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25¼ |
| August | 26¼ | 26¼ | 25½ | 26 |
| Mess Pork, per barrel— | | | | |
| July | ... | 12.30 | 13.00 | 12.30 | 12.65 |
| September | ... | 12.50 | 13.10 | 12.50 | 12.87½ |
| Lard, per 100 pounds— | | | | |
| July | ... | 7.05 | 7.17½ | 7.05 | 7.07½ |
| September | ... | 7.10 | 7.35 | 7.10 | 7.22½ |
| October | ... | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.25 | 7.25 |
| Short Ribs, per 100 pounds— | | | | | |
| July | ... | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.12½ | 7.15 |
| September | ... | 7.20 | 7.40 | 7.20 | 7.25 |

| Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, barrels | 13,000 | 14,000 |
| Wheat, bushels | 201,000 | 27,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 567,000 | 540,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 337,000 | 189,000 |
| Rye, bushels | 10,000 | ..... |
| Barley, bushels | 14,000 | 3,000 |

### GAVE THE BEARS A TWIST.

### They Were Panic Stricken and Covered Freely.

New York, June 23.—Just to show that they still had plenty of energy and power left, bull operators in wheat gave their opponents a twist today, exceeding all sensational features yet accomplished in the present campaign. Taken completely unawares because of the drop from top points, the bears were panic stricken this morning at finding English markets 2½@3d higher and an advance at Budapesth of 45 points since last night. In large numbers they plunged into the market as the gong struck and began a frantic and excited effort to replace their sales. The result was an immediate jump to 90¾c for July, compared with 88c last night. After a little hesitation during which a lot of long wheat came out, the screws were put on again and July shot up to 93¾c with hardly a stop representing 5¾c rise for the day, and about 22c in the last three weeks. This means to the public a rise of $1 to $1.25 per barrel in the price of flour. Towards 12 o'clock wheat suddenly dropped off again, reaching 91¾c on the midday curb, under renewed selling. The crop news from the northwest today was exceedingly bad; estimates are being cut down duly and the crop seems almost a complete failure.

### Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, June 23.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.50; straight, $4.00; extra fancy, $3.80; fancy, $3.75; extra family, $3.40. Corn, white, 63; mixed 62. Oats, white, 40c; mixed, 37c; Texas rustproof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, $1. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bale, $1; No. 1 small bales, 95c; No. 2 90c. Meal, plain, 58c. Bran, small sacks, $1. Shorts, $1.05. Stock meal, 95c per 100 pounds. Cotton seed meal, $1.10 per 100 pounds. Grits, $3 per barrel, $1.50 per bag.

New York, June 23.—Flour strong and nominally 25c higher. Wheat, spot strong; No. 2 red 89½; options were generally strong all the morning except for a few light reactions under profit taking. The advance was influenced by phenomenally strong cables, bad northwest weather, bad crop reports and tremendous speculative buying, supplemented by heavy local covering. Price finally eased off sharply under realizing, closing unsettled at 3⅝@ 4c net advance; July 92; September 92½; December 92¾. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 49½; options strong and active in sympathy with wheat, and on active buying stimulated by higher cables, yesterday's export trade and crop damage rumors. Finally eased off under heavy unloading and closed unsettled at ⅝c advance; July 47½; September 48¾. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 31⅛; options quiet but very strong.

Chicago, June 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat 85; No. 83@85; No. 2 red 89¼. No. 2 corn 42¼@42¾; No. 2 yellow 42⅝@43. No. 2 oats 26@26¾; No. 2 white 27½@28¾; No. 3 white 27¼@28¾.

St. Louis, June 23.—Flour higher. Wheat, No. 2 red cash 85; June 85; July 86⅝; August 87; September 87¾. No. 2 hard 80@82. Corn, No. 2 cash 42; June 42; July 41½; September 41⅞.

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**JULY 2.** 10:30 A. M.—Music by Fifth Regiment Band. 11:00 A. M.—Address by GOVERNOR A. D. CANDLER. 3:00 P. M.—Lecture, "Love, Laughter and Song," by Ex-GOV. BOB TAYLOR. 8:00 P. M.—Lecture, "Sunshine," by DR. A. A. WILLITTS, of Kentucky.

**JULY 3.** 10:30 A. M.—Music by Fifth Regiment Band. 11:00 A. M.—Lecture, "Stonewall Jackson," by HON. GEO. R. WENDLING, of Washington, D. C. 3:00 P. M.—Lecture, "The Model Wife," by DR. A. A. WILLITTS, of Kentucky. 8:00 P. M.—Grand Concert by Fifth Regiment Band, the Chicago Glee Club and MISS McAFEE.

**JULY 4.** 10:30 A. M.—Music by Fifth Regiment Band. 11:00 A. M.—Lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," by GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON. At the conclusion General Gordon will deliver the Crosses of Honor to Confederate Veterans. 3:00 P. M.—Lecture, "Old Times Down South," by HON. POLK MILLER, of Virginia. An afternoon of Story and Banjo Songs. 8:00 P. M.—Lecture, "The Man of Galilee," by HON. GEO. R. WENDLING, of Washington, D. C.

Adopting as its motto that

### "The Best Is None Too Good,"

The Marietta Chautauqua Association has spared neither money, nor labor in completing its program. Taking into consideration the delightful climate of Marietta, it being a noted Summer Resort, and the excellent and varied character of its program, the Association in this its initial season, appeals confidently to the patronage of a generous and discriminating public and feels warranted in the belief that a week cannot be spent more pleasantly or profitably elsewhere.

**JULY 5.** 11:00 A. M.—Lecture "Poetry and Pearls," by HON. ALF TAYLOR, of Tennessee. 3:00 P. M.—Grand Concert by Fifth Regiment Band and Chicago Glee Club. Readings and Recitations by MISS McAFEE. 8:00 P. M.—Lecture, "Home Life in Dixie During thy War," by DR. S. A. STEELE, of Virginia.

**JULY 6.** 11:00 A. M.—Lecture, "Liquid Air," with Demonstrations, by PROF. EUGENE C. FOSTER, of Philadelphia. 3:00 P. M.—Lecture, "Out of the Old, Into the New," by DR. S. A. STEELE. 8:00 P. M.—Grand Concert Lecture, "Talks and Talkers," by PROF. CHAS. LANE.

**JULY 7.** 11:00 A. M.—Lecture, "Money and Morals," by HON. HENRY WATTERSON, of Kentucky. 2:30 P. M. Lecture. "Truth and Shams," by HON. J. G. CAMP. 3:30 P. M.—Grand Concert by the Fifth Regiment Band and the Chicago Glee Club. Recitals by MISS McAFEE.

During the week a Combined Teachers' Institute will be held, conducted by Eminent Educators. Seating capacity of Tent 2,500. SEASON TICKETS—Adults, $2.50; Children under 15 years of age, $1.50. For Season Tickets apply to S. V. SANFORD, Secretary, Marietta, Ga. REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

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## REDUCED RATES WILL BE GIVEN ON ALL RAILROADS.


## ARP ON THE RAINS

He Says Grass Is Getting Ahead of the Farmers.

### BILL TELLS ABOUT HIS BEANS

Then He Relates the Nursery Story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Discusses Other Matters.

This is the first bright genial sunny morning that we have had in three weeks—for twenty-one days it has rained every day save one. The crops are in a bad fix; the corn and cotton are hidden by grass and weeds, and labor is scarce, for the negroes are wanted in the mines. Most of the wheat has been cut, but how much of it will be saved cannot yet be told. Within my recollection of fifty years I do not recall so much rain in harvest time. According to scripture, it seems to be the same old story, for Solomon says, "As rain in harvest so is honor unseemly in a fool." They had too much rain and too many fools then just as we do now. Maybe Providence sends the rain to try the farmers—to make them diligent and shifty. I traveled on the East and West railroad last week for sixty miles and I noted some farms that were clean and nice—the corn and cotton chopped out and the wheat shocked in the field; one of these belonged to a widow, and she and her three girls and one boy were just finishing the cotton. Markham dident write anything about the woman with the hoe, nor the girls, but one of these girls was merry enough to waive her bonnet at somebody on the train besides me. Some farmers sit down and wait for tomorrow's sun to dry off the ground; but tomorrow's sun dident shine, and so they wait till next day. Others slap in every chance and do something; I know one who began to cut out his wheat Monday morning just as soon as Sunday was gone—for Sunday was the day it did not rain. He cut half that night and all day Monday and got through with his thirty acres, and he says he will make 700 bushels. Another diligent farmer made 400 bushels last year on twenty acres, and sowed it right away to cowpeas and sold his peavine hay for more per acre than he got for his wheat. That is business—and Solomon says, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business; he shall stand before kings." I am no braggart, but let me say that if I had waited for the rain to quit I would be singing that old song, "A man of words but not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds." I worked between showers, and sometimes when Mrs. Arp called and called me to come in out of the rain I pretended I dident hear her, and struck a few more licks for Mr. Markham. I wish you could see my bean arbor—not butter beans, but the best and most prolific bean I have ever planted; I had them last year on my corn patch, but they do better on poles or over a cane arbor. Plant two rows of beans five feet apart, and when they are well up stick them with canes. Lap the small ends of the canes together on the ground, and get your wife or daughters to tie them in three or four places—all of uniform length—then arch them over the beans, and nature will do the rest. I never saw half as many beans as hang from my vines. Of course, the rains have stimulated the growth of everything, and it's lucky that vegetables grow upward instead of outward. I planted my potatoes in a trench that was shoveled out and manured with ashes—wood and coal mixed—then covered with pine straw and some earth on that. They are the finest I ever grew, and come out of the straw almost clean enough to cook without washing. Pine straw is very valuable in a garden and is cheap, costing only 30 cents for a good load. It is a good mulch for strawberries, and I am experimenting with it under a few tomato plants; most of them I have trained up to stakes, but I saw a market garden near Memphis and all the tomato vines had tumbled over on wheat straw, and made more fruit, though not so large, and fine as when staked. A garden is a small experimental farm, and is of as much consequence and more pleasure, especially if you mix flowers with it. Don't throw away your coal ashes; mixed with wood ashes, they are a fine fertilizer. Mr. Berckmans says that ashes produce fruit, while stable manure produces vine and foliage. Ashes will double the quantity of strawberries. Beets generally come up too thick. Thin them out and transplant; cut off part of the tops, and the transplants will make the best beets. Just so with celery. But I don't propose to teach old gardeners, for some of them can teach me—my neighbor, Mrs. Fields, is the best gardener I know of, and I am satisfied if I can keep up with her. I have some of my wonderful beans planted to poles. The poles are from eight to ten feet high, and it interests me to see the bean vines reaching up to find something higher to cling to. The tendrills are now two or three feet higher than the poles, and still reaching up and feeling around in the air. I am going to give them some fishing poles fifteen feet long today—wish I had some twenty feet long. They remind me of Jack and his bean vine—my children and grandchildren never tire of that good old story. How a poor widow had a little boy named Jack who was good to his mother, and one day Jack saw an old giant coming. His head was as big as a small barrel, his eyes as big as saucers, his nose as big as my arm, his mouth like the end of a big stove pipe and his teeth like iron spoons. He came up the road snorting like a horse, and was singing,

"I smell the blood of an Englishman;
Alive or dead I must have some."

Jack ran in the house to his mother and she pulled up a plank in the floor and dropped Jack down in the cellar and put the plank back, and moved her chair and table on it, and sat down and went to knitting. Here came the old giant, puffing and blowing like a steamboat. He dident eat anything but little boys, and he peeped in at the door and said, I'm hungry, and I'm hunting for a boy." Jack's mother told him she dident have any boy for him, and to go off, or she would set her big dog on him. Then he walked all round the house and looked down the chimney, for he was as high as a tree, but he couldent find Jack. When he went away and was out of sight, Jack's mother took up the plank, and reaching her hand down, she pulled Jack out of the cellar. Soon after this a poor old woman came along and begged for something to eat, and Jack and his mother fixed her up a good dinner and some coffee, and the poor woman was so thankful that she gave Jack a bean and told him to plant it and it would grow as high as the sky and have bushels and bushels of beans, and the vine would grow as high as a tree in one night. So Jack planted it right away, and next morning he went out to see it, and the top of it was away up yonder and he could see it growing higher and higher. So he thought it would be fun to climb it, and the stems of the leaves were strong enough to hold him up like a ladder, and he kept on climbing and the bean vine kept on growing so fast that Jack couldent catch up with it, and by and by he got so high he couldent see the ground and before long he got up to the clouds and stepped off on the blue floor of the sky, and looking around at the beautiful country he saw a great fine house that was built of stone. So he walked over to it and dident see anybody—not a soul—nor a dog nor cat nor horse nor cow, but he heard a great snoring inside and saw bones all around the yard. Then he peeped in and saw that same old giant asleep on the floor of the wide hall. His tongue was hanging out of his mouth and his face was greasy and bloody, for he had been eating somebody and laid down to sleep, and his snoring shook the house. Jack was awfully scared, and started to run, but he saw an ax near the door, and he wondered if he couldent kill that old giant while he was asleep. So he slipped in on tiptoe and raising up the ax as high as he could, he brought it down on the old giant's neck, and with one blow cut his head off. The blood spouted all over the room and Jack ran away as hard as he could. By and by he slipped back to see, and sure enough the old giant was dead and had stopped kicking and the blood had stopped running. Jack caught his big head by its long hair and dragged it away off to the bean vine and took it down to his mother, and the folks came to see it from all over the country, and were so proud of little Jack that they gave him clothes and pocket knives and marbles and balls, and ever afterwards called him Jack the Giant Killer. And there has never been another giant in the world since, for he was the last one. Many a time have I got the children to sleep on that story, for of course I vary it and embellish it and tell many things to point a moral and adorn the tale. I have not forgotten how eagerly I listened to the little stories my mother used to tell me when I went to bed, nor how I devoured the Arabian Nights when I grew older. Stories that reward the good and bring grief to the bad children are great helps to raising them; they are kindergartens to the ear and a comfort to their little minds. I had rather please them with a little story like this than to fret myself abusing Mark Hanna and his crowd, for little children are nearer heaven than Mark is, according to my opinion.

BILL ARP.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all druggists.

## SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Plowboys of Today Will Be the Gentlemen of the Future.

### LAY-BY TIME SOON BE HERE

A Good Time Is Just Ahead of Country People and They All Look Forward with Pleasure.

For The Constitution.

June is upon us—then comes July, and crops are made and lay-by time is here.

The quality of comfort and freedom from anxiety felt among country folks when crops are made and lay-by has come, can be found among no other class of earth. It is then that the contryman folds his hands and trusts to providence with a peace of mind that is restful to a degree beyond anything that is obtained in other walks of life and puts them nearer to God than any other pursuit of man. The crackers of the country—the poorest clod-hoppers are blessed in this season of lay-by with pleasures that all the money of the millionaires could never purchase in the whirl of fashion and the dissipations of the world. It seems strange to me that the people of the world who rove the land and sail the seas in search of peace and rest and health do not learn of the sweet and peaceful rest that is to be had in simple country life. No such quality of comfort is found in travel nor in all the fascinations invented by men to dole out for a price. The country family that has done its duty for the last three months will soon rest under the shades with a peace and pleasure that is only found through the providences of a farmer's life.

What a time rich people could have—if they only knew it, in the securing of the best results for their own happiness and reaching a point of greatness among their fellow men that they may never reach in following the plans usually followed by their class. Vanderbilt in North Carolina receives more homage in one day than he receives in New York in a year. There cannot be many Vanderbilts, but a great many men and families spend enough in the pursuit of pleasure and the effort to be above the common current of humanity to make them as great as their most ambitious desires, if they would only spend half as much out in the country and among the plain country people as they spend as it is. If a man or a family gets themselves to be looked upon as the greatest folks among all with whom they associate is not that enough? A plenty of people spend enough money in the whirl of fashion to supply them with country villas weighted down with such abundance as to make the plain clod-hoppers around look upon them in wonder. There would be enough of this to meet their highest ambition, if to be admired is what they are after, while there would be a restfulness in the life that can never be found in other modes of living. How sweet could be made the rest of the old man millionaire if he would only try life among the plain country people! He will never find such peace amid the fluctuations of "stock" and "bonds" and the tricks of fickle commerce. Besides the old man, what a dash all the family could cut—the girls especially. Only think of how grand one of the rich belles could make herself if she would only put into use the knowledge that her opportunity has given her? How she could shine at church on big meeting days and be the admired of all the admirers. Surely all the ambitious desires of these belles to be admired would be satisfied, and if they are blessed with good sense they would build up friendships that would rate beyond price. These friendships would be so honest and sincere as to make up for what might be lacking in culture and the formal ways of society. The country don't need any fools, rich or not rich, but if the good, sensible girls and boys from that strata known as the "fashionable," will come out among the country folks, they will naturally and easily be the leaders, be the admired, and will tone things pretty well to suit themselves.

To save my life I can't see why more of these people do not catch on to this idea and act accordingly. Just think of what a time the old man of such a family could have and with what admiration the average cracker would look upon him and his wife and his daughters—it strikes me that if they would just study this matter out and find the opportunity that is in it, they would cease their desire to visit the fashionable resorts and have the old man to move to the country at once. The chief aim of most families is to be great—to soar above. I think this is worthy ambition. I even go so far as to think that it is good policy in people to be the very best of all their surroundings, if they have to move to Africa to accomplish such a thing. What good does it do the old accumulator of millions to remain among people of his own ilk? People are only great from contrast. Among each other these rich people cut no great figure. A fine house on Peachtree street is not of much importance—they are common on that street—but if you will take that investment out to the country it will make the family great and through it all you may grow up a love from among the people that will be pleasing and honorable to all concerned. It does me good to imagine the "old lady" of such a family as I have in my mind and see her drive up to the country church on a big meeting day. Don't you know she would be famous among the women of such a congregation? Her chickens and ducks and turkeys would be talked about as finer than others, her dinners would be the grandest, her hams the sweetest, her milk and butter the nicest—oh, she would be great, and why they don't learn of just what they might be instead of chasing after this greatness in circles where they can never be very great, is a wonder to me and will remain more of a wonder if they do not change, now that I have told them how it might be with them.

But whether these ultra fashionable ever go out to country homes or not, the dawn is breaking brightly over country life. I am just as confident that the plowboys and the milkmaids of today are to be the gentlemen and ladies of the future as I am that I live. It is they who are learning the lessons of life which will prove of profit in the future. Nothing can be hoped of from the class of people who are living under an eternal strain to keep up with the fashions of the world. Extravagance is all they know, and work they scorn. While this has been growing among what is termed as society people, the country boys and girls have been learning the work of life on the farm and they have come to love the country as perhaps it was never loved before.

Nothing but good can come of this. When the extravagances of the fashionable have run them to the bad, the world will look upon the working girls and boys of today grown into womanhood and manhood and see the ladies and gentlemen much akin, if not quite the equals, of the country gentlemen and ladies of the south before the war. This is to be, and country life is what will bring it.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

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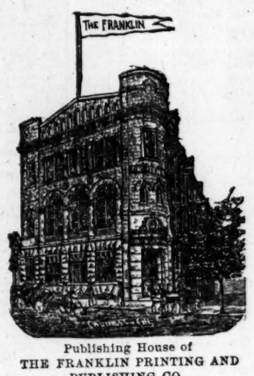


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MONGRIEF-CARTER FURNACE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF HOT AIR FURNACES.

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## McNeal Paint and Glass Co.

10 NORTH FORSYTH ST.

We have moved our store and factory from Whitehall street to No. 10 North Forsyth street, on the bridge. Here you will find a new and up to date stock of everything in our line. Come in and see our new place and inspect the goods we have.

GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE TASTE AND LABEL OF PABST BEER

IT'S THE PUREST
IT'S THE BEST

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PABST'S EXPORT. PABST'S BOHEMIAN.
PABST'S BLUE RIBBON. PABST'S BEST TONIC.

Agent for these famous Bottle Beers.

EMPIRE LIQUOR CO.

43 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Bell Phone 602.

# Minniska

## Ginger Ale Will Not Constipate.

On draft at all Soda Founts and for sale by all Druggists and the best Grocers.

MINNISKA MINERAL SPRING CO., Waukesha, Wis., U. S. A.

SHEWMAKE & MURPHEY, Wholesale Agents.

**What's the Use**

of worrying about that wedding gift? Come straight here and get what you want at almost your own price. Here is a sample. Pair of Sterling Silver Ladles in a case for $3.50.

**JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,**
Jewelers and Opticians,
Both 'Phones 1801.
7 WEST ALABAMA ST.
Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

**The Real Thing**

S. GRABFELDER & CO.'S

**American Malt Whiskey.**

Indorsed by the Medical Journal of Health and recommended by other high authorities as a pure tonical stimulant, unsurpassed in quality and flavor, is popular as a family whiskey and the very best for convalescents and the sick.

Sold by
CARROLL & LONG, Atlanta, Ga.

**WANTED**

**Operatives for New England Cotton Mills.**

HIGH WAGES, SHORT HOURS.
58 to 60 hours labor.

Weavers $8.00 to $10.00.
Speeder Tenders $7.00 to $9.00.
Others in proportion.

Apply to E. B.,
Postoffice Box 850,
Providence, R. I.

**EUROPEAN TOUR.**

Delightful tour to England, Paris, the Exposition, the Continent and the Passion Play. Large experience. Vacant place in small, select party. Arrangements for entire tour all made. Address, MRS. ZAC. SMITH, Birmingham, Ala.

AGENTS WANTED IN TOWNS
Where We Are Not Represented.
Liberal commissions paid.
SOUTHMAN STEAM LAUNDRY,
The Finest in the South.
130, 130½ and 132 Peachtree St.,
Phones 610. Atlanta, Ga.
Suits Cleaned, Dyed and Pressed.

**Krom's Medicated Cresyline.**

Skin, Scalp and Hair Soap for sale at drug houses and department stores. Ask for it, or from J. J. Krom, Scalp and Hair Specialist, 613 The Grand, Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

"SUMMER CLASSES in China Painting at reduced rates. Cool Studio, latest models, all requisites. Correspondence invited. WM. LYCETT, Atlanta, Ga.

**MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES**
will reopen her boarding and day school for girls on Oct. 4th, at 282 West 85th street, New York, corner West End avenue. 6-7-eod

**"CHENOWETH",**
1342 Vermont Avenue and Iona Circle,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Boarding School for young ladies. Miss Mary D. Chenoweth and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Sloan, principals.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's
Business College
ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course. Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

**SCHAUL & MAY'S,**
Popular Price Jewelers,
No. 1 Decatur St.
Beautiful Antique Grandfather Clock, Inlaid Wood Work, a

**OPIUM** Morphine and Whiskey habit treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.


# RECEIVERS WILL OPERATE FACTORY

**Judge Newman Issues Order in Georgia Handle Co. Case.**

**GRANTS RECEIVERS' REQUEST**

**They Say Plant Can Be Operated with a Good Profit.**

**CREDITORS OF THE SAME OPINION**

**Will Purchase Lumber from Receipt Holders of the Warehousing Company That Has It.**

The creditors of the Georgia Handle Company have concluded that they can operate the plant at a profit, as a result of experiments under the direction of the two receivers, and yesterday morning they petitioned the court to make an order allowing the factory to be operated so long as it can be done at a profit.

At the hearing of the creditors yesterday Receivers J. K. Ottley and T. D. Meador submitted some figures showing the result of one day's operation made as a test. Plow handles and beams to the value of $232.58 were turned out at a total cost of $194.05, leaving a net profit of $38.53. Taking this as a criterion, it was thought that the lumber held by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company could be purchased from receipt holders and manufactured at a profit of between $10 and $14 on the thousand feet.

There is 1,129,000 feet of this lumber. At first it was thought it could be sold for more than it was warehoused at, but an attempt to find a purchaser showed that no more, if as much, than the face of the receipts could be realized on it. To turn it to the profit of the handle factory creditors, it was therefore determined to manufacture it.

The creditors asking that this course be taken represented fully two-thirds of the creditors, with claims approximating $30,000. Judge Newman, while consenting to give the order, remarked that the court's experience in conducting a manufactory for the benefit of creditors was such as to make him extremely cautious, and he advised the receivers to be very sure of their ground. He alluded to the Purity Ice Company fiasco, in which the receiver sunk $3,000 while trying to run it for the benefit of the creditors.

No specific statement has yet been made by Receivers Ottley and Meador as to the amount of the assets and liabilities. Figuring in the lumber held by the warehousing company, the liabilities will run to about $62,000, or $44,000 without it. The nominal assets are thought to be some $20,000 in excess of the liabilities. The feeling of the creditors as the attempt to wind up the affairs of the bankrupt corporation progresses, is one of confidence.

The order issued by Judge Newman is as follows:

This matter having come on to be heard upon the question of the continued operation of the business of the bankrupt by the receivers, and it appearing to the court from the showing made by the receivers that it is to the best interest of all parties concerned; and creditors representing a large amount of indebtedness against the bankrupt being present and consenting thereto, it is ordered by the court that Thomas D. Meador and J. K. Ottley, receivers heretofore appointed by the court, be, and they are, hereby authorized to continue the operation of said business so long as in their opinion it can be done without loss and until a trustee or trustees shall be elected by the creditors.

And it further appearing to the court from a statement submitted by the receivers that said receiver can sell or convert all or part of the warehouse lumber on the yards of said bankrupt into manufactured goods, without loss to the bankrupt's estate, it is ordered that said receivers be, and they are, hereby authorized to deal with the parties to whom said warehouse lumber belongs and to purchase all or part of said lumber, and when so purchased from said owners, to sell the same or any part thereof, or convert the same into manufactured goods, whenever it can be done without loss to said bankrupt's estate.

In open court, June 23, 1900.
WILLIAM T. NEWMAN,
United States Judge.

Win $25,000. See page 7.


**BAD EYE-SIGHT.**

Don't waste your money and ruin your eyesight on cheap glasses when our leading opticians, Kellam & Moore, will sell you a reliable pair, guaranteed to be strictly first quality in every way. 42 N. Broad street, Prudential building.


Interest coupons covering the six months ending July 1st, attached to the full paid stock certificates of the Equitable Building and Loan Association of Augusta, Ga., will be paid at the Georgia railroad bank, Augusta, Ga., on or after July 1st upon presentation.
JOSEPH B. CUMMING, Pres.
C. G. GOODRICH, Treas.
A. S. HATCH, Secretary.

July 1st to July 7th—Marietta chautauqua.

**LOW RATES Via SOUTHERN RY.**
**FOR WEEK END OUTINGS.**

For the summer season of 1900 the Southern railway will sell from Atlanta, for Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning trains, low rate round trip week end tickets to the following resorts at rates named:

Tickets good to return, leaving destination not later than Monday following date of sale.

| | |
|---|---|
| Athens, $2.19. | Lookout Mountain, $3.50. |
| Austell, 55c. | Norcross, 60c. |
| Buford, $1.10. | Powder Springs, 70c. |
| Chamblee, 40c. | Strickland Springs, 80c. |
| Chattahoochee, 25c. | Toccoa, $2.80. |
| Clarksville, $2.85. | Tallapoosa, $2.00. |
| Duluth, 75c. | Tallulah Falls, $3.35. |
| Gainesville, $1.60. | Warm Spring, $2.25. |
| Indian Spring, $2.60. | Isle of Palms, $9.00. |
| Lithia Springs, 60c. | St. Simons, $6.00. |
| Mt. Airy, $2.40. | Cumberland Island $6.50. |
| Nickajack, 40c. | Palko Beach, $6.80. |
| Amelia Beach, $6.85. | |
| Dalton, $3.00. | |
| Meansville, $1.65. | |

Take advantage of these low rates for your outings. Descriptive literature on application. Write for a copy of "The Summer Houses Folder, The Land of the Sky, or The Sapphire Country." Brocks Morgan, District Pass. Agent, Atlanta.

**BARNESVILLE CHAUTAUQUA.**

**Barnesville, Ga., July 1st-9th, 1900.**
**One Fare Round Trip Via Central of Georgia Railway.**

Tickets on sale from all points in Georgia to Barnesville and return at half rates. Dates of sale June 30th to July 6th, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive at Barnesville forenoon July 7th; final limit July 10, 1900. Ticket office, No. 16 Wall street and union depot.
6-13 15 17 19 21 24 26 28 30-July 1

**Interstate Shooting Tourney, Warm Springs, Ga., June 25-27.**

For above occasion, Southern railway will sell round-trip tickets to Warm Springs, from Atlanta, at rate of $2.25, good 10 days. Tickets sold June 23d and 24th. BROOKS MORGAN, D. P. A.

CREDIT FREE TO ALL

**EVERY BABY NEEDS A BUGGY!**

All the babies that get an outing in Spear & Co.'s Buggies and Go-Carts ride in style. A certain elegance about the makes we handle so different from the hum-drum shapes you find in other stores. Prices different also—about half. Immense special purchases—combined stocks of great manufacturers with reputations—a full carload—will go on sale Monday at even less than half other dealers' prices.

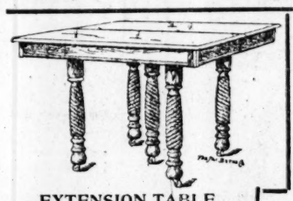
These immense purchases, added to our stock, make such a thrilling scene as cannot help but interest parents of infants, whether they need a Buggy or not.

$9.99 $9.99

$9.99 For this 3-piece Parlor Suit with mahoganized frame and velour upholstering

These three pieces are true colonial pattern with old-fashioned damask upholstering.

Solid Mahogany, $75

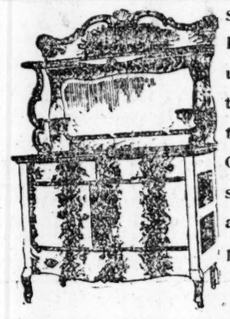


EXTENSION TABLE.
This Extension Table has been one of our best sellers. It is a bargain at ..... $8

Solid Oak BED ROOM SUIT.
Gloss finish and French Plate Mirror ..... $14

LARGE BED ROOM SUIT.
The work of the finest designers is the 3 piece Bed Room Suit in selected quarter sawed Golden Oak. It has massive dresser base with full swell front, heavy pattern, French Plate Mirror, artistically carved and Wash Stand with or without toilet ..... $72.00

UPRIGHT BED.
Every conceivable style of Folding Bed can be seen on our floors. Combination Beds as high as $100, Chiffonier Beds as low as $10.50, Upright Beds like cut with plate mirror.... $23.50



SIDEBOARDS From $10.50 up. One like this in quarter sawed Golden Oak, swell front and French plate Mirror, $18

**CARPETS AND MATTINGS.**

Have you ever visited this department of our store? We unquestionably show the prettiest designs in Floor Coverings ever offered the Atlanta public.

We Still Give a Rug Free With Every Carpet!
200 patterns in Ingrains from 25c yard up.
150 patterns in Brussels from 45c yard up.
76 patterns in Velvets from 80c yard up.
52 patterns in Axminsters from 90c yard up.
340 patterns in Mattings from 10c yard up.

The best Food Preserver and greatest Ice Saver. Family size, $7

**SPEAR & CO**

Lidgerwood HOISTING Engines
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.,
Prudential Bld Atlanta.


**PAVING CONTRACTORS.**

Sealed bids addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 p. m. Monday July 2, for paving Washington street with sheet asphalt from Woodward avenue to Crumley street, and for paving Orme street from West Cain street to Baker street with small granite blocks laid on concrete foundation. A certified check in the sum of $250 must accompany each bid, to be forfeited to the city in the event the contractor to whom the work is awarded should fail to execute the contract within ten days after due notice. Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. D. G. WYLIE,
Commissioner of Public Works.
june 23-st sun tus thur

**TAX NOTICE.**

Make State and County Tax Returns now. Avoid the rush. Books close June 30.

T. M. ARMISTEAD,
Tax Receiver.

For Gravel use STUART'S GIN and BUCHU.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that bids will be received by the board of county commissioners for Marlboro county in the state of South Carolina, for the erection of a new residence jail at Bennettsville, the county seat, until the 18th day of August, A. D. 1900. All parties making bids will be required to submit plans and specifications, the cost of said jail not to exceed Seven Thousand Dollars. The contract will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, who will be required to give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties, for the faithful performance of his contract. The county board of commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Address all communications to D. J. Easterling, county supervisor for Marlboro county, Bennettsville, S. C.
By order of the board of county commissioners. June 1, 1900.
D. J. EASTERLING,
jun22-7t County Supervisor.


**LADIES' SAFE REMEDY**
A safe and powerful remedy for functional troubles, delay, pain, and irregularities, is
**APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT)**
Successfully prescribed by the highest Medical Specialists. Price $1.00 for 24 capsules. Sold by all Druggists, or Post free. P. O. Box 2081, N. Y.

**MORPHINE,**
Laudanum, cocaine, etc. The only perfect and painless home cure in the world. Trial bottle free. All communications strictly confidential.
ST. PAUL ASSOCIATION.
33 Union Square, New York.




If you have unsuccessfully used other remedies for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritations or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

**N. P. PRATT LABORATORY**

Occupying our own buildings, Auburn Avenue, corner Courtland. ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT: Smelter, Umpire and Control assays on ores of Gold, Silver, Copper, etc.
Analyses of Fertilizers, Iron Ores, Clays, Ochres, Mineral Waters and all commercial products.
Will handle samples of any size and weight.
Telephones 1624—Bell and Standard.

**Overstocked . . .**

To reduce our stock, we are offering very LOW PRICES on all kinds of rough and dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Sash, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of building material.

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO.
O. STEWART, Propr.
'Phone 532. Yard and Office 62 W. Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

**STANHOPES,**
Rubber tired and stylish. Our livery and boarding stables are perfect in appointment and service.
Herren, Wallace & Co.,
'Phone 176. 35 to 51 Ivy St.

**Stricture**
Positive Cure Guaranteed in Every Case.
MEN—You may be strictured and not know it! Any obstruction or painful, scalding sensation in the Urethral tract, mucus discharge or acute pain in the bladder? If allowed to continue, Stricture causes Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Loss of Vitality, etc. Don't submit to that painful cutting and stretching, which never cures, but let us send you SKEEN'S PAINLESS STRICTURE CURE. Applied to the spot, it gives instant relief and speedily cures the worst cases. Used at home, without doctor or detention from business. For particulars and testimonials from prominent men, address D. A. SKEEN & CO., 21 Atlas Bank building, Cincinnati, O.

**"Queen of Sea Route."**
TO
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE
IS VIA
**Merchants and Miners' Trans. Co. Steamship Lines.**
Send for particulars and illustrated folder.
J. W. SMITH, Trav. Agt., 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
J. C. WHITNEY, T. M.
W. P. TURNER, G. P. A.
General Offices, Baltimore, Md.


# SPECIAL NOTICES

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

For Mayor—Livingston Mims.

**MEETINGS.**

**Notice to Members of the Order of Railway Conductors.**

Memorial services will be held by the Order of Railway Conductors at their hall, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets, June 24th at 2 p. m., in memory of our brothers who have died during the past year. A full attendance is requested. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us. By order of Division 180.
R. N. HARRIS, Sec.

## THE WEATHER.

Washington, June 23.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

Georgia and South Carolina, Eastern Florida—Local rains Sunday and Monday; fresh southerly winds.

Virginia—Fair Sunday with warmer in eastern portions; light to fresh southeasterly winds; Monday fair.

North Carolina—Fair in eastern, showers in western portion Sunday; fresh southeasterly winds; Monday fair.

Western Florida—Showers Sunday; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds; Monday fair.

Alabama—Showers Sunday; fair and warmer Monday; brisk east to northeast winds.

Mississippi—Fair in northern and western portions; showers, followed by fair and warmer in eastern portion Sunday; brisk northeasterly winds; Monday fair.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Sunday, preceded by showers near the coast; Monday fair and warmer; fresh to brisk northerly winds, becoming variable.

Western Texas—Local rains Sunday; Monday fair, with warmer in northern portions; variable winds.

Tennessee—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Sunday; easterly winds; Monday fair and warmer.

Kentucky—Fair Sunday; easterly winds; Monday fair, with warmer in western portion.

**Local Report for Yesterday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean temperature | 72 |
| Normal temperature | 77 |
| Highest temperature | 76 |
| Lowest temperature | 68 |
| Rainfall in 24 hours | 1.21 |
| Excess since January 1st | 7.32 |

**Reports from Other Stations.**

| STATIONS. | Temperature. | Highest Temperature. | Rainfall in past 72 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene, clear | 82 | 32 | .00 |
| Augusta, cloudy | 78 | 80 | .32 |
| Buffalo, clear | 72 | 78 | .00 |
| Charleston, cloudy | 76 | 82 | .08 |
| Charlotte, cloudy | 76 | 84 | T |
| Chattanooga, cloudy | 74 | 74 | .10 |
| Chicago, clear | 60 | 64 | .00 |
| Cincinnati, cloudy | 82 | 86 | .00 |
| Corpus Christi, part cloudy | 86 | 96 | .00 |
| Detroit, clear | 72 | 78 | .00 |
| Dodge City, clear | 74 | 78 | .00 |
| Galveston, clear | 86 | 90 | .00 |
| Huron, clear | 82 | 84 | .00 |
| Jacksonville, cloudy | 76 | 82 | .12 |
| Kerrus City, clear | 76 | 76 | .00 |
| Knoxville, cloudy | 76 | 82 | .00 |
| Memphis, clear | 74 | 78 | .02 |
| Mobile, part cloudy | 80 | 86 | .02 |
| Montgomery, cloudy | 72 | 82 | 1.20 |
| New Orleans, cloudy | 80 | 86 | T |
| New York, cloudy | 64 | 78 | .00 |
| Norfolk, cloudy | 72 | 74 | .00 |
| North Platte, part cloudy | 78 | 82 | .00 |
| Omaha, cloudy | 80 | 80 | .00 |
| Palestine, cloudy | 68 | 88 | .00 |
| Raleigh, cloudy | 76 | 88 | .48 |
| Rapid City, clear | 88 | 90 | .00 |
| St. Louis, cloudy | 70 | 74 | .24 |
| St. Paul, clear | 80 | 86 | .00 |
| Savannah, rain | 76 | 84 | .10 |
| Vicksburg, clear | 78 | 80 | .02 |
| Wilmington, cloudy | 74 | 86 | T |

T indicates trace of rain or snow.
J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official

## LOONEY TRIAL IS TUESDAY.

**Case Was Set for a Hearing Then by Judge Candler Yesterday Morning.**

The Looney case has been set for trial Tuesday morning before Judge John S. Candler in the criminal branch of the Fulton superior court.

Dr. J. L. Riley, acting county physician, who was directed by the court to make an examination of Detective Looney and report yesterday morning, stated that in his opinion Looney was quite sick, but would be well enough to appear in court in the course of the next few days.

His case will be called the first thing Tuesday morning.

Win $35,000. See page 7.

**Be Sure To See It.**

Be sure you see the improved Magic Tucker demonstrated at Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Co., Monday.

"Flow of soul"—the Marietta chautauqua.

**Very Low Rates to the West via Southern Railway.**

On June 29th and 30th the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, at one fare for the round trip. A good opportunity to go west at a small cost. For information write A. A. Vernoy, P. A., or Brooks Morgan, D. P. A., Atlanta.
6-22-8t


**THE GRAND**
SUMMER SEASON
OF THE
**Dorothy Lewis Stock Company,**
—BEGINS—
**Monday, June 25th.**
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday and First Half of Week,
"MOTHS."
THURSDAY and BALANCE of WEEK **The Magistrate.**
Night prices 15, 25, 35 and 50c. Bargain Matinees 25c, all seats reserved. Sale opens Friday morning.

**C. H. SWIFT,**
AGENT.
**UNDERTAKER,**
81 S. Pryor. Telephone 240.

"Keep Your Eye
—On—
**CEDARTOWN, GA."**

Ink Used on This Paper Made by the
**STANDARD Printing Ink Co**
CINCINNATI, O.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SUNDAY, June 24, 1900.

## Wash Dress Goods

**At Fewer Cents Per Yard Than You Have Ever Bought Such Qualities Where Variety-Perfection Was the Standard for Choosing.**

Of the many sales we have held this season none surpass in real economy and timeliness the one installed as leader in today's store news.

The sales inauguration is chiefly on account of the recent arrival of quantities of Dress Fabrics which were purchased much under usual prices. Another reason, and one which unmistakably betters the opportunity, the unusually large quantities of fine Wash Dress Goods, white and colors, on hand at this o'clock of the season prompts us to lighten the burden at a sacrifice of all anticipated profit, and in many instances part of the purchase price. Think of the pleasure and privilege of buying 20c and 25c goods at 12½c yd.; 39c goods at 19c yd.; 12½c and 15c goods at 7½c yd.; 10c goods at at 5c; some kinds even greater reductions, and in addition to the advantage of price choice of the most popular fabrics of the season. But enough of a poor attempt to do justice to the Sales greatness. Let these details finish filling the cup of goodness with sparkling opportunities:

Scotch Madras and French Ginghams, genuine imported fabrics, variety of patterns for Shirt Waists, Children's Dresses and Men's Shirts, two thousand or more yards; 25c values for 12½c yard.

Silk Striped Ginghams, 39c values for 19c yard; at the same price Egyptain Tissues and embroidered Swisses that are regularly valued at 39c and more.

New line of dotted and figured Swisses, tastily designed and printed, also all other 25c kinds in stock, for 12½c yd.

White Wash Chiffons, qualities that sell regularly at 25c and 35c yd., very sheer and fine, this sale 15c yd.

Silk striped Crash Skirtings, white and colored stripes on natural linen color ground, value 39c, this sale 25c yard.

Pure Flax Skirt Linen, 30 inches wide, this sale 15c yard; 36 in. Skirt Crash, this sale 10c yd.

Fancy open work White Lawn, stripes, bars and figures, made specially for Shirt Waists and inexpensive yokes for Children's Dresses, this sale 10c yd.

Percales and English Cambrics, light colors in choice designs, 36 inches wide and 12½c values, this sale 7½c yd.

White corded Pique, the quality that sell regularly at 10c yard, this sale 5c yard.

Colored Dimities, you've looked at no better assortment this season of the 10c and 12½c kinds, tomorrow they are 7½c yard.

Mill end short lengths of soft finish Cambric 5c yard.

36-inch pure linen Cambric, the regular 35c quality; this sale 25c yard.

Small and large checked Nainsook, about 500 yards; for Monday's selling at 5c yard.

Colored Piques, fair variety of patterns of the 25c kinds; this sale 12½c yard.

### DRESS GOODS.

Certainly you'll be interested in this item. $1.00 to $2.00 Dress Goods for 50c yd.

This price embraces the choicest woolen fabrics we own in novelty weaves. Imported pattern pieces, 7 yd lengths, but we do not require you to buy the piece. You shall have choice of any piece for 50c yard and in any number of yards. The principal weaves are silk and wool creations of the highest class manufacture and the colorings are beautiful.

## Fine Embroideries

**At 19c, 25c to 40c Values; at 39c, 50c to 60c Values.**

To clear out all broken sets of fine Embroideries, Edgings and Insertings, we will give them bargain table prominence for the next two or three days. Of course you know that no merchandise enjoys that place of distinction in our store without an extremely low price recommendation. These two tab les:

**At 19c Yd.**

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, Insertings and Flouncings, principally broken sets, some few pieces to match; value 25c, 35c and 40c, 3 to 9 inches wide, this sale 19c yd.

**At 39c Yd.**

Very sheer and fine Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries. The choicest patterns of course, they are always the first to develop into "broken sets." Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, 5 to 12 inches wide, 50, 60c and 65c qualities, this sale choice for 39c yd.

**A complete stock of Black Velvet Ribbons, all widths, in either satin or linen back; neither any higher priced than what you would consider reasonable.**

### KNIT UNDERVESTS.

You must come Monday and come early to profit by this offer, not because of few vests to begin the sale, but they are so much better than the best we have ever sold at the same prices know every looker will be an extensive purchaser.

The Vests are made of fine Egyptian cotton, beautifully and regularly knit, and worth almost double the prices we ask for them; kinds with silk tape in neck and armholes, 12c ea; same with cotton tape 9c ea.

## Matting Sale.

**Machine Woven Mattings, Hard-Twisted Cord Warp, Priced Considerably Undervalue.**

Tomorrow we will give Matting purchasers an opportunity to save from 10c to 15c per yard on the most popular and most serviceable of Mattings—the machine woven kinds.

The present variety is all that one could wish. Twenty-five very choice patterns and color arrangements for selection.

These Mattings are very securely made, closely woven, and so regularly woven, patterns can be matched as they are in Carpets. We do not consider any class of Mattings so good as these. Our regular prices for them are 35c and 40c; this sale choice of either grade 25c yd.

### Japanese Special.

Good assortment of patterns and color arrangements in the regularly price 30c Japanese Matting, some particularly pleasing carpet patterns in predominating blues, reds and greens, choice of entire line for this sale 20c yd.

## Undermuslins.

**Corset Covers, Nainsook Gowns and White Petticoats. Interesting Specials.**

Our June sale of Muslin Underwear still holds a place of prominence on the store bulletin. Many purchasers have made three and four trips, gathering the specials thrown out by us to keep up interest in the sale. Here are others for the same purpose:

Large table of Corset Covers, about ten different styles, all made of splendid quality cambric and trimmed tastily in laces, embroideries and beading; fact is, it is the line of previously priced 35c and 39c kinds, but priced for this sale 25c ea.

Gowns made of very fine nainsook, very simply trimmed in hemstitched ruffles, embroidery beading and wash ribbon, liberally made—good length and plenty of fullness—priced for this sale $1.00; regularly valued at $1.25.

White Petticoats. The line of them we offer choice of for $1.00 this week will more than meet the demand of the most unreasonable purchaser for $1.00 worth. Some are of fine cambric, some of the finest muslin, all beautifully trimmed in lace or embroideries, some with hemstitching and tucks, deep cambric or India Linon flounces; not a one in the lot valued regularly at less than $1.25, majority of them splendid $1.50 values, this sale choice for $1.00.

## Linoleums.

**A Splendid Variety of Blabons, Wilds and Potters Celebrated Linoleums and Floor Oil Cloths.**

Did you know that we were the most extensive dealers in Atlanta in this particular line of floor covering? That is true, and it is also true that the following quotations represent lower prices than heretofore presented. Each quality has a good color assortment representation and the patterns are all new and desirable.

We make a specialty of supplying offices, halls, dining rooms, restaurants, store rooms, etc.

Best Inlaid Linoleum $1.45 sq. yd.

Quality A, 85c sq. yd.; quality B, 75c sq. yd.; Quality D, 60c sq. yd.; quality E, 50c sq. yd.

### Floor Oilcloth.

Quality A, 40c sq. yd.; quality B, 35c sq. yd; quality C, 30c sq. yd; quality D, 25c sq. yd.

## Sale of Notions.

**Quantities of "Little Things" on Special Sales Counters at Pleasing Prices.**

An opportunity to supply any want for little novelties and notions is presented in the most desirable manner this week. Counters and show cases are covered with the most wanted kinds, and each lot is under a plainly printed ticket announcing an extremely low price for choice. These and hundreds of others:

Finishing Braids, splendid quality, 5c bunch.

Extra good quality Pearl Buttons, 4c doz.

Aluminum Hair Pins, feather weight, crimped prongs, 9c doz.

One lot of Hand Mirrors, 5c each.

Fancy frilled Elastic, this sale 5c yard.

Regular 25c-per-box Shoe Polish for 10c

Beaded Elastic Belts at half former prices.

Satin Corded Pulley Belts, black and colors, $1.50 values for 95c ea.

Narrow patent leather Belts, 1¼ inch wide, splendid quality, 25c ea.

### Silks at 50c yard.

But not regular fifty cents Silks, much better than that, regular $1.00 Silk offered for one day at 50c yard.

Quite a big lot of Waist and Dress Silks, including fancy weave Taffetas, Corded Plisse, Crepe de Chine, etc., are on a special sales table in the Silk Department. All $1.00 and better values, but to create a very busy time in this section Monday we'll price them 50c yd.

## Men's Furnishings.

**Night Shirts, Negligee Shirts and Half-Hose Underpriced 15 to 25 Per Cent.**

Men's Cambric Night Shirts, V neck, good length and liberal fullness, this sale 50c ea.

Men's Night Shirts, made of good quality soft-finished muslin, high neck, Monday 42c ea.

Men's English Nainsook Night Shirts, V neck, finished with silk stitched beading, this sale 82c ea.

Men's Negligee Shirts, cuffs to match, made of woven Madras cloth, good variety of patterns for selection, this sale 75c ea, $1.00 value.

Men's Half Hose at 21c pair, this price embraces all 25c kinds, black, tan, slate and fancies.

Men's fast black and tan Half Hose, double heel and toe, this sale 12½c pair.

### Hosiery.

A good buying chance to mention from the Hosiery Department. An opportunity to get splendid value Hose much under the usual price. Ladies' black Hose of genuine lisle thread, drop stitch and lace effect patterns, perfectly knit double sole and spliced heel, will not crock or fade, all sizes and sufficient quantity of pairs for a day of busy selling. Price 25c pair, value 3 pairs for $1.00.

## Douglas & Davison Co.

# Smith & Higgins

TAKE WALKER STREET CARS

A REAL

## Money-Saving

... SALE ...

That's the kind you are looking for; Now, isn't it?

Well, we have such a sale.... **MONDAY** Opening promptly at 8 O'clock.

We told you last Sunday why we were making such GREAT REDUCTIONS in prices; 'tis because our stocks are too large and must be reduced. We quote a few prices today just to give an idea of what a great opportunity this "Special Sale" affords to economical buyers.

ONE WORD MORE, PLEASE—Remember, this store is one where advertised articles are never "just out" when called for.

### WASH GOODS SPECIALS.

5,000 yards Figured Lawns, in great variety of styles, 10 yards to customer, at yard..... 1c
8 to 10 a. m. 3 to 5 p. m.

5,000 yards Figured Dimities, good assortment patterns, worth 10c, 10 yards to customer, at, per yard..... 5c
8 to 12 a. m. 2 to 6 p. m.

2,000 yards 34 inch imported Ginghams and Madras, priced heretofore at 15c and 18c, 10 yards to customer, at, yard..... 10c
8 to 10 a. m. 4 to 6 p. m.

### Remarkable Values in WHITE GOODS.

We bought the following at very special prices and offer them to you at the same:

**India Linons—Victoria Lawns.**

8c quality at..... 5c yard
10c quality at..... 8c yard
15c quality at..... 10c yard
20c quality at..... 12½c yard
25c quality at..... 15c yard
30c quality at..... 20c yard
40c quality at..... 25c yard

### Special! Special! Special!

5,000 yards fine Sea Island Sheeting, worth 5c, limit 10 yards, at, per yard..... 2½c
10 to 12 a. m, 4 to 6 p. m.

### 4 BIG LOTS LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

We bought them from a New York manufacturer at just half price. They are samples is why they are so cheap.

**1st TABLE—**
Assortment of white and colored Waists, regular price $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, choice Monday, each..... $1.00

**2d TABLE—**
Assortment of white and colored Waists, regular price $1.50 and $2.00, choice Monday, each..... 75c

**3d TABLE—**
Assortment of Percale Waists, regular price $1.00 and $1.25, choice Monday, each..... 50c

**4th TABLE—**
Assortment of Percale Waists, regular price 50c, choice Monday, each..... 25c

### Our Millinery Parlors

Will be crowded Monday. Come early to avoid rush.

1,000 bunches fine Flowers in great variety of kinds and colors. Former price 40c; Monday..... 15c

Lot of about 300 Untrimmed Hats, worth up to 75c; we bought them cheap; Monday..... 5c each

### Free! Free! Free!

5,000 Remnants of Fine Ribbons from half to 2 yards in a piece, given away free Monday. With every purchase of $1.00 2 pieces will be given absolutely free.

### Trimmed Hats

to please you. Monday all Trimmed Hats we own will be offered at

**Half Price**

### Two Extra Specials...

300 beautiful Hats, trimmed in the latest fashion, were $3.50, Monday..... $1.50

300 still prettier Hats, were $4.00, Monday..... $2.50

### We Have Too Many Shoes.

If you haven't, we'll divide. The prices now are just about half former.

Table Ladies' Oxfords, all sizes and shapes, tan or black, worth $2.00, Monday... $1.12 Pr

Table Misses' Oxfords, all sizes and shapes, tan or black, worth 75c to $1.25, Monday..... 59c

Table Men's Calf and Colt Skin Shoes, all sizes and shapes, worth $3.00, Monday..... $1.69

### Extra Special.

100 doz Towels, at..... 1c each

50 doz Ladies' Hose, at..... 2½c Pr

# Smith & Higgins

246, 248, 250 Peters Street.

# TAYLOR'S

240 Marietta Street.

OFFER NEW GOODS IN MOST DESIRABLE STYLES AT BARGAIN PRICES.

40 inch Lace Scrims for Curtains, yard..... 3⅞c

60 inch bleached Union Linen Damask, yard..... 25c

One bale of fine Sea Island Domestic, yard..... 3⅞c

Men's 25c quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, each 19c

One counter of fast color Lawns and Calicoes, yard... 3⅞c

100 dozen Ladies' and Misses' black Lace Hose..... 19c

300 pairs of Boys' Work Knee Pants..... 12½c

### Wash Goods.

One case of Indigo Blue Lawns, with white stripes and figures, yard..... 5c

36 pieces of figured Organdies and Dimities, in light and dark colors, at, yard..... 7½c

42 pieces extra fine 30-inch printed Dimities, in beautiful new patterns, 19c values, at..... 12½c

Solid color Lawns, Organdies and Dimities, in black, white, pink, blue, cadet, national, primrose, yellow, lavender, lilac, purple, nile and reseda,

**At 7½c, 10c and 15c Yard**

### White Goods.

3,000 yrrds of 8c quality Check Nainsook at, yard..... 5c

1,500 yards regular 10c quality check and stripe Dimities at, yard..... 7½c

1,000 yards regular 20c quality sheer fine Persian Lawns at, yard..... 12½c

### For Wash Skirts.

30 inch Union Crash, 6½c yd.
28 inch Denims, 10c yd.
28 inch Linen Crash, 15c yd.
30 inch colored Ducks, 10c yd.
White Ducks and P.K's, 10 to 25c.
Satin stripe Linen Crashes, 25c yard.

### Curtain and Draperies.

Lace Curtains, 50c to $3.00 pair.
Tapestry Portiers, at $1.39 pair.
Curtain Muslins, 10c and 15c yd.
New Silkolines, 10c and 12½c yd.
Art Draperies, 6½c to 12½c yd.
Window Shades, 29c and 39c.
Curtain Poles, 22c and 25c.
Curtain Stretchers. 98c.
Extension Rods, 25c.

### Allovers.

In Cambric, Swiss, Lace and Guipure, black, white or cream, new and pretty styles, ranging in price from

**25c to $1.00 Yd.**

### Velvet Ribbons,

All widths, of Linen or Satin backs, in black or colors, from ⅛ to 2 inches wide, from

**2c to 15c Yd.**

### Pulley Belts.

Black Satin, Gross Grain and Velvet, two and three-piece styles, entirely new ideas, all silk, at

**39c, 50c and 75c.**

### Men's Clothing.

Dress Suits, $8.50, $7.50 and $5.00.
Serge Coats and Vests, $3.98 and $4.98.
Worsted Pants, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00.
Work Pants, 25c to $2.00.
Summer Coats, $25 to $1.50.
Union Overalls, 50c and 75c.
Straw Hats, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

### Shoe Department.

Child's Shoes, 25c and 50c.
Misses' Shoes, 59c to $1.25.
Ladies' Shoes, 75c to $2.00.
Boys' Shoes, $1.00 to $2.00.
Men's Shoes, $1.25 to $3.00
High and Low Cut Shoes.
Heel and Spring Heel Shoes.
Lace, Button and Strap Shoes.

# TAYLOR'S

# MURDER WILL OUT

**By Edgar Pickering, Author of "A Stout English Bowman," "King for a Summer."**

CHAPTER XIX.

The Aleria boatman, Marco by name, watched Madame Duval as she hastened from the quay, and for some time after she and Madge had disappeared he remained silent. Then a soft laugh broke from his lips, and he moved away talking to himself.

"Celeste," he muttered. "To think that she should come again to Corsica! And that she was beautiful once, who is now a witch for ugliness. Nasone shall know of this. Beware, Celeste; we do not forget easily in Corsica, nor forgive easily."

Then he recalled to mind days of long ago, when he was a young man and lived in Bastia. Celeste Doria, whom he had just seen, lived there also, the daughter of an innkeeper, and her dark eyes had won her many an admirer. Among them was the fisher lad, Camilla Nasone, and Celeste had returned his love. But a rival had crossed her path, a fair, beautiful girl, and Camilla's love for Celeste had grown less and less. Marco remembered it all, and the finding of the rival stabbed and dying, Camilla had sworn to be revenged, and Celeste Doria had fled from Bastia, going none knew whither.

Celeste Doria's life after quitting her native land had been an eventful one. Joining some strolling players, she had wandered with them from fair to fair through France, until chance brought her another lover whom she married. He was of a good family, but had lost his fortune, and with him Celeste visited every gambling resort in Europe, winning sometimes and losing oftener, until one night Monsieur Ruard played for the last time, being discovered with a bullet through his head, among the flowers of sunny Monte Carlo, leaving his wife destitute. Then Madame Ruard played for her own hand, and managed to keep her head above water, cheating adroitly, and evading detection, until an Englishman caught her stealing from his pile of notes one summer night at the gaming table. It was Jarvis Dorman, and he had beckoned her out of the room. He had work for an unscrupulous woman to do, and he offered the employment to her, with the threat that if she refused he would ruin her. Madame required no threats, she told him. What was the work he wished done? and he unfolded the plot which he had devised, that was to put Madge Selby into his power. The work would be well paid for, he said, and so Madame Ruard came to England as Madame Ange Duval.

Such in brief was madame's record, one that might be added to by the narration of certain episodes in her life, that were better omitted, however, and by a strange chance fortune had brought her back to the very last place she would have chosen.

"Hasten then," exclaimed madame, as she and Madge went along the ill-paved street to the inn, where a conveyance to Bastia would be obtained, and she spoke in an unusually angry tone. "This so 'orrible a town that we depart from it at once. Parbleu! that we have been cast to the shore of this country!"

"We shall not stay in Bastia long, I trust," replied Madge. "But I will not return to the yacht."

"I know not," retorted madame. "We have no luggage, no clothes, no reespect shown us, so strange we appear. Is it not? Peste! I hate already myself to be so lost as this. Yet it shall be not light when we make to arrive, and afterwards we will range ourselves. Quickly then!"

Quite helpless to advise or suggest anything else, Madge followed her guide into the small inn, where they were told that a carriage would be ready for them at once, but as this proved to mean several hours delay in starting, it was not until morning that Madame Duval and her companion reached Bastia, driving to the entrance of a narrow alley, which had tall houses on either side, the windows of which were closely barred. Madame's head had been thrust from the carriage, directing the driver in a few quickly uttered words, then she had hidden herself by crouching back on the seat and muffling her face.

They had overtaken a traveler, unobserved by madame, at the entrance of the town, who had been walking through the night from Aleria. It was the boatman, Marco, bound on a visit to his old friend, Nasone, with the news that Celeste Doria had come back to Corsica, for the event was so strange and unexpected that Marco could not rest until Nasone had been told of it. It was chance again that brought him past the opening to the narrow alley, where it was yet dark in the gray of the dawn, a smoking oil lamp making a yellow halo of light before the deeply set door of one of the houses. Marco shrugged his shoulders as he saw the dim figures of madame and her companion waiting at the door as if for admittance. Then he saw them enter, and after this Marco walked on to the fisherman's house.

Nasone received the news unperturbed. "Everything had happened so long ago," he said, as he went on preparing his fishing lines for the day's work. The tide would serve him in half an hour's time, and he was thinking a great deal more of that than of Celeste Doria; besides there was his wife who might ask a thousand troublesome questions. She was a native of Ajaccio and knew nothing of the tragedy of her husband's long ago sweetheart. It were better so, said Nasone. He was delighted to see Marco, however, who must go fishing with him, now that he was come to Bastia after such a long time since their seeing each other. They would speak of Celeste when they were on the sea. None could overhear them then, and Nasone smiled sadly.

Teresa was preparing the breakfast, Mere Seraphino having gone to the market for a salad, and Marco's story interested her at least. There was the romance of it; the horror of the woman by whom Nasone's sweetheart had been stabbed, all those long years ago. Teresa had heard somewhat of the story; it had been told her when she was a child by some gossiping woman, and she was almost angry with Nasone for receiving the news so indifferently. So as she moved about the room, she began asking questions, that Marco answered readily, in spite of Nasone's murmured remonstrances.

"Is not the affair forgotten?" he said, not looking up from his work of baiting the hooks. "Celeste Doria is as one dead to memory."

"But the strangeness of her coming," replied Marco. "That she should appear in Bastia, where all might remember her! Moreover she is not alone. There is an Englishwoman with her, from a yacht that has suffered greatly in the storm."

"I am weary of this story, my Marco," laughed Nasone. "A plague seize Celeste Doria. I would not that my wife hear of her. Women are never too old to be jealous."

"Of this veille Celeste?" cried Marco. "No, that is not possible, yet of her companion the Englishwoman, yes. She is very beautiful. They have lodged in the Rue des Morts. At Suzanne's."

"It is a fitting lodging for Celeste," laughed Nasone softly. "It is a tomb—Suzanne's!"

"This Englishwoman, good Marco," asked Teresa. "Tell me of her. Describe her then."

"She was like to the sweetest flower," replied Marco effusively. "One that to be seen is to be loved. Ah! you turn angry with me, Teresa, yet there are other flowers than lilies." And Nasone looked up now, glancing at her with an amused expression.

"Angry?" exclaimed Teresa. "No, good Marco. There are some who are never jealous. But this Englishwoman? What does she with Celeste?"

"I know not," answered Marco. "They came together from the yacht, and it seemed as though Celeste had power over her. As to bid 'walk on,' 'move quickly,' speaking as one who hates. One notices these things. A strange name also."

"What was it?"

"I heard Celeste call the Englishwoman Miss Selby," said Marco, and as he spoke the cup that Teresa was holding fell from her hand.

"The holy saints defend you from Seraphino," laughed Nasone, "when she finds this broken cup, Teresa," and he picked up the pieces of crockery, Teresa being quite heedless of the damage she had done.

"Miss Selby!" she repeated.

"I heard the name," replied Marco. "It is not strange, then?"

"And she is in the power of Celeste Doria; friendless and alone," ejaculated Teresa.

"Who lodges in the Due des Morts," added Marco, and at this moment Mere Seraphino came in from the market, welcoming Marco, who had come for a day's fishing, so he told her, winking at Nasone as he spoke, who had become suddenly pensive.

"Selby!" Once or twice during the meal, Teresa whispered the name to herself. It was the one that the English doctor had uttered in his feverish talk. Once Madge's name had been joined to it, and the love he bore her spoken out in disjointed sentences that Teresa could not hinder. And this woman was in Bastia; she was with Celeste Doria in the dismal iron-barred house in the Rue des Morts at that very moment, perhaps to be carried away from Bastia before he returned from Corti, where he had gone yesterday. Paulina had told Teresa this when they had chanced to meet last evening. She must go to Suzanne's house at once.

Madame Duval's ring at the house in the Rue des Morts had been answered by a gaunt, wild-haired woman, who opened the door angrily, demanding the reason for her being disturbed. At sight of her visitor, however, her manner changed. "Celeste!" she exclaimed. "The talk was that you were dead."

"Perdition seize the talkers," retorted Madame in her rapid French. "I need shelter, Suzanne. For the sake of the old days, give me lodging here and for this woman who is with me. I can pay you well," and she held out some gold.

"But remember—"

"I remember nothing," interrupted Madame. "I shall only remain here for a day and night. Come; follow me," and she seized Madge's hand.

Suzanne made no further objection, and after closing the door, and carefully bolting it, she led the way up a narrow winding staircase, the dirt and dust of which were seen only in the faint light of the lamp which she carried above her head. Then a room was come to and she threw open the door.

"You will be safe here, Celeste," she said. "You need some food. I will buy it for you."

"Safe!" ejaculated the other scornfully. "I fear nothing. Who cares now? Not I. Yet get us some food," and she put a piece of money in Suzanne's shriveled hand. Then she and Madge were alone, and madame flung herself on the bed, laughing in her spiteful way.

With a quick look round her, Madge made a survey of her lodging place. The room was low pitched and gloomy, the furniture being so scanty that only what was absolutely necessary had been provided. A truckle bed on which madame was sprawling, a table and two chairs, a piece of misty mirror broken apparently from a large glass, holding dangerously insecure by a nail in the damp wall, and a frayed carpet, completed the picture. Before the window outside was an iron grille through which the daylight was filtering into the room.

"You admire, then, this room, eh?" demanded madame, whose temper was exceedingly ruffled by all that she had undergone, and her complexion sadly marred. "Yes, it is beautiful; one could desire nothing more. Is it not so? Yet it is better than that sheep the most condemned; one can remain to their feet here."

"It is a miserable place," replied Madge with a shudder. "One can imagine all sorts of dreadful things being done in it. It is like a prison."

"Your dreadful things! Yes," answered madame. "It is a place to die in. To die so quickly that one shall never know how."

"I Heard You Were in Suzanne's House," She Said, "and Have Come to Help You." "Take Me Away from This Horrible Room," Cried Madge, "I Am a Prisoner In It."

"I shall not remain here!" exclaimed Madge, going to the door and finding it locked. "Why is this door fastened?" she asked.

"Pouf!" and madame made a gesture of contempt. "You cannot escape. You remain here until the time to go. Monsieur Dorman bids this, so be content."

"It is infamous!" cried Madge. "I am a prisoner."

"I know not," answered the other coolly. "I only know that I leave everything within the cabin, and so must get other. Remain tranquil in this room, my chalie, and I return to you in half an hour."

Saying this madame got up from the truckle bed, and yawned. It was broad daylight now, and giving a glance through the iron grated window, she unlocked the door and glided out of the room. Madge made an effort to follow, but madame was too quick for her, and with a very uncomfortable feeling of being trapped, she heard the key turn in the rusty lock. Then every sound seemed hushed, and going to the window she looked out, seeing only the forbidding front of the house opposite, and a strip of leaden sky.

For a moment she remained lost in thought. To make good her escape from the room was impossible, and to remain might mean such horrors that she dare not entertain the thought of them. Was this a trick of madame's in leaving her alone? Might she not be kept there, far away from help and the knowledge of her friends, until all hope of being released was gone? And it was not until this moment that she fully realized the dangers surrounding her. On one point she was determined, however. None but Mme. Duval should enter that room while she was in it, and Madge began dragging the bedstead to place it against the door. As she did this a footstep was heard ascending the staircase; then it had stopped outside the door and she stood listening.

There was a gentle tapping at the door, and Madge hesitated. "Who is there?" she asked at last, and a soft voice answered her in French, saying, "a friend." It was a woman's voice, very different from Suzanne's, and Madge replied as well as she was able, that the door was locked, at which it seemed as if some one were passing their hand down the door, groping for something in the dark of the landing. There was a rasping sound, madame having left the key in the lock, and the next moment Teresa entered the room, regarding Madge for an instant with close scrutiny.

"I heard that you were in Suzanne's house," she said, "and I have come to help you."

"Take me from this horrible room," cried Madge. "I am a prisoner in it."

"Have no fear," answered Teresa. "Tell me how you came here. Your name I know."

"How do you know me?" asked Madge in astonishment, and Teresa smiled.

"I have heard your name, and that you have been put on shore from a yacht. You shall know at another time how I learnt this. I am here to help you now. I watched Celeste leave the house, and —"

"Who is Celeste?"

"The woman who brought you here."

"But that was Madame Duval," and at this Teresa shook her head.

"I only know her to be Celeste Doria," she answered. "I entered the house after she had gone; the door was unbolted, and Suzanne was not to be seen."

Madge's gaze was fixed on the clear face of her visitor, which met her fearlessly. She felt that she could trust this stranger, and she quickly recounted the events that had ended in her being brought to Bastia, only Dr. Mortimer's name was not spoken, and at this Teresa wondered.

Then Teresa told her own story and the purpose she had of leaving Corsica. "I have resolved to go to France," she said. "We will go together."

Madge considered a moment or two. There was that commonplace obstacle, the want of money, that would prevent her going with Teresa, and as she pondered, madame's shrill voice was heard singing the snatch of a French song (it was "Le Riche Pasha,"—the refrain of it Madge never forgot) as she came up the stairs and flung open the door. Her good temper was restored, and she carried a corpulent bottle that had been uncorked, as well as some articles purchased at the "apothicaire," as she explained.

"Pablea, m'selle," she cried, starting at the sight of Teresa, and speaking in her voluble French. "What do you here? I locked the door, and Suzanne does not admit strangers."

"I came in spite of that, Celeste," replied Teresa.

"Why that name? There is nobody who is called Celeste here," answered madame angrily. "Begone or—" and she stopped suddenly.

"It is not wise to call for a gendarme," said Teresa quietly, and madame scowled at her.

"You are clearly mad," she answered, and then turned to Madge.

"I have changed my plan," she said. "You shall be no longer prisoner, as you so foolish make name for yourself. When I am prepared to go, we go. Is it not? Yes. And away from this so deetestible a place. We shall go to Marseilles. Now this mad woman will leave us."

"I am more thankful than I can say that she has come to me," replied Madge. "She shall not go. I am safe with her."

"Safe, Mon Dieu!" cried madame scornfully. "Is it that I eat you? Bah! Yet I am hungry. Drink you this," and she held out one of the small bottles which she bought of the apothicaire. Teresa with a sudden movement stepped before her, seizing madame's wrist.

"Do not drink that!" she exclaimed to Madge. "It may be some deadly thing."

If Madame could have struck Teresa dead she would have done so gladly at that moment, but contenting herself with a disdainful toss of the head, she moved in front of the misty looking glass, arranging her hair and talking at the same time, sometimes in French and again in her confused English, whilst Madge and Teresa stood watching her from the window.

"I end this so foolish play," remarked Madame, with a wisp of hair between her teeth, and working viciously at the "toupee." "This intruder shall be punished also. That she make to force herself to this room is an insolent. Regard then, Mees Selbee. We go still to travel. We will arrive in Marseilles, and m'sieur also shall be there. Bid this woman to leave you."

Teresa had listened, trying to understand the meaning of the words, and Madge put her hand on her companion's.

"We are to go to Marseilles," she whispered in French, and Teresa nodded. Then madam, screaming down the black staircase, told Suzanne to bring them their breakfast, and after this had been eaten, she flung her cloak over her shoulders. The time had arrived for leaving the house, she said, and with Teresa close at her side, Madge followed madame down the stairs, coming out into the quiet street and down to the harbor, where a trading vessel lay ready to sail.

To this madame led the way, and as they reached the narrow plank that went from the quay to the ship, she whispered to a red capped sailor, who stood as though waiting for her, and he put out his arms, barring Teresa's approach. Madame and Madge had already crossed to the ship, and he made a laughing opposition to Teresa's following them.

"We have but two passengers to carry," he said, as she attempted to pass, and he pressed her backward, leaping on board and drawing the plank after him. The vessel was pushed off and with a heave of the swelling tide went rapidly along the quay side, Teresa keeping up with it, and there was a look of determination on her face. Then the vessel was passing the head of the quay; there was a space of only two or three feet between her quarter and the rough stone wall, but the distance increased each moment. It would be too late if Teresa hesitated, and madame raised a shrill cry as she saw her leap. It was well and bravely done and Madge had run forward, catching Teresa in her arms as her feet touched the deck. Madame cried out again, but it was in anger this time. Teresa would be an inconvenient companion, she knew.

Returning from a visit to a patient in Corti, that afternoon, Dr. Mortimer was on his way up the hill to his lonely little house, when he chanced on the fisherman Nasone, whose ordinary calmness had been disturbed, and Dick inquired the reason for this.

"Reason enough," replied Nasone. "Teresa has fled from Bastia. Gone, I know not whither, save that she went to Marseilles in Les deux Anges," that sailed this morning. True, she had warned us that she meant leaving Corsica."

"Fabiano Arrighi persecuted her," said Dick. "She told me this was the case."

"Yes, Fabiano loves her," continued Nasone, "and he is rich, but women are willful creatures. I am grieved for Teresa, yet she is not alone, praise to the saints."

"Who is her companion?"

"'Tis a strange story," went on Nasone, reflectively. "One would have never thought that Celeste—Bah! I will not speak her name, signor. Walls have ears, and Seraphino would be jealous even of a witch. There was an English woman on board 'Les deux Anges,'" and Dick's interest increased.

"Marco, who met Celeste and the Englishwoman in Aleria, where they had landed from a yacht that had been caught in a storm that raged some days since, told me all I know. This woman with whom Teresa has gone away is named Selby."

"Selby!" and for an instant Dick could not credit his ears. "Surely there is some mistake."

"Ask Marco," replied Nasone. "He is in the inn yonder, unless he has started back to Aleria," and with a quick step Dick walked to the litle tavern where at that moment Marco was seated eating a meal to prepare himself for his walk home.

"Describe the English woman, my Marco," said Nasone. "The signor doctor would know her name of a truth."

"Her name," replied Marco, as he held up a kind of macaroni rope, guiding it down his throat, "was Selby. She was as beautiful as an angel."

"Describe her face, my Marco," continued Nasone.

"It's Madge, herself!" cried Mortimer, when Marco had ended his description. "What has happened? By what extraordinary chances has she come to Bastia?"

"Clearly," observed Marco, arranging another rope, "it was in the vessel that lay off Aleria. They will bring the ship to Bastia; there is no other place where she can be repaired."

"Now, my Marco, relate the story of Teresa," said Nasone.

"She leaped; sapristi! it was a mad leap, Celeste, the condemned, my Nasone! Celeste, who we know; Celeste the stabber of women. Ah! She and the Englishwoman, in whose eyes were the bright tears—Mon Dieu!—went on board together. Teresa was kept back, yes, it was plain that Celeste feared her—and then, parbleu, Teresa leaped to the ship! They go to Marseilles, and may the saints protect them from Celeste, say I," and he lowered the rope.

"Is there another ship going to Marseilles?" asked Dick between his set teeth.

"They have finished loading La Sylphe," replied Marco. "I observed that, signor, as I came from the harbor. She will start for Marseilles this afternoon."

"Good," answered Mortimer. "I don't understand how this has all come about, but Madge is to be found and taken home. If this Celeste—by heaven! there's been some foul play somewhere, and I'll find out the author of it."

He threw down a silver coin for Marco to drink his health and went quickly from the inn, leaving Nasone and his comrade glancing inquiringly at one another.

"Yes, it is true, my Marco," remarked Nasone placidly. "The English are all mad people, but we will have a bottle of 'Chianti' to drink the signor's health."

Mortimer's first act was to secure a passage on board La Sylphe to Marseilles and when this had been done, he sent off the telegram which had so disturbed Mr. Nicholson. Before the sun sank behind the gloomy Leone fortress, the vessel was lurching to her destination, and Dick Mortimer, consumed by a tumult of fears and doubts, cursed her slow progress.

CHAPTER XX.

It was some days following Mr. Morder's sudden death, at the very moment when he was about to divulge the name of Squire Gifford's murderer, that Sylvester Courtney was pacing to and fro in his room, puzzling himself as to the next thing he ought to do. He was averse from arousing any suspicions in Mr. Scripp's mind, although the fact that Mr. Morder's death had taken place in Courtney's chambers had already given cause for that astute gentleman to put two and two together, and he had taken immediate steps to consolidate his affairs into diamonds and bank notes, turning into these convenient forms every penny he could lay his hands on.

So they buried "poor Morder" and his secret with him, and Mr. Scripp breathed freely again, paying one or two visits to Hatton Garden, and carrying home diamonds which he believed to be bargains.

One day Courtney received a telegram. "Come to Paris at once. I want you. Dick Maurice, Mortimer," it said, and by 4 o'clock that afternoon he was in Dover, reaching Paris to find Dick Mortimer, too restless to remain in the house, marching up and down in front of the hotel, with the eyes of a French detective, on the watch for anarchism, noting him. Unconscious of this Dick paced to and fro, scanning every fiacre that rattled past, until one drew up at the hotel entrance, and he ran forward, seizing Sylvester by the hand.

"By jove! old fellow," he cried. "You're awfully good to come so quickly."

"What is it?"

"Come in and I'll tell you," replied Mortimer, and they entered the hotel, leaving the anarchist hunter rather disappointed.

"Les deux Anges," once clear of the harbor, made a quick voyage to Marseilles, and with the certainty of soon reaching England, Madge almost forgot for the time the annoyances and anxieties of the past few weeks. Teresa also, now that she had escaped from the persecutions of Fabiano Arrighi, recovered her good spirits, and between herself and Madge a strong friendship had already been established. Madame Duval might sneer and protest as much as she chose, and at first she did so unceasingly, but neither of them paid any attention to her, and deeming it more politic to resume friendly relations with Madge, madame smirked and chatted at last in her former fashion, and made herself as pleasant as of old.

"It was a very dangerous thing to do, Teresa," said Madge as she and Teresa sat side by side on the deck of "Les deux Anges. "To have leaped on board."

"When one is used to the mountains," replied Teresa, "one does not think of danger. Besides I should have been left on the quay unless I had leaped. Did you not see the sailor prevent me from going on the ship?"

"I heard madame bid him to do that. What reason could she have had?"

"She fears me," answered Teresa. "You call her Madame Duval, and perhaps it is her true name. I only know her as Celeste Doria. There are tales about Celeste; I have heard them, and it was because of that I resolved to go with you"

"How did you know of my being in Bastia?"

"Marco; he who is a friend of Nasone's; he told us. Your name also. I heard it from the English doctor. His name is Mortimer."

Madge gave a sudden start. "Yes, I have heard that Dr. Mortimer was in Bastia," she said.

"He loves you," continued Teresa, her gaze downcast, and there was a little silence. Then she went on to describe Mortimer's visit to Cesario, and what followed his meeting with Arrighi; his illness, and how she had attended him through it, to all of which Madge listened, and when the story was ended, she put her hand on Teresa's, glancing at her with all the gratitude that was in her heart.

"And you saved his life," said Madge, "and mine. I think I should have died too, if he had."

"You love him so much, and yet have never spoken of him until now!" asked Teresa in surprise. "Why did you not fly to him in Bastia? He would have protected you against a thousand enemies."

"I dare not," replied Madge. "You don't know—none must ever know why he and I are parted."

"Have you quarrelled? Lovers do sometimes, I have heard, but true love never dies," and her face flushed.

"We have never quarreled," answered Madge.

"I do not understand," and Teresa shook her head.

As they were chatting thus Madame joined them, and although she cast a sour look at Teresa, she did not allow her annoyance to affect her manner. She spoke in French now, and Madge, while she could follow Teresa's slowly uttered words, understood only partially Madame's rapid speech and idiomatic expressions.

"So you know me, Teresa Brasco," said Madame. "You have heard the story of my life, doubtless."

"I know that you are Celeste Doria," replied Teresa. "I paid no heed to the tales I heard of you. Nasone would not listen."

"Nasone was always wise," went on the other. "And now what of yourself? You will leave us as Marseilles. The English girl and I go on to Paris."

"Yes. To Paris," and Teresa nodded her head.

"When you return to Bastia, bid those who speak of Celeste Doria hold their peace."

"Yes. I will do that when I return to Bastia."

Madame turned to Madge. "And you, my chalie," she said in her cumbrous English, "you will be so dee—lighted to veesit at Paris. We go to make much pleasure there, you and I. Ma foi, the so grand place that we see, the gaiety, the 'appiness," and she threw up her hands. "We buy also new luggage to ourselves, now that it is left on that villaine yort. Bah! it is not to be remembered."

"I am going back to England at once," replied Madge. "I will not accept anything from you. You are using Mr. Dorman's money and I refuse to stay in Paris."

"Listen to this chalie so frantique!" cried Madame, addressing the sails of "Les deux Anges." "She accept nothing. She is proud and angry. For what? Parbleu! Laugh not, Teresa, foolise leaper to ships. Others can be so proud and angry, look you."

"It is quite useless to talk like this, Madame Duval," said Madge. "I know your character, and at the first opportunity I shall leave you."

"Perfidious Teresa!" ejaculated madame, scowling. "Mon Dieu, I will make you repent of the tales you have told of me."

"I have said nothing of you," replied Teresa calmly. "Miss Selby has told me all about you and the Englishman, with whom you conspire."

Madame muttered something and walked away, nursing her wrath. Teresa was proving a very dangerous companion, and must be got rid of. If Celeste Doria could have safely plunged a dagger into the girl's breast she would have done so, readily.

Marseilles at last, and with an expression of delight, Madame stood on the earth of her beloved France once again, her good nature restored, all trace of her animosity toward Teresa gone. Having an intimate knowledge of the town, she proceeded to the principal hotel, calling on the way at a hairdresser's for cosmetics and lotions, with which to "regain herself," as she explained to Madge.

"We eat once, and then depart to Paris," said madame. "Is it not so, my challe?" and Madge assented gravely. She would have only too gladly released herself from the woman's society, but without her she was helpless to continue the journey home.

At the railway station madame bade Teresa farewell, and embraced her effusively. "Adieu Teresa," she said; "I forgive you all." Then Teresa followed Madge into the carriage.

"I am going to Paris with you," she said, smiling at madame's chagrin.

"Am I never to rid myself of this traitress?" she muttered, and there was an evil look in her black beady eyes.

Six hours after the arrival of "Les deux Anges" at Marseilles, the fruiter "La Sylphe" with Dr. Mortimer on board came into the port, and from the moment of his landing he began his search after Madge. It was not a very difficult one, for madame had made herself noticeable in many ways, and from the harbor he traced the party to the hotel. Thence to the railway station, to find that they had left Marseilles for Paris. Thither went Dick, but in Paris he failed to discover the faintest clew to madame's movements, and with a foreboding that Madge was in some horrible danger, he had sent for Sylvester to aid him in finding her. All this he had explained on Courtney's arrival, who listened attentively to it. Events were ripening; he, like Mr. Scripp, was "putting two and two together" and his thoughts were getting into a focus at last. He told Dick as much as he thought needful at that stage, but not a word of Mr. Selby's suspicions. Sylvester had another hearer to that part of his discoveries, and he meant it to bear the goodliest fruit.

(To be Continued.)

# "The Parvarted Bachelor"

**By Seumas MacManus.**

CORNEY HIGARTY, the pensioner, was an inveterate old bachelor—or, still worse, a misogynist—himself; and had many sarcastic things to say at the women's expense. When the neighbors gathered around the fire in his little cabin on winter nights and Toalina Gallagher led off a general assault upon old bachelors, Corney's biting wit flowed freely in return. But when his assailants, by dint of their number and persistence, drove him back from cover to cover, Corney eventually fell back upon his grand and unassailable position, and made an effective stand upon his story of the "Parvarted Bachelor."

In them days, or thereabouts, when my gran'father's great-gran'father was a youngster, there was a chap lived in the neighborhood in Dublin named Rody, that the neighbors called Rody the bachelor, bekase, like meself, he had small gradh for the women, an' people thought he'd no more marry than he would give his head for a football.

Rody was warm an' well-to-do, with a snug farm an' a thrig house, milk cows an' dhry cattle goleor. He e was as happy as a hedge sparra to all seemin', an' lived in aise an' contentment with himself an' the whole wurrl'. Then, when at a wake or a weddin,' or some other sort iv a spree, the neighbors got at Rody about why he didn't marry an' take a wife till himself, Rody always laid down his doctrine to them. "I'm as happy," he used to say, "as the Lord (thanks be to Him!) can make me. I have paice, grace an' content, an' what more does a man need? Them takes a woman takes trouble an' them marries makes worry for themselves. Yez often enough say yerselves: 'No cow, no care,' an' I say 'No woman, no woe.' If I got the best woman in the wurrl' she couldn't like me better nor I like meself. So, all things considhered, it seems to me that it's I am the wisest man iv the lot iv ye to keep meself happy when I feel meself so." An' that was, time an' again, the burden iv Rody the Bachelor's song.

But, sirs, wondhers 'ill never cease. There was a slip iv a black-eyed gissach (girl) wan iv the neighbor's daughters, come to milk the cows mornin' an' evenin' for Rody wan time his hand tuk bad with the whittle an' he couldn't milk himself. An' Una—she was named Una—she used to sing. "An callin dheas cruite no m-bo," "The Purty Girl Milkin' the Cow," to keep the cow quate while she milked her, an' Rody would be standin' be the cow's head scratchin' Brawny's neck to keep her quate likewise. But be the time Rody's hand was better iv the whittle, he pursuaded Una to continue comin' to milk bekase that the cows milked better, he found, to a woman; an' Una, without much persuasion, consented. An' the neighbors they all sayed: "Ay, ay," when they heard this. So for the length iv a long summer Una she milked away an' sung away, while Rody the Bachelor was gettin' more silent an' thoughtful an' less light-hearted day be day, till at length it was plain to be seen as the hill iv Binban that an callin dheas cruite na m-bo was singin' away the heart out iv him. So, it didn't by no means come like a thunder-clap when the news went roun' that Rody had discovered his cows wouldn't give milk till any wan but Una since she had made on them so, an' that he decided he'd have to marry her, so he'd have her to milk always.

An' married they wor, too, an' had a mortial great weddin' entirely, at which poor Rody had to stand his own share in sconcin' about his suddint change, him that was so sore again' all womenkind. An' in right good part Rody tuk it all. He sayed there never was no rule since the wurrl' begun that hadn't an exception, an' his Una was a'most the only wan exception to the dochtrines he used to lay down.

Fr Pat was wan of them that used to have the greatest passages with Rody about not marryin', an' he was now helpin', as hard as he could, the neighbors to salt him for his suddint change.

"An' 'a it your belief," says Fr Pat, "that Una'll go as far as you used to think a woman should afore she'd be worth takin'—that she likes an' will like ye better for you do yourself?"

"My Una," says Rody, "sartinly goes that far. That's why I tuk her."

"Whew-ew-ew!" says Fr Pat, that way. "Fr Pat," says Rody, "ye may whistle or do as ye plaise, but it's so."

Fr Pat looked hard at Rody for a minute, to see was he rally so far gone entirely as to believe that. "An', Rody," says he, "do ye railly believe it?"

"May I niver ait the bread in corn if I amn't sartin iv what I say," says Rody.

"Ye're a dale foolisher man than I thought ye," says Fr Pat. "Wound ye mind puttin' a little bait (bet) on it that ye'll be in the same opinion this day twel'month."

"I'll bait ye," says Rody, "my spotted springer again' your oul' gray mare—an' that's long odds—that me opinion isn't althered this day twel'month."

"Done," says Fr Pat. "An' yous, boys,

Continued on Tenth Page.

# China's Dismemberment Is Highly Improbable

## Interview with the Rev. Dr. H. H. Lowry, President of the University at Pekin.

NEW YORK, June 23.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Rev. Dr. H. H. Lowry, an American, president of the Pekin university, the only great institution of learning in the celestial empire which is conducted on an occidental basis, believes the dismemberment of China a highly improbable contingency despite the steps for the repression of the Chinese which have had to be undertaken on account of the outrages committed by the boxers against the missionaries.

Dr. Lowry has just arrived in this country on a vacation. He has spent the greater part of his life in China. He went there thirty-three years ago and in that time has won universal respect alike among the high class Chinese and the European residents, and this is evidenced by the high place in the university which he now holds. His views are decidedly not those of a superficial observer. His belief that China will not be dismembered is not simply the result of his own observations; it is quite in accord with the views of practically all the foreign ambassadors and ministers there.

"Just before leaving China," said Dr. Lowry, "I had a talk with the American minister to China, the Hon. Edwin H. Conger. He told me that the representatives of the powers had considered the matter in all its various phases and had reached the conclusion that a partition of China would be most undesirable, for it could not be done without the inevitable and long expected general war. You see, every nation is anxious to obtain the yolk of the egg. Every nation wants to obtain more than its competitors. Russia, which is the strongest power in the east today, is said to be behind the sudden reactionary movement, and I believe this to be true. At the same time, Russia can do nothing, even with the aid of France, so long as America, Great Britain and Japan act together."

"Has Russia obtained so strong a foothold in northern China as alleged?"

"Yes. She has anticipated and forestalled all other nations, especially Japan, which has irretrievably lost its opportunity to become the ruling power of the far east. Had Japan struck the necessary blow at Russia last year, and had she won, she would have been in a position to dictate to all the world so far as China is concerned.

THE CHINESE CHARACTER.

"The Chinese are essentially a commercial and agricultural race. The general conception that they are all akin to the laundryman so common in our country is absurd. China has a high civilization, with a fine literature, and while Chinese methods may seem antiquated and ridiculous from our viewpoint, yet there is much to be said in favor of the Confucian civilization. For instance, there is not one line in all the Chinese sacred books, upon which Chinese civilization rests and which prescribes etiquette and morals, which could not be read aloud before children. This is more than can be said of the sacred books of some other nationalities and races. But to return to the individual Chinese. He is not dense; on the contrary, he is an intellectual marvel in many respects. The greatest occidental diplomats are helpless when face to face with the diplomats of China. A Chinese diplomat will sit opposite to you and will lie most palpably and openly, and yet, knowing that every word he has uttered is a lie, you can do nothing. That is why diplomacy moves so slowly in Pekin.

"Time and again the foreign representatives in Pekin have thought they had the Chinese government cornered, without a loophole for escape. Nevertheless, when the crucial moment has arrived, Chinese 'diplomacy' has enabled the government to turn a mental somersault and to wriggle out of any and all promises made."

"Then Chinese morality is not very high, judged by our standards?"

"On the contrary, China is the most moral nation in the world, taken as a nation. Of course, there are individuals in every nation that disgrace themselves and their race. It is so with China, but, on the whole, the Chinese are exceptionally moral. Sexual laxity is held in far greater abhorrence in China than in any occidental land, and reverence for parents is far more general there than here or in Europe, as all the world knows."

TWO INTERNATIONAL BLUNDERS.

"But if China is so civilized, why are the Chinese so opposed to foreigners?"

"There has been a somewhat natural reaction. After the war of 1860 the nations made a great mistake in admitting China into the comity of nations as a civilized power. They should have taken charge of the empire instead, and a period of at least a hundred years should hace been devoted to its reform. That precaution was neglected and the nations are now reaping the consequence. China as a nation is wondrously and terribly conceited. This must always be borne in mind when Chinese matters are considered. Most serious international complexities there have been due to this Chinese trait. Every time foreign vigilance is relaxed China arrives at the conclusion that she has grown powerful enough to dispense with foreigners and unpleasant incidents of all sorts ensue.

"The mistake of 1860 might have been remedied in 1895, just after the Japanese war. Then Japan should have assumed the responsibility of modernizing China, but Russia interfered, and as a result, China, having recovered from her humiliation, is again endeavoring to throw off all foreign influence."

"Could not the progressive Li Hung Chang have intervened at this time?"

"Li is progressive only when it suits his personal purposes. He has proved a great disappointment to many of his friends, though he has many admirers still. While enlightened in many ways, he is yet Chinese. But all reactionary influences combined cannot prevent the gradual elimination of Chinese midievalism, for the leaven is there and is working. The younger generation of Chinese will prove the ultimate salvation of their country, no matter what measures the government may take against them."

"Is China worth the trouble she is giving?"

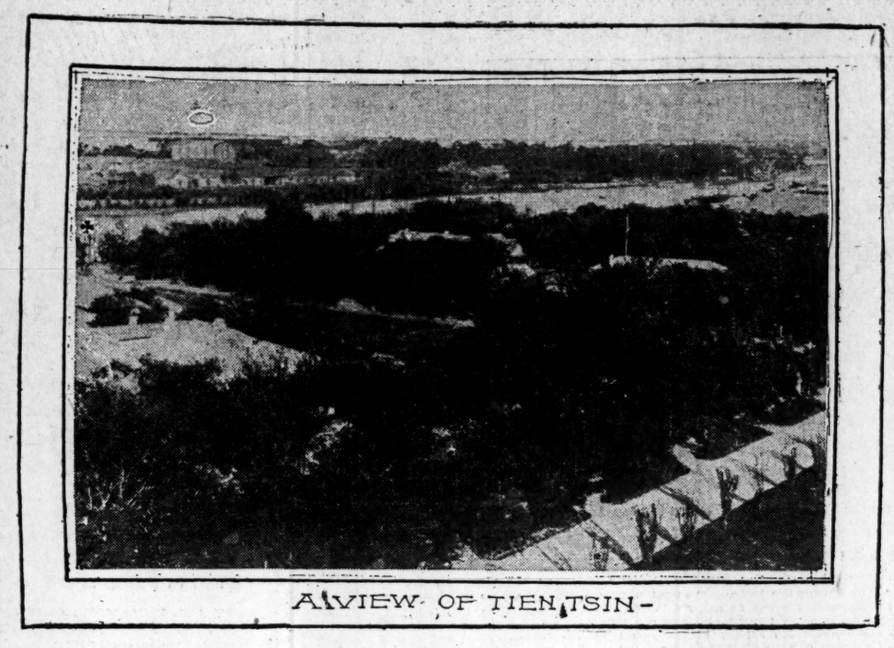
"Most assuredly. It is no secret that China is one of the richest mineral countries in the world. Valuable minerals and precious stones can be found in many parts of the vast empire. As yet little mining has been done—that is, what we would consider mining, but the minerals are there awaiting the call of man. China's lands are fertile and wrere they tilled according to modern methods would yield handsome returns, especially if properly fertilized. Even as it is, many, if not most of the farms in China, though they have been under cultivation continuously for more than a thousand years, still yield good crops. This speaks well for Chinese soil, if not for the farmer."

REAL PURPOSE OF THE BOXERS.

The real object of the boxers is said to be the perpetuation of the Manchu dynasty and the expulsion or death of every foreigner. The names of the leaders of the boxers are unknown, for the order is strictly secret. Owing to the general reactionary spirit now prevailing, the numbers of the boxers are constantly increasing, and as the army itself is said to be in favorof this sect, the present danger to the foreign contingent is much graver than is generally admitted.

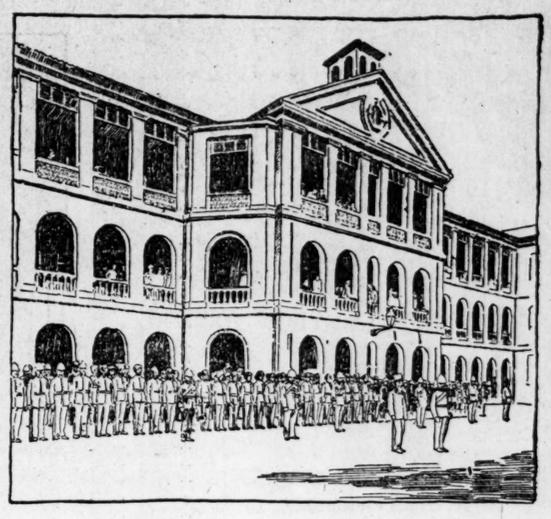
"Yet China's future is not as perplexing as might seem at first glance," continued Dr. Lowry. "The solution which, to my way of thinking, must come, is to have the empire governed by a home government, sanctioned and controlled by the nations. In that way alone will China ever make a lasting advance. I had sincerely hoped and expected that to Japan might fall the lot of modernizing China, but international jealousies made this impossible. As it is, we must all hope that the nations may not so far lose their heads as to plunge into war on account of China. It would be terrible and would be of no benefit to China. Rightly governed, and with her resources properly and judiciously developed, China will prove a tremendous factor in the world's affairs—commercially and otherwise."

Dr. Lowry is home on furlough, and as he expects to return to Pekin, he is forced to be cautious in his remarks about the powers that be. The Chinese government is kept very well informed with regard to the utterances of all prominent foreigners concerning China and remarks that seem over radical are recorded against those who utter them.



A VIEW OF TIEN TSIN—

The spot marked with a cross shows the quay where the foreign troops undoubtedly landed. The quay runs all along the side of the river nearest the observer, though most of it is hidden by trees in the picture. The railroad runs on the other side of the river, and its warehouses, some of which have been burned, are indicated in the photograph by a circle.



HONG KONG BRITISH POLICE

**These Men Are from India and Represent a Part of the British Forces Likely To Come Into Contact With the Chinese in Case There Is Any Hard Fighting.**

# Uncle Sam's Slaves:

## Men, Women and Children Are Bought and Sold in the Philippines.

## Twelve-Year-Old Girl Offered Our Correspondent for Fifteen Dollars.

DAVAO, Island of Mindanao, April 26, 1900.—(Special Correspondence.)—I Was offered four slaves here today for fifty gold dollars. They were owned by a woman who claims she is a Christian and not by one of the Mohammedan Moros. I went into the woman's house and chatted with her for some time about the human flesh on sale, and later on persuaded her to bring the slaves out in the yard that I might make a photograph of them. Three of them were boys, ranging in age from sixteen to six. The other was a girl of twelve, the age at which girls are sometimes married down here on the edge of the equator. The smallest boy had nothing on but a snirt, which barely reached to his waist, and the other two wore only coarse pantaloons extending from the waist to the knees. The girl was half naked, her only garment being a wide strip of dirty cotton cloth wrapped about her waist and fastened there in a knot. I had a photograph made with myself standing beside her, and she reached just to my shoulder. As I stood thus the slave owner evidently thought I wanted the girl and said "Mucho bueno," or very good, and told me that if I bought only her she would have to charge me more in proportion than she asked for the job lot. She said the little girl should be worth at least $15, and seemed surprised when I did not jump at the bargain.

I asked her where the slaves came from. She replied that they had been brought in from the mountains, having been captured by one of the savage tribes in a recent war with its neighbors. She said they were Aetas, or Mindanao Negritoes, and as I looked at their black skins, thick noses and sensuous eyes I could see traces of African blood. I talked with the slaves, through an interpreter, but could not get any evidence of their having been ill-used, but they seemed indifferent as to whether they were to be sold or not, and evidently had no idea that they could possibly object. Had I bought them I am told I would have had, according to the custom which prevails in the country about here, power of life and death over them, and that I could have killed them without risk of a criminal investigation.

A LAND OF SLAVES.

Slavery is common among the people of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago, and I am led to believe that there is a form of debt slavery in some of the islands farther north. Here in Mindanao there are only debt slaves, but slaves by birth and by conquest. I have been told at every place I have stopped that slavery is common, and that women especially are bought and sold. All of the Moro dattos have numerous slaves, and the richer of their subjects have as many as they can support.

The Visayans of this island, at least, have slaves, although it is nominally against the Spanish law. Still human beings are bought and sold, and even the officials have been accustomed to own them. I met this afternoon the ex-president of the town of Davao. He is a rich Visayan, who has a large farm not far from here. He owns a number of slaves and keeps several in his family for servants. I have been told that the Christians seldom sell slaves, although they buy them, and that it is common for a man to purchase children to bring them up for work about the house.

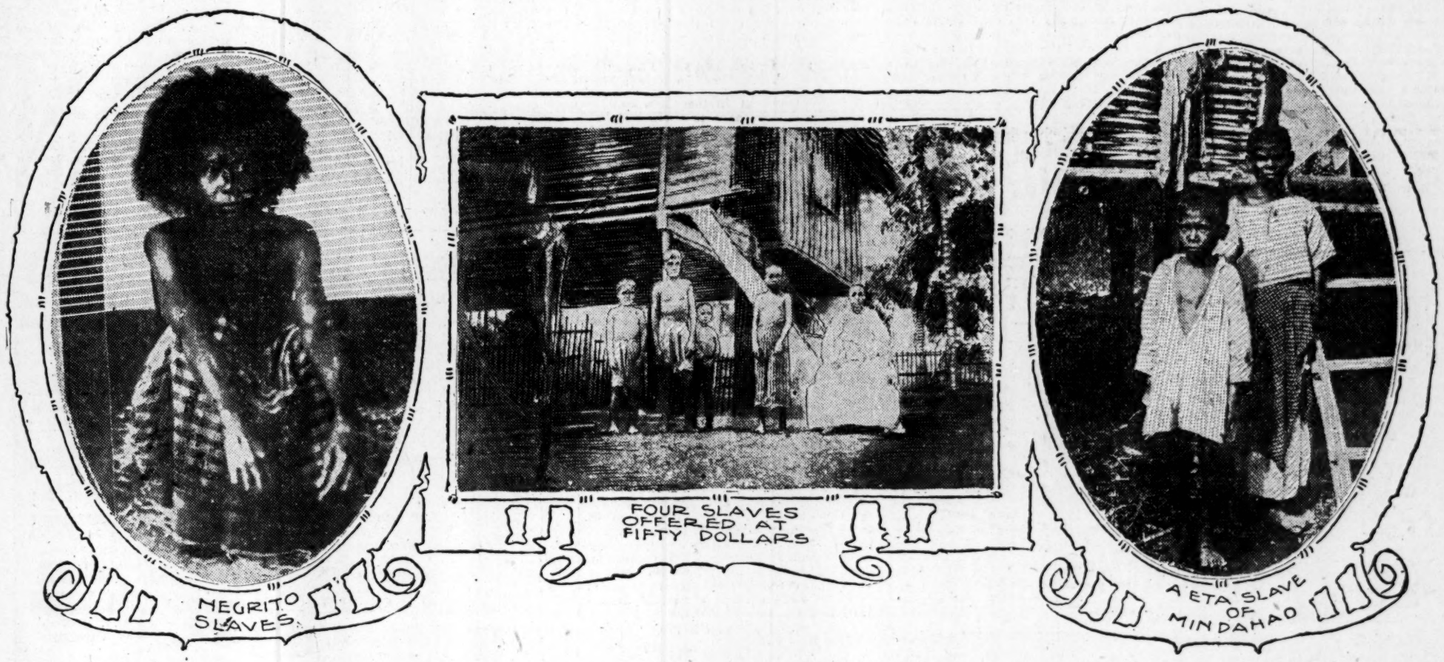
SLAVERY AMONG THE SAVAGES.

Nearly all of the savages, of whom there are many, have their slaves captured in war. It is not an uncommon thing to kill the men captives and to make slaves of the women and children. In four tribes which inhabit the mountains near here slaves are said to be used for human sacrifices. These tribes are the Bagobas, Aetas, Guiangas and Tagacolas, who live on or near the slopes of Mount Apo. I have seen much of the Bagobas and the Guiangas in Davao and will describe them more fully hereafter.

The Chinese merchants who do the most of the business of the smaller towns of the Philippines usually own one or more the women whom they have bought. They do not marry them, but treat them well as wives, taking good care of their children.

SLAVERY AMONG THE MOROS.

The chief slave owners, however, are the Moros. They have the right to slaves by their religion and have held them for centuries. In the past they have carried on a great business in kidnaping men, women and children, and taking them to Borneo and elsewhere for sale. There are white men still living who have been



NEGRITO SLAVES

FOUR SLAVES OFFERED AT FIFTY DOLLARS

A AETA SLAVE OF MINDAHAO

Moros in their wars with the Spaniards. Moro slaves, having been captured by the According to the Moro laws the father has the right to sell his children. He can sell his wife and if he gets into debt he sells himself to pay it. The debts of fathers entail the slavery of the children, who agree to work for their creditors until the debt is paid.

Dean Worcester, one of the commissioners sent by the president to examine into the Philippines, quotes the prices of Moro slaves in the island of Tawi Tawi at fifteen bushels of rice, and states that he was offered a girl of fifteen for $3. My investigations are that these prices are too low. Some of the slaves I see here are estimated as high as $20 in gold and $10 is thought to be very little for a grown up woman.

A GALLANT DEED.

Captain Hagadorn told me that he bought a slave girl for twenty Mexican dollars and gave her her freedom. It was a case of sentiment on the part of the captain. It is said that "all the world loves a lover," and this is especially so when the lover is of the feminine gender. This slave girl was in love with a young man of the village but the man was poor and as her master was needing money he was about to sell the girl to a hated rival, an old Moro. Captain Hagadorn's heart was touched. He bought her and made her free, and she has since married the lover of her choice.

DIED FOR LOVE.

The idea that love does not exist among the slaves of the Moros is a mistake. Cupid does not restrict his darts to any race, color or condition of servitude, and eve nthe sultan of Sulu is powerless to restrain him. The sultan has, you know, the right of life and death over all his subjects. They are really his slaves. He commands them and they obey. He has the right to seize any of the women, and he has a goodly number of slave girls in his harem. Not long ago a female slave connected with his household fell in love with one of his warriors. She was neither wife nor concubine, but merely a servant of the harem, and the warrior asked his majesty that she be given him as a wife. The sultan refused, and the two ran away and got married. They were captured and brought back, and the sultan then said that the man must die. The girl thereupon threw herself at the feet of the sultan and begged that she be allowed to die with her lover. The sultan consented and the same campilan sliced off the two heads.

THE LAWS REGULATING SLAVERY.

According to our treaty, as I understand it, any slave in the islands ruled by the sultan of Sulu can be freed upon payment of $20 by him to his master. I doubt if this covers the island of Mindanao, which is now a part of our country, and, therefore, subject to the thirteenth amendment of the constitution, which provides that slavery shall not exist in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

At present the Spanish laws are in force, and they will continue so until congress adopts others. It was more than 300 years ago that Spain decreed that slavery should be abolished in the Philippines. King Philip II then made a decree that all slaves over twenty years of age were to be freed after five years' more service, and that child slaves were to be freed upon becoming of age. Notbe freed upon becoming of age. Notwithstanding this, the Spaniards held slaves themselves, and about one hundred and odd years ago some of them had as many as 300 apiece.

According to our present policy, we cannot restrain the Moros as to their treatment of their slaves. The jurisdiction of our officers extends only to cases of dispute and trouble between Moros and Christians, and the dattos and the sultans are to settle all cases between the Moros themselves.

Take, for instance, a case which recently came up before Captain Dapray, then in command at the island of Bongao. A very pretty girl rushed into his quarters one day, threw herself at his feet and begged him to protect her from death. She was an escapel slave of the Datto Tantong, one of the two most powerful dattos of that region. She had angered the datto, and, fearing he would kill her, had run away. In a short time the datto appeared and demanded she be given to him, and, according to the law, Captain Dapray had to consent, although he made the datto promise her life would be spared if he did so. He made the datto agree to bring the girl once a week to his quarters to show him that she was still alive. After the second visit the datto offered the girl to Captain Dapray as a present. The captain might have accepted the gift and freed the girl, but he realized that this would not be acceptable to the datto, and refused. She was taken back to the datto's establishment, where she was evidently maltreated, for she ran away a second time. She was again captured and shortly after this disappeared, the datto saying he had exiled her. Whether he killed her or merely sent her away is not known.

SLAVES NOT BADLY TREATED.

As a rule, however, the slaves are well treated. They are not slaves of the Uncle Tom's Cabin kind, with taskmasters over them whipping them to work. There is no such thing as tracking men with bloodhounds and very little forced labor. They are more like the feudal servants of the middle ages than like our former slaves. The slave child is brought up much the same as the son of the family. The slaves eat with their masters, and in most cases they do not work without their masters work with them. It is considered disgraceful for a man to sell a slave whom he has raised in the family, although the man and his children are subject to sale if the master so desires.

Very few of the Moros are agriculturists. They are not industrious, accumulating nor thrifty, and the slaves usually have as easy a time as though they were free and had to work to support themselves. Under different conditions, such as will come from the development of the country, the employment of labor, the opening up of coffee and sugar plantations, their situation might be changed, but as it is now their servitude is little more than slavery in name.

I do not apprehend that our government would have a great deal of trouble in eradicating the system, providde the work is done diplomatically and slowly, although for the present it will be far safer to let it alone.

OUR POLYGAMOUS MOHAMMEDANS.

The question of polygamy is a more serious one. This is connected with the Mohammedan religion, and if the United States attempts to abolish it we shall have a war on our hands which will probably last until the Moro population is wiped out.

According to the Koran, every Mohammedan has the right to four wives. He is taught that he should keep that number if he can support them, and that when he goes to heaven a part of his bliss will consist of numerous and beautiful houris. He has also the right to as many concubines and female slaves as he wishes to take, and, as a rule, his number is only limited by his means. Datto Utto is said to have about sixty women in his harem, the sultan of Sulu has the unlucky number of thirteen, and the sultan of Mindanao, whose women I photographed at Cottabato, has at least ten. Each of the head Moros has two or more wives, although many of the lower classes, on grounds of economy and peace in the family, restrict themselves to but one.

Some, I am told, vary their number of wives with the times and the seasons. All that a Mohammedan has to do to get rid of a wife is to say: "I divorce you! I divorce you! I divorce you!" three times and the woman is divorced and must return to her parents. This is so convenient that some Persian husbands are said to take on an extra lot of wives at harvest time, using them to gather the grain and divorcing them when the crops are all in.

HAREMS OF OUR AMERICAN BROTHERS.

I supopse we may consider these Mohammedans as a part of our national brotherhood, and we should therefore know something of their customs as to the family relation. They differ in many ways from the Mohammedans of the Mediterranean, but they believe in the Koran and are fanatics in the exercise of its precepts. They do not pray so much nor so often as their brothers of Turkey and Arabia, but they believe just as strongly. They have different customs as regards their harems, not being so exclusive as to their women. As I said, the women do not hide their faces from the men. They go out unveiled upon the streets, and in their rude huts there are no women's quarters.

The Moros, however, are as strict as the Turks as to their females in that they allow them to be touched only by the male members of the family to which they belong. The man who rubs against or lays his hand on a woman outside his family is subject to a fine of $9, and if the woman so touched be a married woman the fine is $105. The woman who is so insulted must complain at once to the authorities, for if she allows the matter to rest over night the Moro law provides that she must pay half the fine.

The husband has also the right to whip his wife, and if she be untrue to him he can kill her. Divorces are often brought about by the mutual consent of both parties, and notwithstanding all the laws are in favor of the husband, the wife sometimes rules.

I have spent considerable time in trying to ascertain just what the marriage customs of the Moros are. There is nothing concerning them in books, and my information has been gathered from talks with their leading men through interpreters, and also from a German lady who has lived among them for many years. I find that the marriageable age ranges from twelve to sixteen, and that a girl is a very old maid indeed at twenty.

When the Moro maiden reaches twelve she begins to bang her hair, shave her eyebrows and blacken her teeth. She has her teeth filed into the most approved shape of Moro beauty, rubbing them off square at the bottom and cutting a hollow groove in their front so that they stand out like miniature scoop shovels. Then she uses the black tooth wash, boiling some ripe cocoanut milk and dropping a piece of red-hot iron in it. The milk and iron form an oxide which gives the teeth the appearance of having been painted with black carriage varnish. One coloring lasts for a month or so, when a new wash is required.

THEY BUY THEIR WIVES.

About this time the young men of the village, yes, and the old men, too, for a Mohammedan is seldom too old to marry, cast their eyes upon the girl. She carries about her matrimonial sign with her, showing it in her black teeth whenever she opens her mouth. If she is at all good looking she has not long to wait. One of the boys falls in love with her at sight and tells his parents he wants her as a wife.

Then comes the question of the price, for marriage is always a matter of bargain and sale. The parents of the would-be groom call upon those of the girl and announce that their son has fallen in love with her. There is a council, during which the two families discuss the situation, while they chew the betel nuts which the party of the groom have brought with them for the purpose. The price to be paid for the girl is suggested and then the council breaks up. The bride's family usually takes three days to consider the proposition, and at the end of this time the contract is made.

TEN-DOLLAR BRIDES.

The price varies according to the education and beauty of the girl. If she is pretty and can read the Koran she brings more than she otherwise would. As a rule, however, the average price is $10 in silver, a water buffalo worth about $15, and 500 pieces of rice cake, worth one cent each. Of the cash $2 goes to the girl and the rest to her parents.

The other supplies are to be used for the wedding feast, which is thus paid for by the groom. For this occasion the buffalo is killed, cut into small pieces and stewed. The rice cakes are then spread out, and the friends of the two families begin in the morning and eat away until all is consumed. The only drinks are coffee and tea, for, according to the Koran, the Mohammedans do not use anything intoxicating.

THE CEREMONY.

The marriage service is performed by the Mohammedan priest. It takes place in the house of the bride, the couple to be married standing while the priest repeats a long prayer from the Koran over them. At the close of this the man is asked if he takes this woman for his wife and he replies yes. Then the same question is put to the woman. She does not answer for herself, but her relatives reply in the affirmative. These questions and answers are thrice repeated, and during this time the priest holds the groom's hand in such a way that his right thumb rests against that of the groom. At the close the groom presses the thumb that has been against that of the priest upon the forehead of the bride. Next he mixes up a chew of betel for her, and waving it about her head, throws it down in front of her. She pretends not to notice it, but one of her friends picks it up and later on she chews it in secret.

After the betel throwing and the thumb pressing the service is over and the couple are man and wife. When the wedding feast has ended the family of the groom goes away and the groom stays with the bride. There are some other visits of ceremony and then the two conclude whether they will stay with the parents or go off to live by themselves.

In making the arrangements the bride has little to say. She is not supposed to be consulted and her parents dictate everything. In case she decidedly objects to the groom the wedding is sometimes declared off, although her parents can force her to marry if they see fit.

According to the Moro law if a husband remains away from his wife for more than three months at a time she can demand a divorce.

The sultan of Sulu referred to this law the other day and asked whether it was the same in the United States, and if the wives of our soldiers would not all be getting new husbands on account of the absence of the old ones for so long a time. It may be he is considering the Americans as possible husbands for the next crop of marriageable Mohammedans.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### Polite Form.

Baltimore American: "Return this ultimatum to the United States with the usual form followed in such cases," said Abdul Hamed to his private secretary.

That individual returned the ultimatum to its writer accompanied by a printed card reading:

"The sultan regrets that he finds this ultimatum unavailable for use at present. Declining this ultimatum is no reflection upon its merits as an ultimatum, nor is it an intimation that the ultimatum is unworthy of acceptance by the sultan. The sultan finds that he is already well supplied with matter of a like nature, and feels that it is a possible injustice to writers of this class of literature to accept their offerings when there is no possibility of their being utilized for some time in the future.

"Thanking you, however, for your courtesy in submitting the ultimatum for our perusal, and expressing the hope that you will favor us again with an ultimatum at some time when it will be more available, I remain, yours very truly,

"ABDUL HAMED."

It is evident that Abdul has been waste-basketed by some cruel American magazine, and that he is retaliating with true Oriental originality.

### What Defeat Means.

Baltimore American: "Alas!" moaned the defeated prize fighter, "I have been beaten so often that I cannot go on the stage or draw trade to a saloon."

His face worked with strong emotion.

"I must come down to it, I suppose. I must either go to congress or go to work."

The pangs of defeat are as nothing to the subsequent misfortunes.

Anheuser Busch Brewing ASS'n

# A VISIT TO THE "STREET OF ALGIERS"

## It Is the Oriental Section of the Great World's Exposition at Paris.

Group of Children, Tunisian Section, From a Photograph.

On the Trocadero Hill, From a Photograph.

Entrance to a Concert Hall, From a Photograph.

(Copyright, 1900, by V.V Gribayedoff.)

PARIS, June 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—Oh, yes, there's a sort of Midway Plaisance at the exhibition, but it is a long way from being as conspicuous a feature of the big show as at Chicago. You have to ask your way to it, and when you are about half way there you think it must be poked away in a corner, it's so far from most everywhere else. When you get as far as the Eiffel tower you ask a policeman. "Over the river," he says. So over you go.

You are not surprised that the place is remote. You are looking for the most "foreign" things in all the great universal exposition; the men from the mystic orient, the women with the masked faces; the wild children of the desert, the races that are as old as the world, yet know nothing of the changes that mark our western civilization. You realize that it is less incongruous to find them way off in a distant corner, "over the river," rather than under the glare of an electric light, or within sound of the puffing of a steam engine that is running an up-to-date mowing machine.

As you approach the neighborhood indicated as the quarters of the weird people from the east, you look ahead, and the environment seems appropriate. The whole aspect of the locality is strange. Surmounting the sloping hill is that architectural curiosity, the Trocadero, which in all its lines and adornments sets you thinking of the land of the Moors. All around thereabouts are hundreds of still queerer structures. There are long rambling buildings, and narrow, squatty ones with roofs hanging over like the frowning brow of a pirate. There are domes of fantastic shapes and coloring, minarets carved in queer designs, mysterious balconied windows, great, wide, gloomy portals opening on black vestibules, forbidding looking stairways suggestive of all sorts of harrowing episodes, and scattered here and there, grotesque and hideous figures in stone or wood.

As you draw near you see a multitude of men in fezzes, white, black and yellow men; and women and children, too, in costumes that bespeak all the different races of the orient. Marching back and forth before the door of a somber building you see several Mongolians, whom inquiry will disclose to be Annamite soldiers. Yes, you say, this looks very eastern, but it isn't the Midway Plaisance, for you hear no note of the jumbling drums, the piercing cymbals, or the many other queer instruments or the odd cries and chatter that were so conspicuous at the Chicago world's fair.

### THE STREET OF ALGIERS.

So you continue your stroll. Suddenly a very pandemonium of sound crashes into your ears. You turn. On the left you see what looks at first like the wide doorway of one of the houses. But it isn't. It is the mouth of a winding thoroughfare, and your eye is bewildered by the scene therein. The place swarms with humanity, queer humanity, for the most part, with odd shades of skin and still odder apparel. Every one is moving about as if each individual in the throng was playing the role of a bit of colored glass in a kaleidoscope. And out from that weird street, as you stop in front of it, issues a screeching chorus beside which a visiting sawmill would suggest a deaf and dumb asylum.

This is the Midway Plaisance of the Paris exposition. That isn't the name it goes by, however. It is called "The Street of Algiers," as you may notice by a sign over the archway when your senses have resumed their calm.

You go closer and look down the thoroughfare. There is an air of double distilled wickedness about the place that it could never have acquired if it had been set out in the sunlight, with art, science and civilization going by it every minute. That would have changed the scene immeasurably. But here, in a narrow, winding way (so shut off from the white, clean world that fifty yards from the entrance you could not hear a sound of the screaming Gomorrah) the significance of the spectacle seems sharply accentuated. Encouraged by the presence of other white men and women in the place, you enter. But you come out disappointed, and this is about what you remember:

A long, narrow street, so narrow that the overhanging upper story of one house seems in the act of bending down to steady itself on the shoulder of the house opposite. A child could make a running jump out of one window into the other. No street so narrow could be popular in a modern occidental town, but it fits the bill to perfection in the antique east, where every one is in the habit of loving his neighbor as himself. Here and there a fair, unveiled face is seen as a window for a second, which heightens the naturalness of the scene, and sets the visitor dreaming dreams that have the flavor of the Arabian nights. It is a faithful reproduction of a street of the bazars in hundreds of eastern towns, with nothing repressed and many suggestive details added. The mise-en-scene is marvelously accurate. Everything is there except the accumulated dust and grease of ages. It is a hustling scene. Many queen people are busy doing nothing, while the nonchalant tranquility that characterizes the oriental.

The fronts of the houses are hung with bewildering miscellaneous wares. In a sort of bay window here and there young girls with their faces veiled are weaving Turkish rugs. On the steps of many of the houses are to be seen metal workers, hammering away at silver trinkets. Old women, sitting in groups, are chattering like a Dorcas society of magpies while plaiting along yellow reeds into an infinite variety of patterns. Dark, desert suggesting men are fashioning hieroglyphics on shining sword blades. Saddlers are making the odd accoutrements that one sees in pictures of Arabian steeds. Children are capering through the crowded streets, or playing queer English games in dark areaways. Musicians, old and young, and middling, and of both sexes, are sitting around here and there, thumping at funny looking drums, or extracting discords from the strings of instruments that for shape and size might be anything from a tooth brush to a hat rack. Village belles are lounging from windows, flashing rays of coquetry through the eyeholes in the masks at swarthy cobblers across the way. The vista thrills with life.

### A MADDENING BEDLAM OF SOUND.

These are some of the things the eye dwells upon in the "Street of Algiers." The employment put upon one's ear double discounts the vision. The sense of hearing rebels against the overwork. A steady stream of noises pours Niagara-like into one's auricular crevices. The air vibrates with the discord. Virtually every human being in the street and all the things they can call upon to fortify their voices are rending the skies with a tempestuous bedlam. The visitor puts his hand over his ears in a vain attempt to close out the shrill thunder. It percolates through his flesh and bones like Roentgen rays. He tries to accustom himself to the pandemonium. Finally he partially succeeds. Then he wedges himself into the surging crowd and wobbles along the thoroughfare.

A little further along the human stream, on which he is a cork, breaks against a beach and goes no further. The beach is the narrowed end of the street where a lot of habitations are jumbled all together. In front of these houses are massed the most obstreperous specimens of Algiers. They are all shouting, gyrating, festiculating. Every one of them is pointing over his shoulder at a door just behind him. It is evidently an invitation to walk in. The doors are wide open. Inside one of them are hanging portieres of oriental draperies. Inside others are stairways. Standing or sitting alongside these portals are women, the majority of them with veiled faces, but all with bare arms, from which, as well as from their necks, hang strings of beads and all sorts of barbaric jewelry. From their bare arms their varied colors may be discerned. They range all the way from the whitest white to the blackest black. The women, too, are noisy. What they are screaming surely no one knows, not even themselves. But it all means the same: "Won't you walk into my parlor?"

In many respects it is the Chicago midway over again, with the novelty worn off. Look at the posters and you find the same names. Look at the performers, and you'll recognize the same faces. There, for instance, in a moth-eaten fez, is an old man who used to stand in front of a midway sideshow beckoning people to step in look at Mlle. Rosa do her Dervish dance. What is he saying now? By the powers that be! It is the same old story. In bad French he is telling passers-by that for 20 cents you can step upstairs and see Mlle. Rosa do her famous dance, and that an American admirer, seeing her at Chicago, offered to give $20,000 to anybody else in the world who could keep on dancing as long as she does.

### THEY ALL REMEMBER CHICAGO.

"Hello! Old Ismail," you shout at him in English. "How are you?"

He stops his harrangue and grins toward you. "You speak English, don't you?" you say, approaching. Again he grins warmly, as he replies: "Ya-as—Chicago."

They all say that word, all the show people. They all declare they speak English, and that is it. They know nothing else in the tongue but "Chicago," but they make that word answer every question.

And not only do familiar faces greet the American on all sides, but familiar voices, too. As he strolls through Algiers he hears a cry that used to wake the echoes on Lake Michigan. It is the nougat man screaming "Boom! Boom! Boom!" as if all the thoughts of humanity and all the eloquence of the ages were embraced in that thunderous monosyllable. He is the same grinning, wide-mouthed, white toothed, Turkish-costumed negro that did so much to make the Midway plaisance noisy and look genuinely foreign.

As you gaze at him fond memories of eight years ago surge upon you. He begs you to approach. So long as anybody remains near by he keeps shoving sticks of candy toward you, still crying "Boom! Boom!" Presently you are alone with him and his nougat and his boom. Then he watches his chance and leans toward you as if he wanted to tell you a secret.

"Do you speak English?" you say.

He looks you steadily in the eye and grins a minute. Then, when nobody else is looking, he whispers this:

"Say, boss, I'se a Boston coon."

You learn his story. At Chicago he fell in with the Turks, and has been with them ever since, going from fair to fair, all over the universe. From him you learn that the inhabitants of the "street of Algiers" are nothing more or less than an organized band of show people, as lazy as gypsies, who simply live on the credulity, curiosity and other vulnerable traits of people looking for amusement or new sensations.

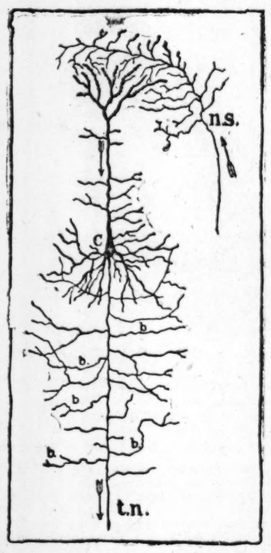
As you leave the "Boston coon' 'and make your way through the street of Algiers, now densely packed with white visitors, staring, open-mouthed at everything, you make up your mind that as long as there are international expositions in the world, there will always be a midway plaisance.

Flippant and inane as it is, the street of Algiers has its lesson. It may be told in a few words. Paris has grown more serious. Instead of catering very largely this year to amuse, the exposition sets itself out to instruct. Consequently, despite its noise, the midway plaisance is not by any means the most conspicuous feature in the oriental section. Three-quarters of this space are devoted to the pavilion, in which the industries, products, customs and costumes of the oriental races are exhibited, in a serious way. The Annamite soldiers guard a dignified display, and so with nearly all the other subdivisions of the place. Outside of the street of Algiers the only other place thereabouts where mankind is amused is a big temple-shaped structure used as an Egyptian theater; and the show here is a Sunday school class compared to the exhibits one sees in the street itself.

V. GRIBAYEDOFF.

# A Child's Healthy Soul.

MR. MAURICE DE FLEURY, a famous French physician, nerve specialist and author of "The Medicin of the Mind," etc., who has done much toward improving the care for the child's body, is no less solicitous and wise for its soul. He does not attempt to teach anatomy, but by a few simple diagrams shows how the brain, the instrument of the soul, works. Figure 1 shows the geography of a half of the brain, the localizations of the various activities and the spots which control the required nerves. If V, for instance, is destroyed by accident or disease you become blind, because the optic nerve runs here. Look at figure 3. These cells do the work of the brain, receiving impressions and sending out the messages to the muscles which result in acts. Ordinarily the action and reaction are automatic. Strike a child and he strikes again. Let him see a fruit, and instinctievly he puts his hand out to grasp it. Another important function of the cells is that they retain a trace of these sensations, and this is memory. We have not one memory, as many think, but ten million memories stored up in the brain cells. In addition to these two faculties of changing sensation into movement and preserving images there is still another, that of mutual contact. When the cells is that they retain a trace of expand and touch neighboring cells, thus bringing about interaction. When fatigued or shriveled they draw up and live only apart. It is this extending of the fibers of one cell to another which plays an important part in the proper action of the individual. If the child is well trained, if the images of right and duty have been implanted by its teachers and parents, and if its brain is in a healthy condition, the impulse to seize a gren apple will be restrained by the fibers running from the judgment cells, and it will exercise the valuable quality of self-restraint. These points are necessary to an understanding of the method by which the child can be cured of his mental diseases, for they are diseases. The gray matter of the brain is the medium through which the cells and fibers are made active. By its healthy condition the activity of sensation, action, memory and comparison of sensation is made possible. At the age of three or four years these comparisons, generalizations, ideas begin to be formed. It is easy to see that intelligence depends on the number and healthy condition of these fibers and cells, and the brain must be well nourished at all costs. Now its faculties of attention, will, and judgment, begin to play their part in the child life. The personality of the child is the total of all the tendencies, good or bad, rough or gentle, which he has inherited, and of all the images which he has received since birth, every second of his life. The child is then worth whatever he gets from mother and father as developed or controlled by education. The value of training is now clear.

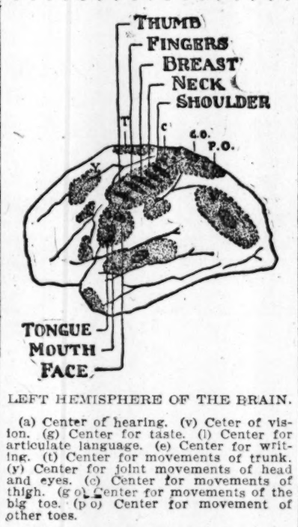



A SINGLE BRAIN CELL

Showing how sensations are carried to the brain cell (c) along fibre n. s.; and how volitions are carried from the cell along fibre t. n. to the various parts of the body. Fibres b. run to other cells.

### WHAT TO DO WITH HIGH TEMPERERED CHILDREN.

Dr. de Flury says it is necessary for the child to learn that it cannot do wrong with impunity. That it hurts itself by every display of passion, and accomplishes nothing. The severe measures taken with such children generally lack wisdom, coolness and calmness, and do nothgood. The fact is that anger is nothing more than the over-excitement of a nervous system by contagion. They gather this contagion at a very early age, reflecting surrounding conditions most faithfully. Terrorizing the child does no good; it has in some cases brought on idiocy. We look too much to our comfort, not to their benefit. Our harshness may give us peace, but what does it accomplish for the child. In these moments of anger it may be noted that generally punishments and blows have little effect. It is a nervous hypertension which must run its course, once started. Raising a nervous child nervously is the worst of crimes. The calm and angry child cries, menaces and blows are of litle value, they only excite it further. Take the child before a mirror and show him how ugly he looks. Or throw a little cold water over him, either with a cup or from a siphon. If done calmly the shock of the cold may quiet him immediately. Put a towel around his shoulders first so as not to wet the clothing. Anger is really an attack of the nerves in which we are only half conscious. It is a nervous disease, showing itself sometimes in irritability, or actual wickedness. Some children are angry one moment and very affectionate the next, while others are cruelly so, torturing animals, quarreling constantly with playmates, always in mischief. The first kind are only neurasthenic and can be cured easily. The others may be helped, and sometimes cured. For neurasthenic children this is the treatment: Give the child no alcohol, coffee, tea, sweets, rich or cold acid foods, spiced meats, indigestible vegetables. Let it drink nothing but water or milk. He should have nourishing food, eggs, light fish, brains, sweet breads, lentils, fresh vegetables, chicken, beef and and mutton, stale or toasted bread with good butter. Most important of all is the regularity of his life. He should rise, eat, work, play, walk, go to bed at fixed times. Even on Sunday he should be employed, so that he does not become like so many "Sunday bad boys." Knowing what he has to do every minute of the day there is no room for revolt. He can only hope to escape fixed tasks or play "a little longer." He ought to have his daily bath, be well rubbed, and out in the open air as much as possible. It is well for him to take phosphates as medicine in summer. Cure him of his debility and




LEFT HEMISPHERE OF THE BRAIN.

(a) Center of hearing. (v) Ceter of vision. (g) Center for taste. (l) Center for articulate language. (e) Center for writing. (t) Center for movements of trunk. (y) Center for joint movements of head and eyes. (c) Center for movements of thigh. (g o) Center for movements of the big toe. (p o) Center for movement of other toes.

you cure his irritability. For the rougher angry, wicked child, the following regimen is good. Let him have a less stimulating diet than the other, with more vegetables and less meat. Long walks and plenty of outdoor exercise. It is well, too, to give him bromide of potassium combined with digitalis. At least three times a week he should have an electric or salt bath.

### FOR TIMID CHILDREN.

The timid child is so generally from too much reflection. His mind should be well furnished with stimulating thoughts. He should be well fed and his system toned up by a good regimen, not by drugs. He ought to have cold baths, be well rubbed with rough towels and alcohol, and have plenty of gymnastic exercise. Even the use of injections of serum are advisable, that he may feel thoroughly alive. Courage is only optimism under another form. Optimism is nothing more than arterial pressure, a feeling of power. Remove the fearful phantasies of the childish brain by giving him healthier ones. Let him see that blows are not so terrible after all; he may be encouraged even to fight once or twice. Let him be ashamed of cowardice. If properly nourished the nerve cells and fibers will help on the work. He must be accustomed to rather rough sports and exercises, to train him to hardihood and develop his muscles. It is needless to remark that the story telling of nurses who fill the minds of their charges with giants and dragons is utterly harmful. But suppose the child "cannot sleep without a light in the room." Do not force him to do so all at once. Reason with him, and first make it very small, then let it come from a hall or other room through the open door. If, as is sometimes the case, the child complains of nightly terrors, waking with a cry, the cause is either a defect in digestion or in the nerves. Perhaps he goes to bed too soon after supper, or his nerves require a tonic.

### FOR LAZY CHILDREN.

There are two kinds of lazy children, those who lack physical strength, pale, enemic; and others apparently in good health, but actually not so. A child whose stomach is dilated, arterial pressure low, relaxed all over his body cannot study well. One hour of attention is more than he can give. The cure for laziness does not lie in cajolery or threats; where there is the least doubt as to their health this should be first cured. But in many instances a child that is perfectly normal, who likes to read an interesting book, will not study. Here comes the larger question of the studies and teachers. Are the studies interesting, or do the teachers make them so? Often the hours at school are too long and more is asked of the boy of eight than a man of forty could do. Perhaps the child's attention has not been drawn to his work. If so, try to show him how it helps him to understand life, or to do his work. Let him be ashamed not to know what younger children know, treat him reasonably, not brutally, and the lazy boy may be made studious. His day should be systematically arranged so that he is habituated to his work as well as to play. Help his brain to act and give him good habits, and he will not be lazy any longer.

### THE MELANCHOLY CHILD.

The child that cries is an unnatural child, if it has fits of weeping without any apparent cause, the cause is an internal one, generally a depression of the system due to lack of proper food or training. It is a sign of nervous relaxation. The cure consists in suppressing the nervous spells by a good regimen in food and habits, together with a little valerian at times. Accustom the child to do its work without any strain, cheerfully and not as a machine.

### THE LYNG CHILD.

Most children are liars. Sometimes they lie to escape punishment. Living for the present they do not look to the morrow, and if they can only postpone the evil that is motive sufficient. The spoiled child, accustomed to mix in the conversation of his elders, lies to attract attention. Fear of not pleasing, desire to justify themselves, vanity, all contribute to making the child lie. They act on impulse, seeing the success of the moment, rather than final right. How to cure it is a difficult question. Search and try your children to see whether they tell the truth. Make them ashamed to do otherwise. Try to correct them quietly and reasonably; and, above all, give them a good example in this respect daily. Let the child know at once that lying is useless, dangerous, ridiculous and low. At bed time is a good time to impress upon its mind the enormity of the crime of lying done that day, but let it be done affectionately and sympathetically.

### MAKING THE CHILD OBEY—PUNISHMENTS.

A child cannot be well brought up either with continual caresses or perpetual bullying. Treat the child more as an equal, whose obedience you demand on reasonable grounds, because you are older and know more than he does. Compel his obedience by showing him the bad results of his disobedience. But at the same time let his personality have play, so that he may learn to do for himself as much as possible. Let him feel free so long as he does right. As to punishments, it is not on record that any one was ever improved by barbarity. Depriving a child of his walk or making him study by way of punishment gives him a distaste for what he should like or deprves him of the air he needs. It is no cure for nervous children to be so frighteed that they tremble more at fear of punishment than from the tearing of their nerves. The truth is that the reasonable child treated reasonably requires little or no punishment. Rather talk to a child than beat him. Let him see that he was wrong to do what he did, and he will remember this better than the beating. The error generally made is that the parent seeks peace, not the reformation of the child. Utilize the self-respect, the affection of your sons and daughters for helping them to the right. Let them see that you are looking solely to their interest. Be firm and calm—and that is reasonable. Too much petting is bad for the children physically and mentally. Let them be self-reliant, and they will not be the less affectionate.

The general rule for the training of children is to use your common sense; to work in the interest of the child; to cure it physically, and then you reach the soul. Keep it healthy in body and mind, and you cannot fail to have a good, if not a great son or daughter.

# The Advancement of Women in Germany

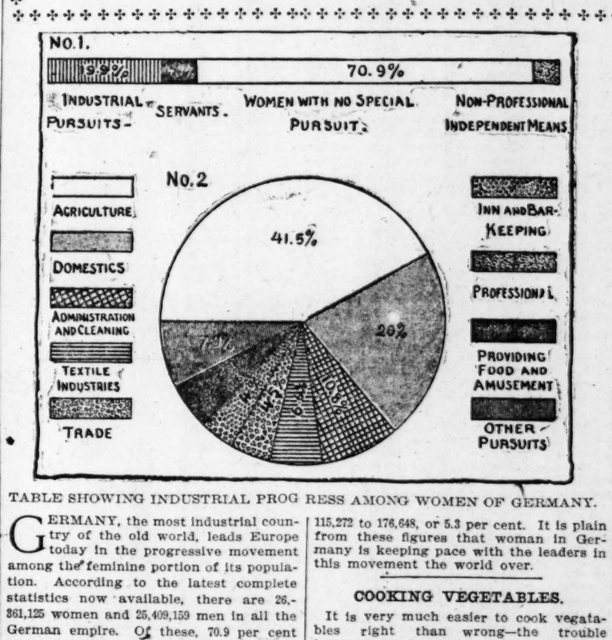



TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AMONG WOMEN OF GERMANY.

GERMANY, the most industrial country of the old world, leads Europe today in the progressive movement among the feminine portion of its population. According to the latest complete statistics now available, there are 26,361,125 women and 25,409,159 men in all the German empire. Of these, 70.9 per cent are dependent upon males for their support, having no special pursuits by which to earn a liyelihood. Almost 30 per cent of the German women are therefore independent and self-supporting. But 4.3 per cent are possessed of wealth, a rather small number, when it is remembered that the riches of the nobility have been accumulating for centuries. The number of domestic servants, 4.9 per cent, is only slightly more than that of the independently wealthy. Those who earn their living by industrial pursuits make up 19.9 per cent of all the women.

Diagram No. 1 illustrates this division of the feminine population of Germany into wage earners and those dependent upon male relatives. Diagram No. 2 shows the detailed proportions of the various pursuits followed by our German sisters. By far the largest number engaged in any one kind of work are those following agriculture for a living, forming 41.5 per cent of the whole number of 7,600,000 wage-earning women. Next in order come the domestic servants, 20 per cent of this number, while those engaged in the work of administration and cleaning of public buildings and offices form 10.8 per cent. The textile industries employ 437,951, or 6.6 per cent. In trade 299,829, or 4.5 per cent, found a livelihood, and almost as many, 9 per cent, were employed in inns and beer or wine rooms. The number of professional women reached 176,643, or 2.6 per cent, and those engaged in providing food and amusement were almost as many, 2.1 per cent. Quite a large number, 7.9 per cent, were divided among various other pursuits, such as metal workers, wood carvers, etc.

When compared with the statistics of 1882, thirteen years before, it is notable that the number of women wage earners has increased by 1,005,305, but the number of servants and dependent women has decreased proportionately. The greatest increase in these thirteen years was in professional women, the number rising from 115,272 to 176,648, or 5.3 per cent. It is plain from these figures that woman in Germany is keeping pace with the leaders in this movement the world over.

### COOKING VEGETABLES.

It is very much easier to cook vegatables right than wrong—the trouble is most cooks ignore the fine points of the process. One is never to cook a wilted thing, if it is in any manner possible to revive it. Whether things come from the home garden or the market they are better for standing in the fresh, cold water until they are crisply plump. Wilted tissues always cook tough and stringy, to say nothing of lacking one-half the flavor.

Another thing worth knowing is the difference it makes to have the water boiling briskly when the green stuff goes into it. Still another is the importance of skimming. No matter how carefully things have been prepared in boiling they will throw off waste and effete particles, which rise as froth, and unless removed in time either cake upon the edges of the stew pan or encrust what is cooking within it. The skimming needs to be done within the first ten minutes after putting things over the fire. Do not put on lids unless there is extreme neds of haste. This applies even to irish potatoes, which are, however, very mucuh better steamed than boiled.

### CAULIFLOWER THREE WAYS.

Thim carefully and soak at least an hour. Take out the cold water, plunge up and down in scalding water and keep it boiling hard for twenty minutes. Take out the cauliflower, cut the heads into quarters or eighths, arrange the pieces neatly in a very hot dish, then pour over them a cupful of rich melted butter, made thus: Work a scant spoonful of sifted flour into a heaping sponful of the best butter, add a dust of cayenne, a good sprinkle of black pepper, and a half cup of the water the cauliflower was boiled in. Stir smooth and dip by spoonfuls over the cauliflower, pop the dish into a hot oven for about two minutes, then take out, sprinkle thickly with grated cheese and serve at once. Those who like toast with almost everything can vary this by putting a lining of toast in the dish. In that case it is better to add the cheese before setting in the oven and to leave the vegetable there until the cheese browns slightly.

Second Way—Boil for twenty-five minutes, then cut up and lay closely in a very deep covered wish, made very hot. Dot the cauliflower thickly with butter, into which you have worked the juice of a lemon, and black and red pepper. Cover at once, let stand in a warm place two minutes, then serve in individual platters, passing with it grated cheese and toasted brown broad.

Third Way—Boil a large head twenty-seven minutes, take out, leave whole, let cool, then set on ice. Make a French dressing, using lemon juice instead of vinegar, and flavoring it liberally with cayenne. Set your head of cauliflower, stem downward, in a bowl, scoop a deep bit from the middle of it and pour the dressing in the hole. Let stand for ten minutes before serving. To make it highly ornamental, use a clear glass bowl lined with lettuce and lay around the white head small bright red tomatoes, one for each person, scalded and peeled, but not sliced.

### BEANS TWO WAYS.

Wash the beans in two waters, then soak before stringing. Break them in inch lengths, and boil until tender in well salted water. Drain very dry, then put them back in the stew pan with a light seasoning of red and black pepper, and a tablespoonful of the best salad oil to every quart of beans uncooked. Set them over slow fire for five minutes, stirring most of the time. Turn out into a hot dish upon very crisp toast, and serve with either quartered lemon or pepper vinegar. Instead of the oil fat bacon may be used. Try half a dozen slices crisp without burning them, then put the drained beans in the bacon gravy, and stir well over the fire until it is absorbed. Serve on a hot dish with the bacon laid on top, along with hot corn bread and sliced cucumbers in vinegar.

Second Way—Boil the beans after stringing, until tender, drain and put in a deep dish with alternate layers of sliced onion and very thin baconfi. Bake until the onion is well done. Serve hot with corn bread and strong peper sauce.

### BEETS.

Wring off tops and tap-root instead of cutting, so the beets will not bleed too much in cooking. Boil until very tender, and be sure the water is not too salt, drop in cold water, peel and set on ice until wanted. They may be served half a dozen ways, sliced with vinegar, as a salad, or made very hot and dressed with melted butter and lemon juice. Do not mistake melted butter for drawn butter. Anything with flour init spoils a beet. Melt the butter with a very little hot water, say a teaspoonful to the tablespoonful of butter. Beat in the lemon juice thoroughly, adding a dash of white and cayenne pepper, also a little sugar, unless the beets are very sweet. By choosing red and yellow beets of equal size and shape, slicing them in half lengthwise, and arranging them to alternate around the dish, you make it very decorative. Another way is to make a rich meat gravy by stewing half a pound of round steak to rags in a pint of water, taking out the meat, then thickening the liquor with a tablespoonful each of butter and cream, and pour it over the sliced beets, after which they must be baked for ten minutes in a very hot oven. Dust with white pepper just as they go to the table, and either serve with quartered lemon or squeeze a lemon over the dish.

# FEATURES OF INTEREST TO OUR WOMEN

A Crisp Frock For a June Day.

Foulard in Two Shades of Lilac Trimmed with Batiste and Guipure.

## SOME CHRISTENING CLOTHES

NEW YORK, June 22.—"There is no doubt that summer is no longer y'cummin' in, as the spring poem of the middle ages hath it, but the season has already arrived, and with a vengeance that calls for the powerful protection of organdies," announced Maisie as an excuse or explanation of the snowy frock, crisp as French pastry, in which she adorned the top step of the vine-clad veranda.

In white organdie, based upon a white lawn underdress, she looked like a summer cloud stooped down from heaven. Down from her waist ran to her knees lingerie tucks picked up in the organdie, two in each group, spaced a few inches apart. Three times this tucked extent of skirt was latitudinarily barred with entre deux of faintly cream renaissance insertion, and below the lowest line of lace frothed out her side plaited annex flounce of organdie. Through a yoke of lace her shoulders showed in pearly pinkness, and the tucked sleeves had the new elbow decoration of frills, with an arrangement of lace to the wrist that suggested, while it did not exactly copy, the new mode of the under sleeve. Over the top of her delicate rice straw bonnet two white plumes nodded, and a big scarf of white silk muslin was drawn full under her rounding chin, while a big fringy parasol guarded the radiant vision from the justly curious sunbeams.

"You look like one of the lilies of the field," said the hostess, coming forward in a striped lilac and black foulard, powdered with wee white dots and adorned to perfection by a folded collar, and stole ends of white silk bordered with cream guipure, a front of tucked white silk muslin, garnished with a big lace medallion, and a collar of muslin bordered with lace. "I am dressed, you observed, in this soft silk and full train to greet a flock of babies asked in to eat a Jack Horner pie and sponge cake with my eight-year-old daughter.

LITTLE FOLKS' FINERY.

"Already four young ladies have arrived, and I must admit their gowns are charming. All of them, save a miss who has but just learned how to walk, are wearing thin black lisle hosé and low, one strap, slippers of soft French kid. Patent leather is now regarded in the same category as diamonds and longs skirts, too old for little girls. Brown shoes for out of doors, and the morning to quaint, plain, low-heeled slippers for the house and dress occasions. Nearly all the little maids have their locks falling free about their shoulders with one tress caught up on the left side and tied over the brow with a big bow of gauzy pink, blue or green ribbon. One or two of my small guests even wear these gay top knots of wired pastel tinted taffeta cut from the piece and made as artfully and carefully as the aigrettes of tulle and feathers for their mammas. There are two bewitching pink batisté frocks on my lawn now. One is in stripes of rose and white, the skirt quite plain, the full body made with a yoke of cream embroidered lawn, finished with wide shoulder frill of the same. The child wears a big pink liberty satin bow in her chestnut hair and a very narrowly folded girdle on long rear sash ends of the ivory tinted lawn.

EMPIRE STYLES AND MUCH BATISTE

"Her sister wears a figured pink batiste, fine and soft as mull, with a yoke and sleeves all prettily tucked. Another youthful beauty is in white, a crisp pineapple grenadine, with a yoke of Valenciennes, knots and cherry ribbons on her shoulders and a quaint belt of lace beading, through which narrow ribbons run. Her graceful sleeves are in two pieces, a puff on the shoulder ending in beading and ribbon, and then the full long sleeves to the wrist are finished like the bottom of the puff."

"What is Pauline arrayed in for her first afternoon tea?" querried Maisie.

"In an empire creation," smiled the fond mother. "It is pale blue Indian muslin, short upon her chubby arms, and cut open a bit about her plump neck. The bottom of the little skirt is very elaborately hemstitched, and then a very full frill of Valenciennes whipped to the edge of that. Right up under her fat arms a beading runs, and blue ribbons threaded through this gather the gown in a very short empire waist line and a knot in a big fringy bow."

CHRISTENING CLOTHES.

"Sweet!" exclaimed the visitor, appreciatively, as they came in view of the lawn full of children, dancing about like flowers in the breeze. "That baby in the embroidered white muslin with the folly frills about the yokes of lace and white kid shoes is a beauty. By the way, I am a godmother and the business of one under such vows is to present the child not only with appropriate silver and a string of coral beads, but the christening shoes. I bought my baby an adorable pair of white silk sandals exquisitely worked in white ribbon embroidery and seed pearls. That's the latest christening wrinkle, and with the shoes the white spun silk stockings must be given, and the whole outfit comes in a white box covered with satin paper and the baby's name on the top.

"At the shop where I bought my baby's shoes they showed me wonderful pairs of christening slippers of gold and silver tissue and of silk and satin superbly embroidered in white silk and with gold and silver thread. On some of them they work the crest of the baby's family or the little stranger's own initials inside a wreath of flowers."

Just at this point Miss Chicago came mincing over the lawn in a white linen skirt and a waist of striped and dotted foulard with a novel and becoming shoulder scarf of plain white silk. On her head rested a crown of pink roses, and a roseate glow was shed by her black spotted pink parasol.

"I thought you were asked to help entertain the babies," she said, sinking into a seat beside Maisie, while the hostess hurried off to greet a batch of youngsters just arrived. "Here I come to find you talking clothes instead of rallying to the post of duty."

"I am here to help serve things," answered the lazy Maisie. "Any news?"

"Well, nothing important, except that I have a new brown linen eton and skirt, both decorated with stitched down straps, the edges of which are piped with narrow folds of black taffeta. It all came of my seeing the most attractive white linen suit, piped at every possible point with turquoise blue taffeta, and this was worn in fellowship with a blouse of blue silk and a blue hat. I fell in love with that and ordered my brown and black. Looking round carefully of late I see that women are not wearing long chains as much as was the habit a few months ago. To the right side of the dress belt it is now rather the mode to fasten a stout, handsome pin, from which drop three short chains, ending, respectively, in a watch, a change purse and a pencil. I am going to have one, but there come the cake trays, and we must go."

MARY DEAN.

### His Looks Against Him.

Life: "Sworn off? Why? Drinking too much?"

"No! Just a fit of economy. I look so good, or something, that no one ever asks me to drink, and I can't drink alone, so whenever I did drink it was at my own suggestion, with the other chaps' drinks, consequently, on me. That cost too much, and I thought I had better stop."

### In Turkey.

Puck: "If we decide to pay," said the sultan, "the news must be kept away from the harem."

"Yes," said the grand vizier.

"Oh, yes! because I have vetoed a lot of dressmakers' bills lately. Just think, if my wives should find out that I have been using money to pay debts!"

### Fair Plell.

From Puck.

There was a young man of Pompeii
Who proposed to a girl one deli.
Queried she: "Do you golf?"
He said: "No; I've sworn off."
The answer he got was: "Nell! Nell!"

### Lacks a Good Climax.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Mabel—I hear you don't like your part in the play we're going to have.

Elsie—No it's just horrid. The young man who plays the opposite to me is all the time trying to steal a kiss.

Mabel—What is so horrid about that?

Elsie—He never gets it.

### Proud.

New York World: "How proud you must be, Gladys, of having a papa who is an author."

"Oh, mamma's very careful about our reading. I don't know papa's books at all."

### Appearances Deceptive.

Philadelphia Press: McJigger—Young Spouter has hung out his shingle as a lawyer, and he's working pretty hard, I guess.

Thingumbob—Why do you think so?

McJigger—I saw him buying an alarm clock yesterday. He must want to get up very early in the morning.

Thingumbob—Wrong. He wanted it for his office, to wake him up when it's time to go home.

### All Is Vanity.

Puck: "Blase person, isn't he?"

"Blase? Why, he says that he's even tired of the automobile."

1. For Improving a Slender Figure. 2. Effects of Old Fashioned Stays. 3. New Corset For Giving Elegance to Short Stout Women.

## SCIENTIFIC CORSET MAKING

HOW to put a woman weighing one hundred and eighty-five pounds into a gown that looks as if it were meant for one weighing fifty pounds less is no problem at all to the dressmaker who knows her business.

She gives Mrs. Falstaff a critical but not unhopeful survey, bids her bear up under her pink and white burden, hands her the address of a corset maker around the corner and goes on cutting out the proposed frock on a scale of measures that Mrs. Falstaff, in all her years of fat matronhood, never dared, even dreamed about. But the corset maker knows her business, too, and she is the person who by one pull of the silk stay laces transforms a perfectly grotesque figure into a thing of beauty with long lovely lines, rounding hips, a softly curving, well proportioned bust and a straight, graceful back.

If she is a fairy godmother for the fat women, her gifts are no less generous to the thin ones, and she has accomplished it all by the simple secret of getting the right lines and taking a grip in the right place. A long waist, very flat hips, a narrow back and lowest bust is the figure of the up-to-date fashion Venus, and to accomplish these proportions for every woman some marvelous engines of beauty have had to be built. Sea island cotton, coutille, satin coutille, silk sail cloth, hand-woven linen, the finest quality of batiste, satin brocaded silk, a little, very highly tempered steel and the best Greenland whalebone put together with lots of true genius is the receipt for the new corsets that turn Mrs. Falstaff or any other of her sex into Queen Titania.

The stout woman is not allowed by the scientific corset maker to wear satin and brocade. It is too bungling, the thinnest, toughest coutille woven is necessary, and the front of the stay is cut with the straight busk. Though cut so low at the bust the stout woman's corset is very long below the waist. Her hips are put under a tremendous pressure by means of linen flaps that lace in front over the abdomen or by the unusually long bell-shape coutille skirts that are laced up in the rear separately from the upper half of the stay.

No pressure at all is put on the abdomen or the stomach or the ribs, but the waist is made to look smaller because it is lengthened. The line of the whole body is so artfully changed that it entirely deceives the eye, and after slouching like a setting hen, the fat woman suddenly finds all her flesh supported and her body brought up into the position of a West Point cadet on parade.

There is no brace to lazy shoulder blades like this new corset, and the object of the long, closely screwed down hip casing is to do away with a growth of flesh there, for the modern fashion commandment says "thou shalt have no hips." After wearing these lengthy, cruel looking, but in reality gloriously comfortable stays for a while the biggest cushions around the waist begin to yield to the pressure. But it is not only the monuments of flesh who go to these corset makers for reduction. The crooked backed and short waisted and the woman who has not much more figure in the dressmaker's eyes than a school boy send up daily offerings of high prices at the smart corsetiere's shrine. She is good to them all and she will locate a waist line, if you please, two inches farther down than you ever had it before; she makes a special corset for wearing with tailor dresses and a charming pompadour stay for the debutante with a broom-stick figure.

The pompadour puts on hips by means of attached side flaps, has a front exactly like the corsets Louis XV's favorite wore and is altogether one of the most delicate confections for the toilet that sartorial art has yet produced. According to the new code for figure making none of these, even for the thinnest woman, is ever padded. Any padding done must go in the gown, but on the stay never, for it in the faith of the modern corsetiere that when a woman's body is held upon correct lines she is bound to be graceful, whether fat or thin, and the dressmaker must put in the rounding proportions.

FANNY ENDERS.

### A Snap Shot at Royalty.

Twice at least in crises of his life has the prince of Wales received the spontaneous tribute of his people's affection. Once was when, years ago, he lay almost at death's door with fever, and the second time, quite recently, when he narrowly escaped the assassin's bullet in Belgium.

Accompanied homeward a portion of his journey by nearly all the Danish royal family, including the king of Denmark, his father-in-law, at one point in the journey he was met by Prince Henry, of Prussia, and at another by the Emperor William himself. Crowds of French people sent him off with cheers at Calais, and on landing at Dover thousands of English welcomed him back to Britain with loud and continuous cheering.

At the London station the future king of England was met by his son and heir to the crown, the duke of York, accompanied by the stalwart king of Sweden, and the snapshot fiend managed to get in his work at precisely the right moment. The result is shown in the illustration.

### Indo-Chinese Tirailleurs.

The Indo-Chinese possessions of France, consisting of Annam, Cambodia, Cochin China and Tonquin, have been for many years under the supervision of a governor general and "residents" sent out from the home country, and great improvements have been made since the subjugation of this part of the world by the French. But, although the French are very proud of their conquests in Cochin China and have pointed to the superiority of their methods of colonization over those of the English, they have not been able to make their oriental dependencies pay their way.

French laws govern these colonies, French coins pass current and a French army of occupation 8,000 strong is kept there, besides 12,000 native troops. The natives are generally quiet and inoffensive, lazy and pleasure loving, adhere strongly to their ancient costumes, wear their hair in a pug on the top of the head and dress simply in frock and wide trousers of silk or cotton.

The native tirailleurs or sharpshooters shown in the illustration have adopted the European garb only in a modified form and still cling to their queer but artistic coiffures.

### A Faithful Horse.

During one of the outpost skirmishes between the Englishmen and the Boers one of the latter had his horse shot under him.

Seeing a British cavalry horse without a rider, he captured it, and was riding away when a bugler caught sight of him, and, putting his bugle to his lips, blew a shrill blast.

The horse wheeled sharply around, and, despite the strenuous efforts of his rider, galloped madly back to the British lines, while the Boer, unwilling to lose his prize, held on too long and was taken prisoner.

Every German regiment has a chiropodist in its ranks.

Smart Styles For Very Young Ladies.

Drink Busch Brewing Ass'n

and the noose was, with ... difficulty, removed. Soon thereafter the remains were ...

and I have never been able ... our interests diverged. I ch... right of being treated as a ...

# ALL SOUTH AFRICA IS RELIC MAD

**Singular Boer Proclamation Calling on Transvaalers to Preserve Mementoes.**

On Spion Kop.

One of Lord Robert's Indian Body Guards.

(Copyright 1900 by Allen Sangree.)

DELAGOA BAY, May 2.—South Africa is relic mad. Never was there such an epidemic. Dying soldiers forget the queen, the enemy, their wounds and their future existence, but they cling to battered bullets with the tenacity of despair. Bodies are rifled, while yet warm, for a cigarette box or a love letter. A home-made Transvaal bandolier sells in Cape Town for $20 and every English merchant south of the Zambesi is thriving in the curio trade. One would think the war had been a gigantic struggle for souvenirs instead of a world tragedy.

Zeal is equally intense with British and Boers, with combatants and non-combatants, and mementoes gain value in their grewsomeness. The Boers were the first to go at the business in a systematic way, as the following translation of a state document, issued at Pretoria will show:

A STRANGE PROCLAMATION.

"Fellow Burghers—Our country is at present plunged in the bloodiest war which South Africa has ever seen. Many brave burghers have already shed their blood in this terrible struggle in order to regain for us all complete independence and complete freedom.

"This war will become—if God so wills it—the war of liberation for all South Africa, and we hope soon to be able to proclaim: The republic began the victory.

"Even this bloody war, however, will soon belong to the past, will only live in memory of future generations, and history alone will give us the accounts of the courage and the determination of former generations.

"The burghers of South Africa have often given their blood and offered their lives in struggles against savages and oppressors; but there are alas! too few tangible souvenirs in existence of the laudable deeds in battle of the voortreckers who for us have purified the land of savages and treacherous rulers.

"Our state might have been in possession of thousands of relics in which we might have gloried, and which we might have placed before the eyes of our youth in order to show them the difficult and apparently insurmountable obstacles which our people have surmounted in becoming a people, and have gained such strength that they dared to declare war against the mighty empire of England, whose boast it is that the sun never sets thereon. Because of the innocence of our forefathers, however, no thought was given to the value of such souvenirs.

"Let this not be the case in this war. Let us collect relics for our successors, which, in later years, will give a clear idea of the extent and the terrors of the struggle which the Afrikanders had to carry on to be free and in a position to develop as a free people, not in order to boast of their own prowess, but in praise and thanks to Him on whom our people trusted in the day of trouble, and also to create and encourage in our youth that love of country which binds together and makes a great nation. Let each one contribute his little toward that object. Many articles are taken from the arch-enemy on the battlefield—lances, rifles, guns, clothing, standards, papers, which have no intrinsic value, but which, when preserved and exhibited in a national museum, will assist to keep in remembrance the lion-hearted courage of our forefathers, to strengthen the national spirit, and to cause our people to give ever renewed thanks to Him in whom we trusted.

"With that object the management of our national museum appeals to all faithful burghers in the field, asking them to contribute to the forming of a worthy collection of objects and souvenirs pertaining to this war of liberation. The management of the state museum, well knowing what priceless value there is for our people in such a collection, will give to it a place of honor in the new building which will be finished at an early date.

"Let no one consider any object too trifling to send to Pretoria. At the front all commandants will, without doubt, be very willing to receive such objects and send them to Pretoria to the state museum. Your obedient servants,

"DR. J. W. B. GUNNING,
"Director of the State Museum.
"DR N. MANSVELT,
"Chairman of the Curatorium."

THE STRUGGLE FOR CURIOS.

Frantic enthusiasm for stamp collecting on the part of philatelists may be easily understood, but to see nations engaged in a mad scramble for curios strikes an American as humorous. Both Boers and English, however, take the matter seriously, and the struggle for mementoes has been going on at a most furious pace ever since the first shots were fired.

Professional dealers who have hoped to make a fortune in the trade here complain bitterly, however. To get a relic, they say, one must be right in the conflict, and, if possible, have a bullet buried in his anatomy. Even then success does not always crown one's efforts, as instanced by a harrowing tale narrated to the writer by a member of the Natal Imperial Light Horse.

This young man, like many another, had an ambition to be wounded. At Spion kop his ambition was satisfied. A mauser bullet struck him in the thigh, and he had a very bad time of it. In spite of great pain, he refused to take chloroform when operated upon because he feared some one would appropriate the bullet after it had been extracted. For weeks he clung to the bit of lead, trusting not even the Red Cross nurse, who hovered about him rather constantly, and almost affectionately. When he awoke one day after the effects of a powerful opiate he found that his suspicions had been correct. Both nurse and bullet were gone, and he has seen neither since. Now this soldier can show only a mark the size of a pin head as an evidence of his bravery, and he is very sad.

As suggested in the Boer document quoted, no object connected with the actual fighting is considered too trifling, and consequently the body of every dead "arch-enemy" found has been thoroughly searched. Sometimes even the clothes have been taken for relics. This was shown grewsomely by a photograph of Spion kop after the famous fight on that hill. Dead bodies lay everywhere, the clothes of many had been rifled, and the garments turned inside out. Several boots had been removed. Robbery of boots, indeed, has been most common; boots are a commodity which the Boers lack, and English boots have been much in evidence on Boer feet of late. Watches, rings and pocketbooks of English make have also been popular among the Transvaalers.

The most homely objects have been considered worthy of preservation by the relic lovers. In Pietermaritzburg, for example, one may see the shop windows decorated with bags of gravel taken from the famous dam over Klip river, bulky and water-logged as they are. All have now been removed, and nothing remains of this example of Boer engineering but the photographs which were taken of it.

WHEN THE BOERS BEGAN TO LOSE.

It was by building this dam, the English declare, that the Boers hoped to drown out Ladysmith. The charge is as ridiculous as many another made against the canny Transvaalers. Its real object was to enable the Boer army to escape readily when the English should approach, and offer the relief of Ladysmith. The upturned fresh earth and the picks and shovels dropped on the moment showed clearly how suddenly the flight had taken place.

This Portuguese town of Delagoa Bay has been the center of a maelstrom of suspicions, and secret service men in all sorts of disguises have invested the streets from the beginning. Sympathy here has been pretty well divided, wavering from time to time according to the varying news. Soon after Cronje's capture there was much discouragement in the Boer ranks and detectives were called in to arrest many deserters. The clergy had difficulty in accounting for the apparent withdrawal of divine help. One minister in Pretoria is said to have put forth this novel explanation:

"The Boer people have displeased God," he said, "and God had gone out to lunch that day. But He is still on our side; we have Him fast; He is tied up, and we will not let Him go; we will never let Him forsake us again."

ALLEN SANGREE.

# CUBAN SCHOOLS AND CUBAN TEACHERS

**The Entire Island Much Wrought Up Over the Coming Excursion to the United States.**

Sup erintendent of Cuban Schools. In a Cuban School. First Assistant Superintendent of Cuban Schools.

HAVANA, June 18.—(Special Correspondence.)—For months all Cuba has been in a ferment over the coming excursion of teachers to the United States, and as the date of its departure approaches, excitement concerning it is rapidly nearing fever heat. This is not surprising since the excursionists are to number 1,450, are to be selected from the schools of the entire island and their whole expenses are to be paid by the United States government and the authorities of Harvard university and their friends. Such an excursion from any part of the United States to another would arouse general interest throughout the whole country.

This remarkable enterprise was planned, and all its details blocked out by Alexis Everett Frye, superintendent of the Cuban schools. The idea of such an expedition took possession of him soon after he assumed charge of the island's educational system. In carrying it out he has been well supported by the entire faculty of Harvard university and particularly by President Elliot. General Wood has also indorsed and helped the scheme materially and War Secretary Root has shown his approval in the most practical manner by designating the five largest transports in the service to take the teachers from Havana to the states. You have probably read already of the support afforded the scheme by the people of Cambridge, who will entertain the teachers while they are on American soil.

CUBA'S SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The organization of an educational system was one of the most serious problems which confronted the American administration of the island when it took hold. The problem was not to remodel an existing system, since there was literally no system to remodel; it was to build anew, from the ground up.

This is strictly true. In all my travels in Cuba, from 1895 to 1898, which took me from Cape Maysi to Cape San Antonio, I never saw one schoolhouse—that is to say, a building built and occupied solely for school purposes, such as we have in the United States. There were houses used for alleged school purposes, and these I saw, but they were without exception buildings devoid of sanitary appliances, miserable as to light, totally inadequate as to accommodations and utterly bare of the modern and indispensable adjuncts for educational purposes with which even most of our country districts are now supplied.

In these houses the teacher, and often his family, lived, the house being given rent free. One room was set aside for the school, and there the children were huddled in promiscuous fashion, seated on a variety of seats, ranging from a wooden bench to a mambi chair, made of a wooden frame, and covered with untanned hide; in some instances there were no seats at all and the children squatted on the floor.

The teacher always had a salary promised, but it was never paid, though he was allowed to collect tuition from the parents of such pupils as were able to pay. There was no school law; there was no course of study; there were no teachers' examinations; no school boards, no supervision, no regulation, no supplies. None of these was included in the farcical thing which Spain called the educational system of Cuba.

At the close of the Spanish-American war there were virtually no children in school at all, not even in Havana and the larger cities. Most of the parochial schools, even, were disbanded, and in a population of about a million and a half the education of the children was quite forgotten.

In November, 1899, after almost a year of American occupation, the reports showed a nominal school enrollment of only about 10,000 pupils. To the Cuban secretary of justice and public instruction in General Brooke's cabinet had been entrusted the work of drawing up a school law, but it had been drafted along the lines of the Spanish regime, and its schedule was an impossible one, presenting such manifest absurdities as the teaching of higher mathematics to children of ten.

Down to this time the enforcement of law and order and various strictly sanitary and military problems had occupied the energies of the American officials in Havana, but it was now evident that the serious matter of founding a system of public schools could no longer be delayed. It was then that Mr. Frye came to Cuba at the suggestion of the secretary of war and on the invitation of General Brooke, whose personal friend he was.

MR. FRYE'S WORK.

Mr. Frye investigated conditions thoroughly and made an unofficial report to General Brooke. It was plain that nothing could be done without a new and practical school law. One hot evening Mr. Frye went home and worked till morning by the light of the candles. The next day he took a workable law to General Brooke. It was promptly signed by the Cuban secretary of justice and public instruction and at last the foundation was laid. From that hour to this no changes have been made in the law, either by General Brooke or General Wood, and its success is assured.

The field was now clear for Mr. Frye's work, and he set about it with characteristic energy. He had previously volunteered to serve five years in the Philippines without pay and he offered his services here on the same terms. A salary of $5,000 was offered, but declined. He is now receiving the same salary as his first assistant, $2,500, but he has never kept for his own use any portion of this, devoting it each month to relief work among the more needy schools.

Mr. Frye is unusually well endowed for his work, both by temperament and training. His energy is remarkable; his patience boundless; his courage and cheerfulness unfailing. From the beginning he has labored early and late; his overtaxed system gave way during his recent trip to the United States, when he perfected the plans for the teachers' excursion, and he lay ill for some time in Boston, but even from his sick bed he dictated correspondence and gave directions for carrying out the plan.

Mr. Frye is a graduate of Harvard, has been principal of the Quincy, Mass., high school, and superintendent of schools in California, and a teacher of methods in the Chicago Normal school. He has lectured before teachers' associations in nearly every state in the union, and is the author of a round dozen of successful textbooks. His home in now in southern California, where he is engaged in the raising of horses and the culture of oranges.

CUBAN OPPOSITION.

At the beginning Mr. Frye met with violent opposition on the part of the Cubans. They fancied that his sole object in establishing a public school system, avowedly based on that of the United States, was unduly to "Americanize" the Cubans and further annexation. This report ran like wildfire all over the island; the newspapers broke out in virulent and scathing editorials and not a day passed that General Wood was not requested to discharge this purveyor of pernicious education. Washington was besieged with protests and letters and petitions against the new system poured in from all sources for weeks. During that period Mr. Frye was the most cordially hated American on the island.

Then the bubble of opposition collapsed and the reaction set in. Today the flood tide of native enthusiasm over Mr. Frye and his wonderful work is at its height, the present appreciation of him being commensurate with the abuse which was heaped on his head at first. The reversion of popular feeling was natural enough. Mr. Frye simply went steadily ahead, receiving with smiling cheerfulness all who came into his office to denounce him and unfailingly expressing his faith in the Cuban people when they should understand his real motives. Above all, he never turned aside to notice the torrent of vituperation that filled the columns of the papers all over the island. Today the active work of carrying on and perfecting the new school system is largely in the Cubans' own hands.

THE SYSTEM TODAY.

There are now 3,079 schools on the island, with about 140,000 school children enrolled; over $500,000 worth of the most modern school furniture has been purchased and sent to the different municipalities; the pupils of the island are furnished with books and all necessary school supplies free of charge; night schools for adults are about to be established, and a plan has been formulated for a teachers' normal school on the island during the summer months for the benefit of those who cannot join the excursion to the United States.

Particular stress should be laid upon the part the natives are taking in the work. Thus the teachers are Cubans, boards of education are made up of Cubans, the alcalde, or mayor, in each town being ex-officio a member of the board, and each municipality conducting its own affairs exclusively. This has contributed to great and pardonable pride on their part, and they are doing all within their power to make it a success. Local ambition in many cases runs nigh, as is instanced by the alcalde who went to General Wood and asked that a system of taxation might be established in his town, which, he said, desired to make its own appropriation for the school fund and be self-supporting, instead of being dependent on the island revenues. This request General Wood was obliged to refuse, as the time for municipal taxation has not yet quite arrived, and when it does the system must necessarily be uniform, but the case deserves to go on record. Mr. Frye modestly asserts that the success of the work is almost entirely due to the spontaneous and universal assistance the Cubans have given him since they understood the import of the system.

The supply of books, material, etc., free of charge to the pupils is, probably the most remarkable in the world. It was made necessary by the empty treasuries and the impossibility of raising money sufficient for the purpose by any system of internal revenue until the country could recover somewhat from the devastating effects of the war. The law provided for compulsory attendance at school. Now if the children went to school they must have books, but the parents had no money with which to buy books, and frequently there were no parents, there being upward of 50,000 orphans on the island today, according to the official returns. The time will probably come when such lavish furnishing of supplies will no longer be necessary, but that will not be for a year at least.

To the Cubans the arrival of the school furniture and supplies, maps, bookcases, globes, blackboards, etc., especially in the remote portions of the island, marked a red letter day. Never before had such equipments been seen. "Carramba!" was the universal exclamation—here were things meant for use exclusively in schools, just like the Americans! The awarding of the contracts for that furniture was a most important detail, and many days and nights of unceasing inspection and vigilance were devoted to it.

Representatives of both Cuban and American firms fairly swarmed about Mr. Frye as soon as it was known that the furniture was to be bought, for the value of equipments needed mounted up to more than $550,000, the order being the largest of its sort ever placed. This provided for over 100,000 pupils, and it was thought at the time that it would do for the whole of the present school year, but the increase of enrollment has been so great that at this writing several thousand children are unprovided for in any way, and the prospects are that new awards must be made by the opening of the next term.

CUBAN TEACHERS ARE WELL PAID.

To most American teachers the salaries paid to the teachers of Cuba will probably seem high. But it should be remembered that living is much more expensive in Cuban than American cities, a fact which Americans in Havana learned by sad experience last winter. Also that formerly the Cuban teacher had his house free of rent, a custom that has been done away with under the new regime. It was in addition thought desirable to fix good salaries in order that the best possible material might be secured. At present about three-fifths of the more than 3,000 teachers are women and two-fifths are men, no discrimination being made between the sexes in the matter of pay when similar services are performed.

The lowest salary paid to any teacher in Havana is $900, and this is 25 per cent more than the average of the highest salaries paid in fifteen of the largest cities of the United States. Seven other cities in Cuba receive exactly this average of highest salaries in these cities of our country, while the lowest salary paid to any regular teacher in the Cuban public schools is $600.

It must not be supposed, however, that many well trained, highly qualified teachers are now in the work. The exigencies of the situation demand that the school boards should simply select the best and most available men and women and employ them. There is not a single teacher now in the Cuban schools who has passed an examination, but the school law provides that after September next all teachers must be examined. This will be after the great excursion has returned from the United States.

A special summer course with reference to the needs of the Cuban teachers has been arranged at Harvard and instructors conversant with both languages will impart the instruction. At the same time it is expressly understood that on their return the excursionist teachers are to impart as much of the instruction received as they can to those who remain at home and also to describe the trip in general in as great detail as possible. Thus the ideas gained will be distributed over the entire island.

It will be seen that the Cuban teachers are to receive a great object lesson. They are to be introduced in American homes and entertained, and besides the instruction of the regular six weeks' course, they are to see our museums, laboratories, parks, great buildings and public works; they are to have the opportunity of studying our cities and our manners and customs in general. The plan includes outing and social features as well as study, and a trip to Washington, Chicago, Niagara Falls and New York has been planned, the citizens of New York being now engaged in raising a fund of $10,000 to provide for their entertainment while there.

The only cost to each teacher will be traveling expenses to the seaport from which the transport will sail, and incidental individual outlay. The women teachers will have accommodations in the homes of private citizens; the men will be lodged in the dormitories. The women will dine in the beautiful memorial hall and another large new building, with spacious reading rooms and parlors in charge of a Cuban woman, has been especially prepared as a meeting and resting place for them. The government transports on which they will sail are the Burnside, the McPherson, the McClellan, the Crook and the Sedgwick. Sailing day is June 25th.

Soon after the excursion was announced a discovery was made on the part of certain persons here that it would be highly improper for several hundred young Cuban women to go junketing to the United States under the guise of an educational excursion unchaperoned and without the restraining influences and moral benefits supposed to attach to constant espionage. This discovery was followed by a general outbreak in the Cuban press, which lasted for about ten days. Mr. Frye being once more placed under fire, while the usual threats were made to issue an appeal "signed by the best citizens of Cuba," to be presented to General Wood forbidding the trip. A general lowering of the moral standard and a debasement of womanhood shocking to contemplate were predicted as inevitable results of such a tour, and Cuban mothers were implored to send their daughters to Cabanas before they would allow it. In the meantime hundreds of letters were pouring in on Mr. Frye every day from teachers all over the island, chiefly women, imploring to be taken on the excursion and urging every possible reason why they personally should be included. Then it was discovered that Mr. Frye had provided a number of Cuban women to accompany the party as chaperons. The sudden bubble of opposition was pricked once more and preparations for the excursion are now going merrily forward.

GEORGE RENO.

# PEERAGES IN ABEYANCE

AS one result of the queen's visit to Ireland the report has been circulated that it is her intention to revive an ancient Irish title to which a claim has been laid by a Chicagoan. Incidentally this brings out the fact that over a thousand British coronets are awaiting heads that can prove their right to wear them.

That some of these titles are rightfully the heritage of some of the leading families in the United States, authorities express little doubt; and probably there is more than one unconscious citizen in comparatively humble circumstances whose name is entitled to a prefixed earl or viscount.

Beyond this, however, a possible claimant must look rather to expend money than to the inheritance of vast estates, as by the British statute of limitations all such have long since either passed beyond reclaim into provate hands or lapsed into possession of the crown. It was recently officially stated that the largest sum of money held by the court of chancery awaiting heirs was only a little over $200,000. In this connection perhaps the strangest story told within a recent period is that of the ancient barony of Belhaven. In the middle of the century a coal miner of Lancashire, Scotland, named Watson, found it necessary to occasionally visit a pawn broker's establishment in Glasgow, with whose clerk he became upon intimate terms. In the course of several chats the clerk, among other circumstances of his life, intimated that he believed himself to be the lawful her to the barony of Belhaven, then about to fall into abeyance through the anticipated death of the childless holder of the title.

At the time this information did not particularly interest the hard working miner, who, in due course, commencing to find his way up to a better position, ceased his visits to the pawn broker, and consequently lost sight of the friendly clerk. Fifteen years passed away, and the delver in the earth found himself instead the employer of thousands of miners. By his own ability he had become one of the greatest coal property owners in the west of Scotland. He was a millionaire many times over, and, naturally, then turned his thoughts toward social advancement—not perhaps so much for himself as for the sake of his sons and daughters. He was particularly anxious that the latter should marry into the Scotch aristocracy. With all his wealth this was a difficult matter to accomplish in a land where pride of birth and democratic sentiment strangely enough go hand in hand. It is not easy for a self-made native to form an alliance with a Douglas or a Campbell, who stands near the chieftain of the clan. Pondering over these matters, he recollected the story of the pawnbroker's clerk. The title of Belhaven was one of the most famous in Scottish history. Perhaps, after all, the clerk was the rightful heir, as he bore the family name of Hamilton.

Further reflection determined him to discover if his old acquaintance was still alive. This he succeeded in doing, finding the clerk still in much the same position.

Mr. Watson again heard the story, and, apparently being satisfied of its genuine tenor, made what must have seemed to the clerk a startling proposition. Mr. Watson agreed to find the money to put forward the claim to the title, which, if proved valid, he would then endow him with an income of $50,000 a year, provided the new peer would undertake to marry one of his (Mr. Watson's) daughters.

Needless to say, the clerk was willing to fall in such plans. The claim was put forward, and after an expensive suit, judgment was rendered by the house of lords in the appellant's favor. Then Lord Belhaven married Miss Watson and entered upon a life of novel splendor, in which everything was embazoned with coronets. It is doubtful, however, if he enjoyed much greater happiness for he was more than once heard to express a longing for a finar haddock or a dish of hall brose in place of the elaborate menus of Garnock.

It was Mr. Watson's natural ambition to be able to speak of a grandson as the future Lord Belhaven, but fate took little heed of the desire of the millionaire, ironically blessing the noble couple with seven daughters in succession, but never a son and heir.

Thus when Lord Belhaven died a year or two ago the title passed away to another branch of the family, though Mr. Watson's disappointment may have been somewhat assuaged by being shortly after created a baronet, and from the reflection that he may yet live to take another step and become himself a peer.

MICHAEL GIFFORD WHITE.

# The Dandy of The Moment.

THE man with a reputation to maintain for careful and modish dressing is having heavy white linen trousers ade up at his tailor's, to wear with dark blue reefer coats and waistcoats or with pongee upper garments. Handsome linen is exceedingly expensive, and, for this season at least, these garments promise to be the exclusive property of the gilded youths who revel in a novelty. Not up to date has the American man, unless he is a naval officer, found it possible to bury his prejudice against the white linen coat and accept it as a part of a complete white suit. The linen coat smacks too much of the restaurant waiter and barber to find favor with the landsman, though very pale, almost cream, pongee, being light, cool and washable, is very nearly the most comfortable and fashionable habit for use in the country during the dog days.

White damask, figured percale and linen are some of the newest ideas for summer shirts, their bosoms laid in three tiny box pleats to right and left of the button band, and the cuffs and collar done in heavy, plain linen; the collar, of course, a high rollover, showing a tiny red butterfly tie between the rounded ends in front. These shirts are not to be laundered with starch in the bosoms, however much may be put into the cuffs and collars. The slight damasked figures or lines in the linen surface lose in gloss when hardened with starch, and the washwoman must be instructed to dip the bosom in very hot water, wring it as dry as possible and rapidly press with a very hot iron. By this means body and gloss is given the linen, along with all the stiffness necessary in a negligee shirt.

OLD-TIME GOLD-HEADED CANES IN VOGUE.

Thirty years ago the fashionable young man carried a straight walking stick of very highly polished wood, tapering to the ferrule end, while the handle showed a handsomely decorated cap of fine gold. An inch or two below the cap the stick was pierced, the ends of the hole bored in the wood were finished with gold eyelets, and through them ran a cord of dark silk, the ends fastening together and concluding in a full silk tassel. Now the wheel of fashion has turned and the above is a very fair description of the stick that the fashionable man carries when on garden parties, afternoon teas and formal calling bent. Sticks of this type in ebony, teak, mahogany and fine cedar wood are produced with gold caps that are distinctly works of the highest art. Nearly all of them show Louis XV and XVI designs done in gold, and three and even four colors, the decorations appearing elaborate in the extreme, and a few very beautiful ones are finished in the form of the capitals of Greek pillars—that is, either the Corinthian or Ionic caps.

In the morning a switch cane, made from a root that grows in South Africa, and because of its intense thickness is called the Kaffir, is the proper light weapon. Light and pliable as a riding switch, bent like a crook at the handle, and tough as tempered steel, these are excellent combinations of crop and switch, and are used very much by horsemen. Not a touch of any metal should show on these pliable reeds.

WICKER COAT BASKETS.

The leather dress suit case has its uses, but there is a great deal of favor sure to be shown for the new wicker coat baskets that are just over from England. They are a trifle larger than the leather cases, and can afford to be, because of their lightness. Inside a lining of the heaviest gray linen is laid, outside a varnished black or brown covering is drawn, and the capacity of such a piece of hand luggage is just twice that of the leather case. The dandy of the moment puts toilet appliances into his wicker coat basket that would apply quite as comfortably to the requirements of the most fastidious woman. Aside from his silver mounted manicure set goes an alcohol lamp and silver handled curling tongs, utilized faithfully for giving the approved upward turn to the ends of his mustache. A cut glass, gold-topped pump atomizer filled with eau de perse, an exceedingly volatile toilet water, and these, with the extreme gayety of his mixed silk and lisle underwear, combine to give his belongings an air of feminine luxury and taste for pretty frivolities.

Silk and lisle or silk and wool is the proper mixture for the most expensive summer underwear, and with white trousers and white shoes in the afternoon pastel blue silk hose, with gray or black polka dots, are regarded as exceedingly smart. The body undergarments come in every one of the new pastel and faded tints, as well as the richer mulberry reds, corn flower blues and aggressive yellows. Pale gray, pin striped in yellow; mulberry red, barred with green and two shades of blue, are not uncommon combinations in silk underwear, while very warm shrimp pink, teal blue and pollen yellow, in solid tones, are some of the select styles in pure spun silk or lisle for use with evening dress.

BEAU BRUMMEL.

THE CONSTITUTION. JR. ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 24, 1900

second bear. "Well, if you can't wait I suppose I shall have to hurry myself up a little, although I always make her cross. The moon is lazy, you know. Why,

THE CONSTITUTION JR.
The Great, Grand

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 24, 1900


# IN THE HANDS OF THE CAVE DWELLERS

## THE STORY OF AN APACHE RAID.

By G. A. HENTY.

CHAPTER VII.

BUT few words were spoken until the party arrived at a spot where the valley began to narrow in near the boundary of the ranche. They were now considerably beyond the Indian fires.

"There is no fear of our meeting with any of the red devils now," Sancho said. "They know well enough that our Indians would not venture to attack them, and that there are no other enemies near. A quarter of a mile and we shall be at the wigwam, where the senorita went this morning."

"We will stop there for a moment," Will said; "it is not likely that we shall find anything that will give us useful information, but at any rate the horses may as well have a short rest there as well as anywhere else."

They had come fifteen miles now at a smart pace.

The men all dismounted. One of them struck a light with his flint and steel and then lit the end of a short coil of cord that had been soaked in saltpeter and waved it around his head till it burst into a flame. As they expected, they found the two Indians lying deade; both had been tomahawked and scalped. On the ground lay a broken medicine bottle and a portion of some soft pudding.

"That does not tell us much," Will said.

Sancho made no answer, but looked all around the wigwam. "The basket is not here," he said. "I noticed that it was pretty full."

"I suppose the redskins took it, Sancho,"

"They would not bother about a basket; it is the last thing they would think of taking. My idea is that the senorita came back here. I expect she came to warn the Indians. She would, to begin with, if she rode at full speed, have distanced the 'Paches, who would not be able to get through the herd, which must have been between them and her when she first saw them. If she were half way down the vally she might have been here some minutes before them. Of course the two old Indians knew that there was no escape for them, and made no effort to avoid their fate. I expect they had only taken that pudding and medicine out of the basket when she got back. Now, seeing that the basket and all that was in it are gone, it seems to me possible enough that the senorita may have caught it up and ridden off with it, knowing that she had a long ride before her, and that through a country where there are no posadas."

"I hope, indeed, that it may be so, Sancho, for I have been wondering what she would do if she were lost in these mountains. What would she be likely to have put in the basket?"

"I handed it up to her, senor, when she had mounted, there were two bottles of milk, a bottle of wine and a pile of cakes. There were a few other things, but I did not notice what they were."

"I only hope that your idea is correct, Sancho; it would be a great comfort to know that she had enough provisions to last her for two or three days."

"I expect you will find that it is so, senor; the senorita is quick witted and cool. I saw her once when a dozen bulls stampeded where we were trying to drive them into the yard; she was sitting on her horse a short distance from the gate and was just in their line. She didn't try to dash aside across their path, as many would have done, but turned and started, keeping her horse in at first and then letting him out gradually and edging off out of their line, and she came cantering back and laughing as she joined her father, who was looking pale as death at the danger she had been in. I have very little doubt that it has been, as I said; she galloped at first at full speed; then when she got near this hut, she saw that she was well ahead of the redskins. She rode up here, jumped off to warn the Indians, and when she found they would not go, she took the basket, knowing the things could be of no use to them, and might be worth a hundred times their weight in gold to her. Maybe the old Indian may have suggested it to her; at any rate, I feel sure she took them."

"Well, we will ride steadily on. Is there any place where she could have left the valley?"

"Not beyond this, senor; at least, I know of none, but as I told you, we know very little of the valley, beyond this point. Certainly she could have known no path; no doubt she went straight on. Knowing how well she was mounted, she would feel sure that the redskins could not overtake her, and I expect she did not press her horse much, but contented herself with keeping out of rifle shot. I don't know whether she knew of the ford across the river, but she would naturally plunge in at the point where the track comes down on it, and would, no doubt, be surprised at finding that the horse was able to cross without swimming."

"She would not be able to turn after she had crossed, and come down on the opposite bank?"

"No, senor; that would not be possible; there are high mountains there, and the river at some places runs through deep gorges."

"How far do you think the Apaches would follow?"

"I think that they would keep on for some distance beyond the river; when they found at last that they had no chance of catching her they might turn and come back and cross the river and camp on this side. By that time their horses would be done for; you see, they most likely had a long ride yesterday, maybe they were traveling all night, and, of course, it gave the senorita an immense advantage that her horse was fresh while theirs had anyhow a great deal taken out of them before they set out after her. I should recommend that we should halt as soon as it becomes light in some clump of trees and wait for them as they come back. We are pretty well matched in numbers, and with the advantage of a surprise we ought to be able to wipe them ouf altogether. We might go as far as we can up the valley to the point where it becomes a mere ravine, before daylight breaks, and our horses will be all the better for a rest of a few hours. They will have gone over forty miles since they left the river, and we may probably have a very long journey to do again tomorrow. There is no saying how far the senorita may have gone; she would not know whether the redskins might not follow all night, and I should think that she would keep on till daybreak, though, of course, she would only go at a walk."

"It is difficult to say what she is most likely to do."

"It is, indeed, senor; if I myself were in her place I should be puzzled. I should reckon that all in the valley had been wiped out. The redskins would assuredly first make a rush for the hacienda, because it was most important that they should carry that before the men could rally round and make a defense. I should reckon that the redskins would remain there for four or five days before they had jerked as much meat as they could carry, and that when they started a party would like enough be placed in ambush to catch me as I came back. I should know that it was next to hopeless to try and find my way down across such mountains as there are ahead, through which, so far as I know, there are no tracks, and I am not sure that I should not push on in hopes of reaching the Moquis, who are peaceful Indians, as I have heard, with their villages perched on the top of hills, and having flocks and herds and being in all ways different from all the other tribes except the Zunis."

"The redskins say that these people were here before them, and that they really belong to the tribes of Central Mexico and came from there long before the white man ever set foot in America. From there one could travel north, strike the Santa Fe trail, and possibly make one's way through safely, though the Navajoes are pretty nearly as bad there as the Apaches are here. Whether the senorita has ever heard of the Moquis I cannot say, but if she finds that she is on a trail she will follow it, thinking anything better than going back and falling into the hands of the Apaches."

"Are there any other tribes she would have to pass through on the way?"

"I think not. It is a great mountain track, where even redskins could not pick up a living. As far as I have heard, the track from the ford leads through a series of passes between lofty hills. It is not the course of a river, and, therefore, there are not likely to be any villages. I should say that there would be forest on the lower slopes, and we are sure to meet with enough game to keep us."

They now proceeded at a walk, for the trees in most places grew thickly, and the ground here and there was broken by bowlders that had rolled down from the hillside. At last they came to a point where the valley was but a hundred yards wide. Here they halted, took off their horses' bridles to allow them to pick what grass there was, and threw themselves down, and most of them were asleep in a few minutes.

"Is it necessary to keep watch?" Will said.

"No, senor, the 'Paches will assuredly not start to come back until morning. The country is as strange to them as it is to us. I should say from what I have heard it is about ten miles from the river, and in an hour, or an hour and a half after daylight they are likely to be here."

Will took a seat by the trunk of a tree. He had no inclination for sleep. His thoughts were busy with the girl—alone in these mountains with an unknown country before her and a band of relentless savages who might, for aught she knew, be still pressing after her. It was difficult to conceive a more terrible situation. She might lost the trail, which was sure to be a faintly marked one, and in some places indistinguishable save to an eye accustomed to tracking. If so, her fate was sealed. She must wander about till she died of hunger and thirst. It was maddening to be waiting there even for an hour or two and to know that she was alone. As soon as daylight broke Sancho sent four of the men back to hunt for game. If they did not come upon something in the course of three-quarters of an hour they were to return. They had been gone, however, half that time when the crack of a rifle was heard, and ten minutes later they rode back bringing with them a stag they had shot. Already a fire had been lighted 100 yards farther back from the camping ground. Antonio had collected some perfectly dry wood for the purpose.

"There will be no smoke to speak of," he said to Will, "and what little there is will make its way out through the leaves. It is unlikely in the extreme that the Indians will notice it, and if they do they will think it is a fire made by one of our Indians."

A couple of the hunters at once set about skinning and cutting up the carcass. They were to go on, cooking it until a signal was made to them that the Indians were approaching. The horses had now been collected, and the men disposed themselves behind trunks of trees, each with his horse a few yards behind him. All these being well trained to stand still when the reins were thrown over their heads. In front of them was a clear space some thirty yards across. After half an hour's anxious waiting, Sancho, who was lying with his ear to the ground, raised his head as a signal that he could hear the Indians coming. The men from the fire ran up and took their places with the rest. The rifles were thrown forward in readiness. All could now hear the dull tread of the horses, with an occasional sharper sound as the hoofs fell upon rock. As the Apaches rode out from the wood their leader suddenly checked his horse with a warning cry, but it was too late.

Sixteen rifles flashed out, half the Apaches fell, and before the others could recover from their surprise at this unexpected attack the vaqueros charged down upon them. Hopelessly outnumbered as they were, the Apaches fought desperately, but the combat was short. The pistols of Will and Sancho were used with deadly effect, and in a couple of minutes the fight was over and the last Indian had fallen.

"Now, let us waste no time," Will said. "Ten minutes must do for our breakfast; then we will be off."

None of the party was seriously hurt, and the wounds were soon bandaged. The joints hanging above the fire were soon taken down, cut into pieces and grilled. They were being eaten when four Indians stepped from among the trees, one of them being evidently a chief.

"You are breaking the rules," he said to Will, whom he recognized as the leader of the party. "We shall lay a complaint before the great master."

Will did not answer, but Antonio, who spoke their language fairly, replied, "Have you not heard the news?"

"We have heard no news," the chief said. "We heard a gun fire when we were hunting two miles down the valley. We came to see what it was. Then we heard many guns, and not knowing what it could be, hid our horses and came on."

"Then you do not know that there are 300 or 400 Apaches and Tejunas in the valley below; that the hacienda has been attacked, all within it killed, and that the herds have been destroyed? So far as we know, we alone have escaped."

The Indians uttered deep exclamations of surprise.

"What was the firing?" the chief asked.

"If you go on a hundred yards farther up you will find the dead bodies of twenty Apache braves; they have been riding in pursuit of Donna Clara, the daughter of the senor, who was fortunately at your end of the valley, having gone there with food and medicine for the old Indian or your tribe who was too ill to leave with the rest, a fortnight since."

"I saw her often then," the chief said, "and this young brave"—and he motioned to Will—"he was often in our camp, and the girl visited our wigwams and gave many little presents to our women. Did she escape them?"

"She did, but where she is we know not. We are going in search of her. If you and your warriors wil go with us we shall be glad, for your eyes are better than our, and could follow the footmarks of her horse where we should see nothing."

"Teczuma with one of his warriors will go," the chief said. "The other two must go and carry the news to our people, and though they are not strong enough to fight so large a force, yet they will not be idle, and many of the Apaches and Tejunas will lose their scalps before they cross the river again."

He spoke a few words to the three men, who at once left, and in ten minutes one returned with two horses. The chief had already eaten two slices of deer's flesh and he mounted and rode on with the others, while his followers waited for a minute to eat the flesh that had already been cooked for him. Sancho had chosen the horse that had been ridden by the Apache chief, and without stopping, they rode on until they were a few minutes later joined by the other Indian. They now pushed on rapidly, ascending the ravine, and on reaching the top Will saw with satisfaction that high hills on both sides bordered what was in fact a pass between them, and that Clara must therefore have kept on straight.

The chief with his follower rode a little ahead of the others, Will and Antonio and Sancho following closely behind him. Once or twice the chief pointed down to marks on the rocks, with the remark, "A shod horse."

"That is all right," Antonio said. "The Indians do not shoe their horses, so we may be sure it was the senorita."

The path soon began to descend again, and in an hour from the time of starting they emerged from the pass within one hundred yards of the river; the ground being here soft, a well-marked track was visible.

"Made by our people," the chief said, turning round. "They often cross ford to hunt on the other side—large forests there two hours' ride away—good hunting ground. Apache not come here. Hills too big to cross."

Beyond the river the track was for some time perfectly distinct, but it presently

Continued on Fourth

THEIR LEADER SUDDENLY CHECKED HIS HORSE WITH A WARNING CRY BUT IT WAS TOO LATE.

## The Great, Grand Moonlight Dance. . .

BY TUDOR JENKS.

MEHITABEL was the little girl who once caught a wishing-cap as it fell from the head of a witch, riding overhead on her broomstick. Then, making a wish, she visited the house of The Three Bears in the Wood—or almost did so.

Now it happened, queerly, may be, that Mehitabel had the witch's cap a second time, and made another wish. This is the way it came about:

The witch was not very tidy in her ways, but even she had to send her clothes to the wash, now and then; and the washerwoman, who was getting old and did not see very plainly, made a mistake in sorting out the washing and sent the witch's cap home with the wash for Mehitabel's mamma.

Luckily, the little girl's quick eye caught sight of the old, striped cap, and she knew it at once.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, "may I take the cap? I want to try it on."

"But it is not ours," said her mamma, "and we ought to return it as quickly as possible to the owner."

"I won't hurt it," said Mehitabel, and just as her mother was going to say, "No, dear; don't touch it," the little girl caught up the cap, placed it on her head and wished so quickly that before her mother could say one single word, Mehitabel was gone!

"Goodness me!" exclaimed her mother, "how very surprising! I wonder where she went?" But it was more surprising than Mehitabel's mother thought. Even the little girl herself was astonished by the result of her wish.

What she said to herself was:

"I wish I was back in the magic world."

Whish! How she flew through the air! Even the swallows had to dodge her as children dodge an electric wagon. And when she stopped she found herself sitting on the grass, in front of two bears, who blinked at her in the twilight. While Mehitabel was trying to catch her breath, the big bear said, drowsily:

"How long is it since birds began to wear dresses and caps?"

"I didn't know they ever began," said Mehitabel.

"Then you're not a bird?" said the bear.

"No more than you're a frog," said the little girl, sharply.

"But frogs are green," objected the bear.

"So are you," answered Mehitabel; but the bear did not belong to the joking species, and replied, solemnly:

"My dear, you are color blind. I am not green, I am brown."

"And I'm not a bird, I'm a little girl," said Mehitabel. "I'm the girl who came to see you with the elves. Don't you remember?"

"I remember you,' 'said the other bear; "your cap is familiar—though I can't say I know your face. But that's no matter. I am glad that you came."

"And why?" Mehitabel asked.

"Because it is the time for the great, grand, real, true, moonlight dance. And the elves are coming. They'll be here as soon as the moon rises.

"How soon will that be?" asked the little girl, who was afraid her mother might miss her.

"In three or four hours," said the old bear.

"Well, that's too long," answered Mehitabel, decidedly, "and I can't wait."

"How fussy you are!" exclaimed the second bear. "Well, if you can't wait I suppose I shall have to hurry the moon up a little, though it always makes her cross. The moon is lazy, you know. Why, she only shines a little at a time r ost of the month."

So saying the bear arose and walked off over the hill on his hind legs.

"Where is he going?" Mehitabel asked the other bear.

"He's going to raise the moon," said the other bear.

And in a moment more Mehitabel heard a creaking noise and up came the edge of the moon over the hill. Then it stopped.

"Is that high enough?" asked the voice of the bear behind the hill.

"Plenty," Mehitabel replied, and the bear came back over the hill.

Just then two elves arrived, whirling, tumbling and grumbling.

"Isn't the moon up too early?" asked one of them, as he stood upright after a last handspring.

"Yes," said the bear. "It's this little girl's fault. She's fussy."

Mehitabel was too surprised to say a word, and besides she was looking at a strange instrument like a guitar, that one of the elves carried. She had never seen one like it.

"All ready. Take partners for the grand moon dance!" cried the elf with the guitar, and then he struck up a tune so merry that even the mosquitoes stopped whining, the turtles smiled and the frogs ceased to croak.

In spite of herself the little girl had to dance. In an instant she was on her feet and bowing to the lively elf opposite. Away they went, doing every step that was ever known and a few that they made up. The bears clapped their hands—paws, I mean—and were disappointed that it made no noise. Mehitabel was enjoying herself as if it were two birthdays, one Christmas and a Fourth of July rolled together and sugared--when, suddenly, as she skipped a little too high, her cap fell off.

Whish! and back she sailed to her own house in the shake of a lamb's tail.

"Where have you been, Mehitabel?" asked her mother.

"Outdoors," was the reply, which was true, so far as it went.

### FISH AS MARKSMEN.

Several animals that employ projectiles in capturing their prey are known to naturalists. This may not seem so wonderful in regard to mammals and insects, but when it comes to fish one is apt to wonder what they can use for this purpose. A few drops of water seems hardly sufficient for any effective service, yet this is the main reliance of the toxus jaculator in obtaining its food. He is found in the rivers of India, and lives chiefly on the insects that wander over the leaves of aquatic plants. To wait for them to fall into the water would result in meager fare; to catching them by leaping would be difficult, even if the noise caused by the act did not frighten them away. The toxus knows a better trick than that. He draws in some drops of water, and then contracting his mouth, ejects them with such force and certainty that they rarely fail to bring down the insect aimed at.

There is another fish in Java that acts in this manner, and can strike a fly at a distance of several feet. The Chinese keep these curious fish in jars and amuse themselves by making them carry on this little exercise.

### Got Results Anyway.

Puck: Sunday School Teacher—Now, since Johnny has told us that it was Joshua who commanded the sun to stand still, can anybody tell us why he commanded it to do so?

Willy—Please, ma'am, I s'pose it was because Joshua didn't know anything about the earth turnin' on its axis.

ALBERT WILLIAMSON,
Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Williamson.

ISABEL KUHRT,
The Bright and Pretty Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kuhrt.

## IN HANDS OF THE CAVE DWELLERS

THE STORY OF AN APACHE RAID.

Continued from First Page.

became fainter. However, as the Indians rode on rapidly, Will had no doubt that although he could not see the tracks on the ground they were plain enough to the eyes of the Indians.

"It is a mighty good job we have the chief with us," Antonio said, "the trail is plain enough at present, but it is sure to get fainter when we get into the forests they speak of. Probably it goes straight enough there, but once among the trees it will break up, as the Indians would scatter to hunt. We should have lost a lot of time following it. Now we have got these two redskin fellows, they will pick it up almost as fast as they can ride."

"The road, indeed, after passing over a rocky plateau, dipped suddenly down into a deep valley running up from the river, and extending as far as one could see almost due east among the hills. The track they were following turned to the right at the foot of the hill. For miles it was clearly defined, then gradually became fainter as the Indians who had followed it turned off in search of game. The footprints of the shod horse continued straight up the valley, until ten miles from the point at which they had entered it they turned off to the left.

"It has been going at a walk for some miles," the chief said, "and the white girl has been walking beside it. I saw her footprints many times. We shall find that she halted for the night at the little stream in the middle of the valley. It must have been getting dark when she arrived here. She must be a good horsewoman and have a good horse under her, for it is nearly eighty miles from here to the hacienda."

By the stream, indeed, they found the place where Clara had slept. The Indian pointed to spots where the horse had cropped the grass by the edge of the stream, and where it had at last lain down near its mistress, who had, as a few crumbs showed, eaten some of the cakes.

"I wonder we don't see one of the bottles," Will remarked.

Antonio translated his remark to the chief, who said: "Girl wise, fill bottle with water, not know how far stream come. We halt there, cannot follow trail farther, soon come dark."

This was evident to them all; men and horses alike needed rest. They lit a fire and sat around it for a short time, all were encouraged by the success so far, and even the fact that they were supperless did not affect them.

"Teczuma and Wolf go out and find game in the morning," the chief said confidently. "Plenty of game here."

Long before the others were awake, indeed, the chief and his follower were moving. Just as daylight broke the latter ran into camp.

"Come," he said, "bring gun, grizzly coming down valey. Teczuma watch him."

The men were on their fet the instant Antonio translated the Indian's words, and followed the Indian on foot.

"Was the bear too much for the two Indians?" Will asked Sancho.

"If they had been alone they would have fought it, but the chief was right in sending for us. It was like enough that they might both have got badly hurt and that would have been a bad thing for us all."

Presently the Indian stopped. It was still twilight under the trees, but they could make out a great gray form advancing toward them. When within twenty yards it scented danger, and stopped with an angry growl. Almost at the same moment a rifle flashed out behind a tree near its flank. With a furious growl it turned, exposing its flank to the watchers. Antonio had warned five of these not to fire, the other ten rifles were fired simultaneously, and the bear rolled over and over. It scrambled to its feet again, and stood rocking itself, evidently wounded to death. The other five men ran forward together, and when three yards distant, poured in their fire and the bear fell dead. The vaqueros lost no time in skinning it. A portion of the flesh was carried to the fire, cut up into strips and at once cooked. As soon as the meal was finished the rest of the meat was cut off and divided between the party, who then mounted and rode on, the two Indians again leading the way.

(To Be oCntinued.)

### THREE STRANGE BIRDS.

THE three little girls were playing on the lawn near the windows and they did not know that their big sister and her friend were watching them, so their play was all the prettier. Children are always much more graceful and charming when they are unconscious of observation, and certainly in this instance, had they known that two people were looking on, their play would have lost some of its naturalness.

At first their game seemed mysterious. They had heaped in the shade of a big tree a large part of the grass the gardener had just finished cutting, and nestling in the mound it formed were the two smallest girls, while the older one stood in front of them and answered in deeper tones the shrill, peculiar little cries they uttered. From time to time they sprang up waving their arms and then subsided, always repeating the chirpy sound, while the big girl looked at them and finally hopped around on one foot, gave a little jump and then ran toward the house, flopping her arms just as the little ones did.

At last we understood them. They were realizing a lesson in their nature study, "making believe" they were birds.

The little birds in the nest quieted somewhat while the mother bird went for the dinner they had been impatient for, but when they saw her coming toward them with bread in her hands, they began again to chirp and flutter, and as she scattered rather substantial crumbs about the nest, their cries calmed down to satisfied squeals and all three fell to eating, the mother bird resting in the nest with her hungry babies. When they had disposed of lunch enough to supply a much larger family of birds, their game was transformed into a merrier frolic, the nest being pulled apart and showered over them as they rolled about in it, and laughingly threw it into the air.

Tiring of the romp, they thoughtfully gathered up the remaining bread and crumbled it over the grass as a treat for the real birds who had taught them the pretty play.

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

## A Progressive Musicale

THE unique quality of this musicale affair appeared first of all in the invitations. For the little note sheets, upon which these were written, showed, in place of a monogram, a bar of music cleverly sketched with pen and ink. It required very little musical ability to discover that each bar was the same; that the notes were taken from a well-known song, and struck upon the piano, said: "Won't you come and play with me?"

There were six tables of a size to seat four persons, and these were arranged exactly as for euchre, hearts, or any game played progressively.

At the first table the players were confronted with a set of delightfully ingenious cards, each giving the name of some well-known musical composition, arranged in charade. That is, pictures had been cut from books, newspapers and magazines and pasted upon the cards in such a way as to suggest the name of a song or instrumental piece known to every one.

For example, an advertisement of a special brand of honey pasted upon a slip, bearing also a head of lovely Marie Antoinette, stood for the once popular song of "Sweet Marie."

"Daisy Bell" was suggested by a sketch of field daisies and a picture of the Liberty bell.

A likeness of the father of his country and another of a United States mail box gave "The Washington Post."

A little map of Kentucky and a famous loaf cut from a well known bread advertisement told that "She Was Bred in Old Kentucky."

The sketch of a raccoon, copied from a magazine article, hinted at "An Alabama Coon" to any quick witted contestant.

There were twenty-five of these cards, all planned upon the same principle and all enjoyable, nothing being offered that was too difficult for the average thinking cap.

Tablets and papers were found awaiting the players, and the two young people who, in fifteen minutes, divined correctly the largest number of names, progressed to the next table.

Here another form of contest, also, of course, musical, had been prepared. Twenty-five pictures and photographs representing well-known singers in opera roles lay waiting to be classified. The name of the actor or actress and that of the character enacted were required to constitute a perfect guess.

Cleverer still, if possible, was the contest at the fourth table. Here the guests found a basket filled with slips of paper. Upon each slip was written a bar or two of some popular composition. Every girl and man, whether or not a practical performer, "picks out" bits of popular or classic music on piano, banjo or violin, so that no one among the number found this feature beyond their abilities.

The fifth table tested all wits by cards on which the names of celebrated composers were arranged in anagram or pi. That is, the letters of each name were so jumbled as to require a deal of agility in straightening them out. This Mozart became Ratomz. Schubert appeared at Terhbusc. Wagner masquerades as Negraw, and Chopin as Inpoch.

The excitement of untangling these bad snarls kept the fun in swim until the bell rang—a signal for progression to the sixth and last table.

At the sixth table it was the physiognomies of the great composers, which put divination powers to the test. Often as one sees the likenesses of the masters, and well up as one may be, it requires full measure of wideawakeness to be able to distinguish among a number of faces thrown indiscriminately together.

The pictures were numbered to facilitate the arranging of names guessed.

All prizes awarded were chosen appropriate to the musical motif of the party. Copies of the favorite songs of the day or of classic pieces, autobiographies of famous musicians or singers and photographs of the masters in music were given.

Little bonbonnieres taking the shape of musical instruments—violins, banjos, harps and even miniature pianos—were offered as consolation prizes to those who failed.

### MAGIC FRUIT.

Those who keep their eyes open when in the fields and woods will not infrequently find growths resembling magic fruits, appearing in many cases to be the natural product of the tree or bush or weed on which they are found.

Look into a cedar tree and behold on the twigs artichokes are suspended; the oak is bearing tiny apples as well as acorns; the cinque foil has become a rival to the strawberry, while on the tips of the cordate willow minute pineapples are flourishing.

These mimic fruits are known as galls, and the magician that produces them is the cynips, a family of wasp-like insects that lay their eggs in the leaves, stems or buds of vegetation. The sting of the insect causes the vegetable tissue to enlarge so as to form a home for the larva and give them sustenance while attaining their growth.

The sting of any particular cynips always produces the same kind of gall, and as many as thirty different kinds may sometimes be found on a single oak tree.

### INSECT JINGLES.

#### The Fly's Idea.

"Dear me," said a witty young fly,
As he lit on a bald head, "If I
Only had roller skates
For these smooth shiny pates
I'd have lots of fun on the sly!"

#### The Sporty Cricket.

There was once a sporty young cricket
Who purchased a parlor car ticket.
But the porter said, "We
Shouldn't take bugs, you see!"
And he kicked out the arrogant cricket.

#### Mr. Sheeter, M. D.

Mr Skeeter, M.D., called on Tucker
To remove from his forehead a pucker.
But the man had a chill
When he put in his bill;
And he muttered, "Oh, my, what a sucker!"

#### The Venturesome Bumble Bee.

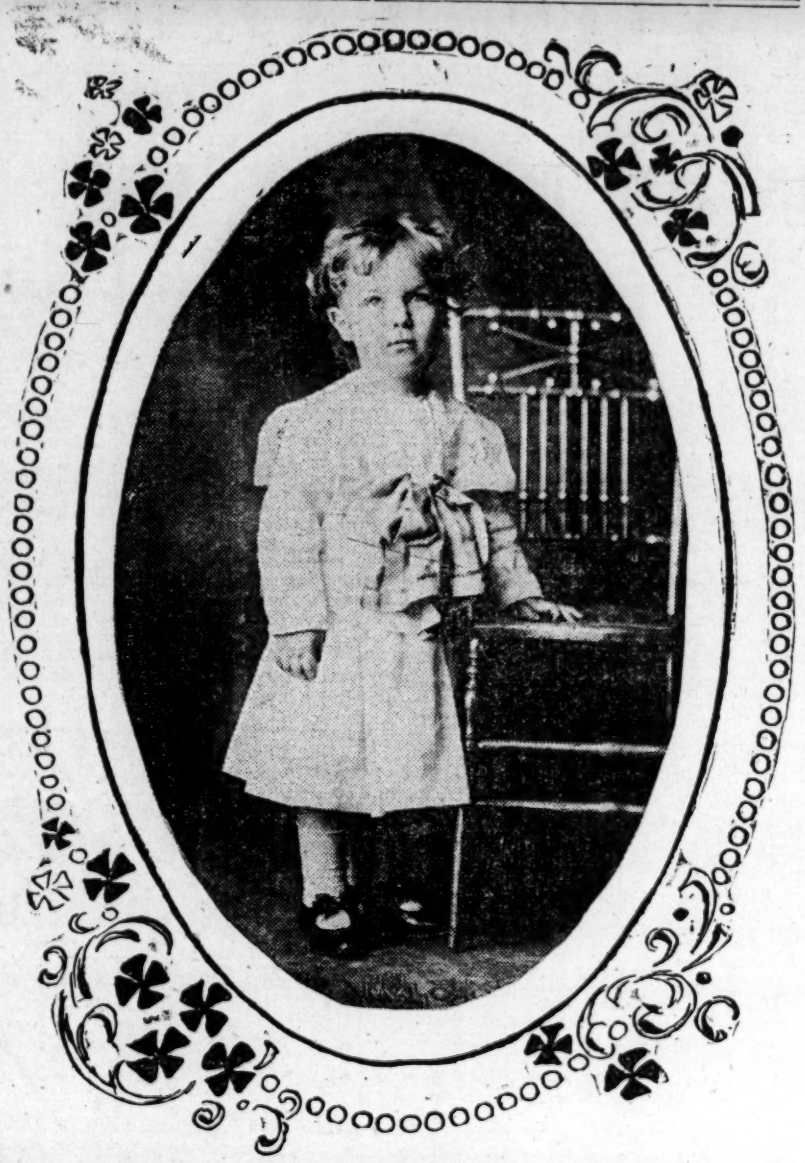
A bumble bee lit, in its mad career,
On a man with a beautiful snore.
And seeing his ear with its opening wide,
He said to himself, "I'll explore!"

But the bee lost his way, as surely he might,
And stirred up a terrible row;
And the man woke up and cried in affright,
"What a buzz in my ears, anyhow!"

"'Tis surely a sign that my liver is off!"
And he ran to a doctor at once,
Who asked for five dollars and gave a slight cough,
As he started some surgical stunts.

Then he muttered, "Bad case; take care of yourself;
You must mind both your Qs and your Ps."
But strange to relate he said nothing about
Taking care to look out for the Bs!

TOM CAPER.



J. H. SMYTHE, JR.
Three-year-old Son of Major J. H. Smythe, Southern Manager Associated Press.

### A GOAT AND TWO CHAIRS.

THE day that Stanley Granton was eight years old his father made him a present of a wagon, goat and harness. Never was there a prouder fellow than Stanley as he drove up and down the road, followed and talked about by an admiring crowd of all the small boys, and most of the small girls of the neighborhood.

The goat, Billy Buster by name, was a fine specimen of goathood, a brown and white animal, with two formidable horns and a twinkle in his eyes, which Stanley admired very much.

"He looks full of fun, papa," said Stanley, critically, when he first saw Billy Buster.

Billy's twinkle did mean fun, and it meant investigation, too, and a decided fondness for having his own way.

The goat was kept in a shed at the foot of the garden, and Stanley fed him and played with him whenever he was not driving him down the road.

Soon Billy grew so fond of Stanley that it was hard to keep the goat from following the boy to school every morning, like Mary's little lamb did to her mistress—and he grew so bold that he often came into the house without an invitation, too, and once, to her dismay, Mollie, the parlor maid, was obliged to drive him out of the parlor, Billy objecting strongly at every step.

On this occasion, Stanley's mother said to the little boy:

"If you can't keep Billy Buster out of the house, Stanley, he will have to be kept at the stable down by papa's factory."

After that, Stanley tried very hard to remember to tie up Billy whenever he left him, and Billy, on his part, tried to run away whenever he saw a rope in Stanley's hand.

So there came a day when Billy Buster, behind the shed, kicked up his heels with joy to see Stanley walk off to school and forget all about him.

"No rope for me!" cried Billy Buster. "Ki-hi!"

Then he strayed around the house and saw the cook busy preparing vegetables for dinner and Mollie walking down the road on an errand. And then the front door stood invitingly open, and Mr. Billy walked into the cool, pleasant hall and looked around with a twinkle to see what he could do next.

Just inside the parlor door, which was also open, stood two little rush-bottomed chairs. They had belonged to Stanley's great-grandmother. Stanley's mother would scarcely let any one of the family sit upon those chairs, so careful of them was she.

But when she came down to luncheon that day she beheld a strange scene from the parlor door.

The parlor floor was strewn with bits of yellow straw. The two little slender great-grandmother chairs were snapped into twenty pieces upon the carpet, and in the midst of the wreck sat Billy, calmly chewing at a few bits of straw which hung out of his mouth!

"Oh, Billy! Billy! Billy! Billy!" cried Stanley's mother.

And Billy got up with a disgusted air, at being interrupted in an agreeable meal, and walked out of the house before she could get her breath to tell him to go.

After that exploit Billy did have to go and live at the stable down the road, and Stanley, missing his playmate, sometimes wished Billy didn't have such a very funny twinkle in his eyes.

EVA LOVERT.

MISSES ELOISE AND MILDRED BROWN.
The Bright Young Daughters of Mrs. Herbert H. Brown.

# AMATEUR JOURNALISM

### Misunderstood.

Just across that little stream,
That little stream, Misunderstood,
Many a barge of hope has floundered,
Many a joys sunset for good.

O'er this little stream of sorrow,
Which in crossing grows so wide,
Many a life has struggled vainly,
Just to touch the other side.

Just to be for once in sympathy
Across the "bridge of sighs,"
Just to see ourselves exactly
As we seem in others eyes.

Marion Sidney Acee, in The Olympian.

During the past week Charles Henry Hesse, of Baltimore, president of the United State Amateur Press Association, has announced for the vice presidency of the Southern Journalists' Association, and Elmer C. Wood, of Hampton, Va., proposed for official editor. Percy H. Gladstone, of Baltimore, has been proposed for the vice presidency of the Southern Journalists' Association, and H. A. Agricola, Jr., has been proposed to succeed himself as official editor. Both of these are known to be amateurs of ability to fill the offices named.

Joel S. Pound and Louis M. Starring will issue a paper shortly. Mr. Pound will also issue one devoted strictly to the Southern Journalists Association.

The Southern Journalist, official organ of the Southern Journalists' Association, is now being mailed to the members

Only one week more and the convention of the National Amateur Press Association will convene in Boston.

As regards the National, so far no opposition has been made to the "Young Blood" ticket. The Interpolitan in an editorial does not favor the ticket, and proposes two names for nomination; but so far as known, no other ticket has been nominated, and it is now too late to do any work against the ticket proposed. It is almost certain from the present situation that "Young Blood" will be elected, as it would be almost impossible to elect an impromptu ticket, from the fact that most of the proxies have already been sent in.

As regards the United, which will convene in Boston about the same time as the National, it is hard to tell who will be elected There are several tickets mentioned, but one great good will be done in the fact that after the convention, there will be no question as to who are the proper officers, as has been in the past. The association will then be better organized.

A ticket nominated by The Antecedent, and which seems to be one among the most favorable, is as follows:

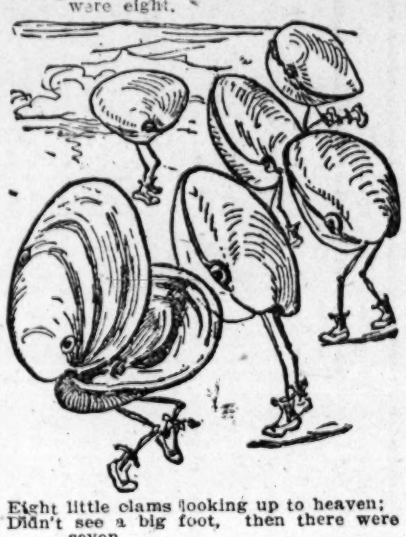
For President, Philip F. McCord.
For vice president, Robert J. Shores.
For secretary, Thomas F. E. Maher.
For treasurer, Charles E. Wing.
For official editor, George M. Brazer.
For historian, Halbert B. Cole, Jr.
For laureate recorder, Percy H. Gladstone.
For eastern manuscript manager, William Clemence.
For western manuscript manager, Harry V. VanDemark.
For directors (three to be elected), William H. Greenfield, chairman; W. R. Murphy, Henry G. Wehking.
For 1901 convention seat, Atlanta.
For official organ, The Dewey.

## TEN LITTLE CLAMS.

By Mary B. Florence.

Ten little clams standing in a line;
A little girl picked one up, then there were nine.

Nine little clams stayed out too late;
A big wave swallowed one, then there were eight.



Eight little clams looking up to heaven;
Didn't see a big foot, then there were seven.

Seven little clams cutting up tricks;
Mr. Lobster joined the game, then there were six.

Six little clams glad to be alive;
One split his sides a-laughing, then there were five.

Five little clams a-walking on the shore;
A fisherman took one for bait, then there were four.

Three little clams paddling a canoe;
One tumbled overboard, then there were but two.

Two little clams a-sleepin' inthe sun;
One sneaked and left the other, then there was but one.

One little clam, sitting on a stone;
He gave a sigh and wiped his eye:—"'Tis sad to be alone!"



ARLINE BESSIE ELKAN.
She is a Bright Six-year-old Pupil of the First Grade Crew Street School and the Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Elkan.

CLARA BOYNTON COLE.
The Pretty Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cole.

## AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

NOW that the summer months are here and the holiday resorts are beseeching people and offering them all sorts of inducements to visit them during the hot weather, probably many of the boys and girls, if they have not already left town, are thinking of betaking themselves to the seashore or the mountains or some country place. They always form an indefinite part of the summer hotels' population—their registration with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So and children, or Mr. So-and-So and family, giving no definite clew to their number, their age or their behavior, all important details about which a certain large element of their fellow boarders entertain until their departure vague but aggregated ideas. The element referred to includes all those who visit the resorts for their health, for pleasure, for quiet, or for gayety and have no "troubles of their own.

So you see, children, if you wish to be popular at the summer resorts you will have to destroy by unusual conduct the prejudices that have existed for many years and given rise to almost proverbially unkind insinuations. It will be a little difficult, no doubt, so to conduct yourselves that even selfish summer boarders may be glad that you did not stay at home, but it will be worth while.

You know it is not a very nice thing even at home to put a lighted firecracker under an occupied invalid chair, even though it may be inspiring to watch results from a safe distance. Neither is it particularly agreeable, except to you, to accompany openly or by stealth a young man and a young woman who walk out to view the sunset from some advantageous point in the dim distance. You were never yet known to be invited on such a promenade and you know the youthful estimate of what forms a crowd.

Everybody but your parents, and sometimes they, think you look much better and fit much better in the dining room which is especially provided for you than you do at the crowded tables where the grown people have to eat whether they like or not. Of course they would prefer the children's dining room. You might save yourselves some embarrassment and the proprietor some confusion, too, by saving your pity for stray dogs and cats until you return home. Proprietors as a class evidently have their hearts in the wrong place, because they have a strong aversion to these picturesque vagabonds. Some people you meet at summer hotels don't think it a bit funny to walk into somebody else's room instead of their own because you have changed the numbers on the door. Their sense of humor is not so well cultivated as is yours. These same people, too, cannot appreciate how much fun it is to play horse or fire engine up and down the long halls in the early morning when the air before 7 o'clock is so fresh. You tell them not to stay up so late at night and then they will enjoy a sight of sunrise, but they do not receive your suggestion as it deserves.

There are innumerable ways of pleasing people and more ways of displeasing them and the latter are the easier, but suppose you try the former and save the other summer boarders unbecoming displays of temper.

## THE APPLE PROBLEM.

A number of boys went out on an excursion up the river, and stopping off at a certain place walked around a while to see the country, when they spied a beautiful large apple tree, the boughs of which were so laden with the luscious fruit that they almost touched the ground.

The boys did not hesitate to help themselves, and went at it with a determination to get all the apples they could carry.

They had not been there many minutes, however, when the owner went after them with a great big whip, causing them to run away as fast as they could, but not before they had stolen between two and three dozen apples.

After they had got away to a safe distance they proceeded to divide them and found that by counting four apples at a time there were three apples left over, but by counting five apples at a time only one apple remained. Who can tell how many apples those boys stole?

### Found the Ends.

London King: An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find him work on the ship.

"Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope you shall have some work."

The Irishman got hold of the rope, and showing it to the captain said: "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end, and, showing it to the captain as before, said, "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying, "And, faith, there's another end to it, your honor."

He was immediately engaged.

# IN THE LITERARY WORLD

CONDUCTED BY LUCIAN L. KNIGHT

## BOOKS FOR SUMMER READERS

**An Inventory of Some of the Best of Recent Publications, Including Works of Fiction, Travel, History, Biography, Poetry and Art.**

As many of our readers are now preparing to betake themselves to the summer resorts in quest of cool breezes, we reproduce herewith today from the columns of The New York Times Saturday Review an extended list of books which may be of service to our readers in suggesting what books they shall carry with them. But as those who stay at home will likewise have more or less leisure during the summer months the list will no doubt be of some interest to them, too. Here it is in full:

### History, Travel and Biography.

"Our Presidents and How We Make Them," by Colonel A. K. McClure. Harper & Bros., New York.

"Story of the Nineteenth Century," by Elbridge S. Brooks. Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.

"To Ladysmith via Pretoria," by Winston Churchill. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

"Popular History of the Church of England," by William Boyd Carpenter. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

"Memoirs of Baroness de Courtot," edited by Moritz von Katsenberg. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

"Alexander the Great," by Benjamin Ide Wheeler. G. P. Putnams Sons, New York.

"Sailing Around the World," by Captain Joshua Slocum. Century Company, New York.

"Pyramids and Progress," by John Ward, F. S. A. E. & J. B. Young & Co., New York.

"Bohemian Paris of Today," by W. C. Morrow and Edouard Cucuel. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

"Versailles Historical Series," translated by Katherine Prescott Wormley, 8 volumes. Hardy, Pratt & Co., Boston.

### Literature, Poetry and Art.

"Essays on Librarianship and Biography," by Dr. Richard Garrett. Francis P. Harper, New York.

"The Ways of Men," by Eliot Gregory. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"Treasures of the Metropolitan Museum," described by Arthur Hoeber. R. H. Russell, New York.

"Sonnets from the Portuguese," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me.

### Outdoor Books.

"How to Know the Wild Flowers," by Mrs. William Starr Dana. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them," by Harriet L. Keeler. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"Nature's Garden, by Blanchan Neltje. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

"Bird Studies with a Camery," by Frank M. Chapman. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"Familiar Fish and How to Catch Them," by Eugene McCarty. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"Nature's Calendar," by Ernest Ingersoll. Harper & Bros., New York.

"Field, Forest and Wayside Flowers," by Maud Going. Baker & Taylor Company, New York.

"The Solitary Summer," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Macmillan Company, New York.

### Fiction by Familiar Hands.

"Stalky & Co.," by Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday & McClure Co., New York.

"Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"The Grip of Honor," by Cyrus Townsend Brady. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"His Lordship's Leopard," by David Dwight-Wells. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

"The Bath Comedy," by Agnes and Egerton Casete. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

"Arden Massiter," by Dr. William Barry. Century Co., New York.

"Fruitfulness," by Emile Zola. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

"The Biography of a Grizzly," by Ernest Seton-Thompson. Century Co., New York.

"Three Men on Wheels," by Jerome K. Jerome. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"Resurrection," by Count Tolstoi. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"Joan of the Sword Arm," by S. R. Crockett. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"The Strength of Gideon," by Paul Laurence Dunbar. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"The Fox Woman," by John Luther Long. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

"Sophia," by Stanley J. Weymen. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

"The Hearts' Highway," by Mary E Wilkins. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

"Dorothy Marlowe," by A. W. Marchmont. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

"The Conspirators," by Robert W. Chambers. Harper & Bros., New York.

"The Green Flag," by Conan Doyle. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

"The Girl at the Half-way House," by E. Hough. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"Hilda Wade," by Grant Allen. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"As the Light Led," by James Newton Baskett. Macmillan Co., New York.

"Via Crucis," by Marian Crawford. Macmillan Co., New York.

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane-Allen. Macmillan Co., New York.

"Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill. Macmillan Co., New York.

### Tales by Newer Tellers.

"The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington. Doubleday & McClure Co., New York.

"The Queen's Garden," by M. E. M. Davis. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"Robert Tournay," by William Sage. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"The Son of the Wolf," by Jack London. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"Poverty Knob," by Sarah Warner Brooks. A. Wessels Co., New York.

"Vengeance Is Mine," by Dr. Andrew Balfour. New Amsterdam Co., New York.

"Ulric the Jarl," by William O. Stoddard. Eaton & Mains, New York.

"Under the Sjambok," by George Hansby Russell. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

"Four Years Nine," by Bart Mynderse. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

"A Master of Crafts," by W. W. Jacobs. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

"Deacon Bradbury," by Edwin Asa Dix. Century Co., New York.

"The Sword of the King," by Ronald Macdonald. Century Co., New York.

"Black Rock," by Ralph Connor. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.

"The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.

"The Redemption of David Corson," by Charles Frederic Goss. Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

"The Black Wolf's Breed," by Harris Dickson. Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

"The Joy of Captain Bibot," translated by Minna Caroline Smith. Brentano's, New York.

"The Elusive Hildegarde," by H. R. Martin. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.

"Philip Winwood," by Robert Neilson Stephens. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

"Andy Dodge," by Mark Pierce Pendleton. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

"Georgie," by E. S. Kiser. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

"Currita, Countess of Albornoz," by Luiz Colomo. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"A Dream of a Throne," by Charles F. Embree. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"From Kingdom to Colony," by Mary Devereux. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"Empress Octovia," by Wilhelm Walloch. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"Fables in Slang," by George Ade. Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.

"The Last Lady of Mulberry," by Henry Wilton Thomas. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"Near the Throne," by W. J. Thorold. Meyer Bros. & Co., New York.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

"The Chronic Loafer," by Nelson Lloyd. A. F. Taylor & Co., New York.

"The Banker and the Bear," by Henry K. Webster. Macmillan Co., New York.

### Novels by Feminine Hands.

"To Have and To Hold," by Mary Johnston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"The Burden of Christopher," by Florence Converse. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"The Voice of the People," by Ellen Glasgow. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

"The Hero Boy and His Hermit," by Charlotte M. Young. Thomas Whittaker, New York.

"The Cardinal's Musketeer," by Mary Inlay Taylor. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Oh, What a Plague Is Love," by Katharine Tynan. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"A New Race Diplomat," by Mrs. Jennie Bullard Waterbury. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

"Miss Carmichael's Conscience," by Baroness Von Hutton. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

"The Money Sense," by John Winter Strange. G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

"The Fortunes of War," by Elizabeth Barrows. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

"Ouirda," by Countess Lovean de Chavanne. Drexel Biddle, New York.

"Mistress Content Craddock," by Annie Elliott Trumbull. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

"The Farringdons," by Ellen Thorneycroft-Fowler. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"The Love of Parson Lord and Other Stories," by Mary E. Wilkins. Harper Bros., New York.

"Red Pottage," by Mary Cholmondelay. Harper & Bros., New York.

"Things That Count," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins. G. P. Putnam Sons, New York.

### Books for Children.

"Just Rhymes," by Charles Battell Loomis. R. H. Russell, New York.

"Katooticut," by C. F. Carter. R. H. Russell, New York.

### Miscellaneous.

"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow. Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.

"The Divine Pedigrees of Man," by Thompson J. Hudson, LL.D. A. C. McClure & Co., Chicago.

"Monopolies and Trusts," by Richard T. Ely. Macmillan Company, New York.

"United States Naval Academy," by Park Benjamin. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"Woodworking for Beginners," by Charles G. Wheeler. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Two important books which might appropriately be added to the list above, one in the department of fiction and one in the department of travel and observations are as follows:

"The Knights of the Cross," by Henryk Sienkiewiez. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by William L. Scruggs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's popular novel, "Helbeck of Bannisdale," which was received with such unusual acclamations of praise when it first appeared some two years ago, is still in demand and the Macmillan Company, of New York, has just published another handsome edition of the work bound in one volume instead of in two, as hertofore.

Longmans, Green & Co., of New York, have just published another substantial edition of Lieutenant Colonel G. F. R. Henderson's extraordinary work, entitled "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War." In our opinion no work bearing upon the period of the war between the states is of greater value from the standpoint of military science than Colonel Henderson's. Being himself an eminent officer in the British army, he not only brings to bear upon the subject matter in hand the exceptional qualifications of the successful strategist and tactician, but also the unbiased judgment of one who viewed the contest in question from beyond the water and remote from the distracting influences of local prejudice. Colonel Henderson regards Stonewall Jackson as one of the greatest soldiers of modern times, and this distinguished recognition, coupled with the fact that Stonewall Jackson's valley campaigns are studied in Great Britain's military schools as standard object lessons in military science, must be peculiarly gratifying to southern readers. Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, has written the introduction to the work, and several portraits, maps and plans lend additional interest to the contents.

"China, the Long-Lived Empire," will be the first book on the subject to appear since the present uprising startled the nations of the west. The author, Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, was one of the secretaries of the Oriental congress at Rome last year, and is a well-known writer on the far east, among her publications being "Jinrikisha Days in Japan" and "Java, the Garden of the East." During the past fifteen years she has visited China seven times and her present work, which is fully illustrated, deals with the land and the people in a manner at once scholarly and picturesque, the author being a keen observer as well as a spirited and entertaining writer. The frontispiece is a portrait of the dowager empress, to whose extraordinary character and achievements the author devotes a special chapter.

Hamlin Garland's most recent work is a vigorous tale of western life, entitled "The Eagle's Heart." In this brilliant story he draws a remarkably strong picture of the adventurous life in cowtowns and mining settlements, and shows every phase of the aggressive existence of miner, plainsman and cowboy. An absorbing love story is skillfully woven into the fabric of peril and adventure. Superbly illustrated by Mr. Harrison Fisher, "The Eagle's Heart" will begin in the current number of The Saturday Evening Post, and will run through the summer numbers of the magazine.

Paul Leicester Ford's forthcoming story which is awaited with eager interest by the public on account of the increase of popularity which the author has derived from the success of "Janice Meredith" will be entitled "Wanted: A Watchmaker," and Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, will be the publishers.

"Climbing and Exploration in the Bolivian Andes," by Sir William Martin Conway, the famous traveler of the Himalayas, is the title of an important book of travels, which will be published in the early autumn by Harper & Bros., of New York.

Another edition of Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" will be published this summer by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, with portrait and biographical sketch. In the latter will appear, probably for the first time, the true story of how "The Red Badge of Courage" came to be published. The author of the sketch, who knew Mr. Crane intimately, writes: "In December, 1894, Mr. Crane came to the editorial office of D. Appleton & Co., bringing two short stories as examples of the work which he was then doing for the newspapers. The impression made by the stories was so strong that Mr. Crane was asked if he had a story long enough for publication in book form. He replied hesitatingly that he had written one rather long story, which was appearing in a Philadelphia newspaper, and 'some of the boys in the office seemed to like it.' He was asked to send the story at once, and presently there appeared a package of newspaper cuttings containing 'The Red Badge of Courage,' which was promptly accepted for publication." The Appletons, it will be recalled, also publish Crane's "Maggie," "The Little Regiment" and "The Third Violet."

### Book Received This Week.

"The International Year Book," edited by Frank Moore Colby, M. A. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, publishers.

"Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," in two volumes. By Lieutenant Colonel G. F. R. Henderson. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, publishers.

"Twenty Years in Europe," by S. H. M. Byers. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, publishers.

### She May Be a Queen.

The list of eligible princesses for the kings and kinglets of Europe matrimonially inclined is so short that when a really pretty one appears there is great rivalry for her hand. The Grand Duchess Helena of Russia is the latest to make her court debut, and rumor has it that she will soon be betrothed to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, a widower with four children.

If this should become an actuality, there will have to be, the court gossips say, another shuffling of the cards by which, Prince Ferdinand, in order to rank with his fiancee, will be raised to the dignity of kingship, and on his part will reciprocate by joining the Greek Orthodox church

It does not appear how the pretty grand duchess regards the deal, which is credited to the aged Princess Clementine of Orleans, who has a reputation next to Queen Victoria of being the most expert royal matchmaker. Her age may be inferred from the fact that she was the favorite daughter of that long defunct sovereign, Louis Philippe. In point of fact, the Princess Clementina is two years the senior of the English queen and is said to be the only personage who dares address her by her Christian name.

### Explorer Carl Peters.

Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer who won in Africa by his cruelties the sobriquet of "the butcher," is going out again to the land that has made him famous and infamous.

Dr. Peters first went to Africa in 1884, when he was twenty-seven years old, and a few years later, when he returned to Germany, was feasted, praised and decorated. He was hailed as the man who had founded Germany's imperial colonies in Africa. He went out again in 1890 and was reported killed by the savages, one man declaring that he had seen his corps, from which one of the arms had been severed. But he came out alive a second time to again receive the adulations of his compatriots, until the party opposed to the imperial government raised the question of his cruelties in Africa, which were declared excessive. On the charge of unprovoked murder of the natives Dr. Peters was tried by courtmartial, dismissed from the German service and branded by the papers as the "Great African Butcher." This was in 1897.

Relating to exploration in Africa he declared "two things are absolutely necessary—they are courage and a prompt assumption of the initiative. Never let an African surprise you, for if he does he is likely to win."

### A Change for Her.

Miss Gabby—Mr. Smiley has such engaging manners.

Miss Anteek (eagerly)—I should love to meet him.

### Poor Specimen.

Puck: First Boy—Is dat new kid any good?

Second Boy—Naw! He's one o' dem kind o' guys wot calls swimmin' "bathing."

## . . CAMPING OUT IN GEORGIA. . .

BY SADIE ASKEW.

Our camp was pitched at the head of a beautiful lake, where the water fell sparkling and foaming over a high rock wall into the ravine below.

There was no music sweeter to our city ears tired of the rumble of the street cars and wagons than the falling of the water, the croaking of the frogs and the wind in the pine trees.

We had to sit on two long benches at the table and the very first night Maria, the dignified, astonished us by leaving the table by jumping over the back of the bench, but as she explained to us there was no other way of leaving except to crawl under it.

The rain tried to vanquish us, but we frolicked regardless of it. We went bathing every day and our costumes were ridiculous, dressing gowns, wrappers, old bathing suits in the last stages of repair, but they didn't detract from the fun of the bath.

We dived and frolicked like water babies. Maria and I went out fishing on the wall of the lake in the rain and Mrs. Lupo watched us in horror from the boathouse. I mean she watched Maria, not me, for of me she expected anything and for me she feared nothing, for somehow I always landed on my feet. I had stuck in the mud the very first night and had to pull my shoes off to get out and then fish them out. I had been pulled up off the floor, or rather ground, a dozen times during the night, for I had a way of rolling between the sides of the cot. I had lost my shoes, hat and everything numberless times. I had sit down in the branch three or four times while we were doing our laundrying. We had to take off our shoes and stockings and wade in after the soap, for it was ivory soap and would float off. But Maria, fishing in the rain and swinging her feet over the 'dam wall'' of the lake.

The 'dam wall' of the lake was the camp joke. When we got worried we just referred to it. Sometimes when we did it inadvertently it would sound very funny, as when Maria came in holding up the scissors and said: "See here, Theresa, I found these on that dam wall," or Mrs. Lupo would call: "You Henry, come off that dam wall."

We thought it was queer Mollie was so anxious for us to meet the Tuesday evening train until we remembered Ben was coming on it, for we had often observed Mollie looking wistfully citywards, although Mollie denies this and says she was looking toward the kitchen when she looked wistful.

We met the train in camp costume—short skirts, braids hanging down our back and all. I thought this was very rash on Mollie's part, for although she might have been a thing of beauty and a joy forever in city dress, to say the least, camp costume wasn't becoming and I didn't know how sure she was of Ben. When Ben came I found I had miscalculated, for he evidently thought she was the prettiest thing out there. She could have been that, though, and not have been very handsome, for we were certainly a homely lot, especially me, for my red hair had burned redder and my nose the color of my hair.

That night we spread our army blankets on the mound around the flag and sang sweet old-fashioned songs, at least the rest did, and the frogs joined in. I can't sing anything but "Forty-nine Blue Bottles Hanging on the Wall."

One by one all dropped off but Mollie, James, Mr. Jones and I. Every now and then some one would call from the tent, "Sarah, why don't you come to bed?" but Mollie and I were enamoured of the night and the moon. At least I was, but it seemed to me that Mollie was thinking of something more mundane.

Unmindful of Maria's calling, I said Maria wanted me to come to bed, for she and I slept together in a 3x7 foot cot, and in order to pack ourselves in comfortably we had to stand up and count three, and get in at the same time. We wished we had a little less flesh on our bone,s but Mollie said she thought it was well to have a little as it served as packing.

I got tired and wanted to go to bed, but I staid up to keep the rest of the boys away from Mollie, and give Ben a chance. I think he must have made good use of it, for when I did get Mollie to bed her eyes were shining like stars and Ben was humming, "Mollie's the girl for me," and when Ben hums something serious is going on, for his voice and mine closely resemble each other.

Ben had to go back to town next morning, but his case had proven infectious. We noticed that a certain young gentleman had become very solicitous concerning Maria's comfort. Eileen, our "infant terrible," announced to the crowd that James "had it." "Has what?" we asked. "Oh, it, you know." "Why do you think so, Eileen?" "Cause he is always afraid she is going tc get too close to the campfire, and get too hot, so he always puts her hammock away off, and he thinks one pillow and maybe none is enough for us, but she has to have four or five, and I wouldn't be surprised if she had it too, for she is always singing, 'The Sweetest Story Ever Told' to him." "Who is her and she, Eileen?" asked Lulu. "Why, Maria, of course, stupid."

I scolded Maria good, for there was a Maria No. 2 coming out who had been heretofore not only Maria No. 1, but girl No. 1, as far as James was concerned, and then there was Harry. Maria plead not guilty, and said James was nothing but a brother, etc. You have heard it all before.

Well, it was nice to be taken care of in such a brotherly way, and we decided to "lay low" and see what would happen when Maria No. 2 came.

Rowena was our dreamer and bookworm. She would lie all day in a hammock reading "Middlemarch" and "Endymion." "Middlemarch" in those glorious woods on those hot summer days. "Middlemarch" always seemed to me associated with close rooms, winter evenings and dressed-up people.

Henry, John, Eileen and Louise were the "younger fry," but it wouldn't have done to tell them so.

Wednesday afternoon everyone went down to the train to meet Annette, but Therese, Lulu, Miss Lizabeth and I. We had hung everything in the tents out to dry, and we had a tug of war getting them in again. Therese and I wanted the best of everything for our tent, and Miss Lizabeth wanted the best for theirs. We would get the cover and put it in our tent, and as soon as our backs were turned Miss Lizabeth would get it, then we would get it again, so it went back and forth until at last we mounted guard by lying on it.

The boys complained because we got their things mussed bringing them in, but they had told us to shut our eyes when we did it, and we carried out orders strictly.

It just poured down rain that evening and got things so wet we decided to sit up all night. First we went down to see the falls which were roaring like a miniature Niagara. We had to cling to each other desperately getting down into the ravine, as the rocks were so wet and slippery. Ben clung to Mollie and James clung to Maria No. 1. I expect I ought to say Mollie clung to Ben and Maria clung to James, but I am afraid to, for those young ladies might see this. The rest of us clung to anything or anybody we could.

Then we sat down to play whist, but about 2 o'clock a. m. they got worried out with me, for they had to wake me up every time it was my play, and I broke every rule that had ever been made for playing whist, so I left them.

It was the camp law that no collar should be worn, and the by-law that every woman should be her own boss and boss one man.

Maria's younger brother John said he was going to have his name changed to "Don't John," because Maria said it to him so much; said he could wake up in the night and hear her saying in her sleep, "Don't, John."

Annette looked so dainty and fresh Thursday morning that we ostracized her until she got to look more like the rest of us.

Mrs. Lupo sent Annette, Therese, Mollie and me into the "settlement" shopping that morning, and we took Henry to help bring home the bundles, as we were to buy some corn, cantaloupes, tomatoes, eggs, rope, soap, kerosene, chickens, sugar and a pair of suspenders for Henry. Mr. Jones commenced rolling up his trousers as soon as we left camp, and by the time we got to the "sittlemint" they were half way to his knees, and he had put on red half hose and brogan shoes. The sun was so hot that Annette's nose was burned the color of mine, so we removed the sentence of ostracism.

We called each other "bud" and "sis" and big bud told us audibly that "if we didn't behave he was gwinter tell maw." The storekeeper asked, "Be you-uns all brothers and sisters?" and Mr. Jones asked him, didn't he think we were good enough looking to be his sisters. He said, "Yaas, you mout be likelier yourself ef you wuz showed, but you an' that red-headed one sorter favors (I was the ugliest in the crowd).

We divided the purchases among us and three chickens fell to my share. I tied them to a stick and put them over my shoulder, but they would slip down on my back and flutter and squawk much to my confusion. The eggs fell to Mollie, and when the vestibule came along she forgot what was in the bag and eggs flew in every direction, much to the amusement of the passengers.

Maria had developed an inordinate fondness for darning socks. She darned them from morning till night for John and Ben. When we left camp in the morning she was darning socks, and James was holding her spools, and when we came back she was still darning, and James was holding her spools. Maybe the holding of the spools had something to do with her fondness for darning.

Miss Lizabeth had the same fatality Louise and I had. If there was any trouble to get in she got in it. She fell in the frog pond; she stepped in a bucket of water and toppled over, the water going all over her. She went to sleep by the campfire and we didn't know she was asleep and went off and left her. She woke up and found she was by herself and was scared most to death. She fell out of her cot, rolled down the hill in a very negligee costume and almost broke her neck. Then she tried to act peacemaker between Maria and I. You know we are cousins, and we have always exercised the cousinly privilege of fussing since as small children we use to shake the buttons off each other's aprons. This fuss came about in this way: Therese and James were going out in a boat fishing, and Maria didn't want them to go. I don't know whether she thought or not, but any way she didn't want them to go, and I interfered and Maria didn't like it. Miss Lizabeth told Maria not to mind me, that I was a bone of contention, and then she told me not to be vexed at Maria, she was a jewel in a hog's snout. Now I know Maria is a jewel, but for the life of me I couldn't see where the hog's snout came in, and then just that morning she had called me a ministering angel and I didn't see how I could be a ministering angel and a jewel in a hog's snout, too.

Eileen and I got to playing in the water when we were washing our towels Friday and just as we were getting our clothes and hair dripping, Maria screamed: "There are some ladies and gentlemen." Eileen made a jump and sat down at the spring to look at the scenery I suppose. Maria scolded and I laughed, and when I laughed the water got in my mouth and I choked and sputtered, but I couldn't help laughing, and the more I laughed the more Maria scolded, and the more she scolded the more I laughed. I had to lie there half an hour with the rocks sticking in me.

Ben came that night and Mollie was so primped up you could hardly recognize her. We started to ostracize her, but we forgave her, as we concluded she needed it so much.

Maria No. 2 had come also, and we watched to see if James would return to his old allegiance; but no, he hesitated for a moment, but when we gathered on the mound he was still in attendance on Maria No. 1, who wasn't a bit prettier than the rest of us, while Maria No. 2 was as pretty as a rose.

I took a cat nap with my head on Ben's shoulder, so when the rest were ready for bed I was ready for a frolic. Mollie isn't jealous of me. I am Ben's cousin.

Maria No. 2 was in a frolicsome humor—Mollie and Therese are always ready for a frolic—and if Mollie and Maria sat up of course Ben and James did, and Mr. Jones staid up to console Therese and I, he is such an unselfish man, Miss Lizabeth says.

We decided to have a midnight feast, but on raiding the larder all we could find was a can of potted ham, some dry bread and some cake, and we had to open the can of ham with the ax, as we couldn't find the can opener.

Mr. Jones and I went to the spring for some water, and seeing a big bullfrog, we thought they might like frog legs for supper, but when we served him up live in the middle of the spread they didn't seem to appreciate our thoughtfulness. Mr. Lupo came out to find out what was the trouble, and in his hurry forgot to pull off his night cap which, like Joseph's coat, was of many colors. "Daddy, your night cap isn't becoming," called Mollie. He made a wild grab for it and disappeared, and we ended up with a merry dance around the campfire.

Maria No. 2 hadn't broken up the flirtation, but Harry came out Saturday morning and—well, we might say at least he had a prior right on holding Maria's spools. ames had to abdicate and to so low an estate did he fall that he was thankful for small mercies from Maria No. 2. Once during the morning he was contemplating suicide, as he would hang over the dam wall of the lake in spite of Mollie's protests, but afterwards we saw Maria No. 2 was sitting on the rocks below, so we concluded he was admiring her.

We set out on an exploring expedition Saturday morning, and when we were about three miles from camp Mollie sprained her ankle, and we had a most dreadful time getting her home. If it had been There.e it wouldn't have been so bad, but Mollie weighs something like 140 pounds.

We had just got her safely home when Mr. Jones fainted from over exertion in the hot sun. Mrs. Lupo ran for water, and Miss Lizabeth jumped up and down and screamed. In about a minute there were fourteen or more people around him, all trying to do something for him. In the confusion Mrs. Lupo put a mustard plaster on Harry's wrist instead of Mr. Jones's. Just about then Ben called out, "I believe he is dead," and then I, like a goose, fainted too. Then they had a time; a third of them rubbed me and a third rubbed him, and the other third ran back and forth and rubbed both.

They put mustard plasters on every available spot on me, so what skin they hadn't rubbed off they took off with mustard plasters, and then they dosed me with some of the vilest corn whisky that ever was and that took the skin off inside.

Ben, when he wants to tease me, now tells me that he saw some of our country friends down town and they asked him about that red-headed girl that had fits.

So much company came on Saturday night that we sat up half the night discussing ways and means of sleeping, and when you did get to bed you had to swing on to your pillow and cover or somebody would try to take them. James tried to take off Mr. Jones's shoes to wear into the city, as his own were worn out, but Mr. Jones woke up just in time and tied them to him for future safety.

I got up in a mean humor for Mr. Tombs was coming out on the morning train, and the girls would tease and—well, I had to admit he was coming to see me especially, and that was just the trouble; I didn't want anybody to come to see me especially out there. It's all right and very nice to have folks come to see you especially when you are at home, but out there I didn't want a man tagging along. I wanted to go bathing and fishing, etc., and not be bothered. To make matters worse, when I went to comb my hair I found I had got it full of pine rosin, and I worried and worried with it and couldn't get it out, so I just took up the scissors and cut it out. Bertha was horrified, but I told her I had enough of the ugly stuff to spare a little. When Mr. Tombs came, of course, I wasn't going to give the girls another chance at me by moping off with him all day. We didn't enjoy Sunday much, anyhow, there was too much sentiment in the air. Mr. Jones dressed up in Bertha's skirt and cape and hat, and we had begun to have a good time when auntie reminded me that it was Sunday, and sent me off to show Mr. Tombs the scenery, but instead of looking at the scenery he commenced telling me what I had once told him. I told him I was much obliged to him for bringing it back to my memory, as, of course, I couldn't be expected to remember everything I told everybody. Then he wanted me to explain myself. I told him that was a task beyond me, for I didn't understand "myself" well enough to explain it to anybody, but that it was this way: Some days I loved folks and some days I didn't; that if I drank tea for breakfast it so affected my nervous system as to make me love everybody, like "old-time religion," but that if I drank coffee it produced an opposite effect, and I grew pessimistic and loved nobody. I explained to him that this was a fact proved by science, and that probably the last time I saw him I had had a cup of tea, but at present I was addicted to the coffee habit.

He turned on his heels and walked back to camp in stormy silence. Then he took it as a personal injury that I staid out on the lake so long with Mr. Jones and missed my supper. I didn't see why he didn't take the evening train anyhow, and it wasn't any business of his if I didn't have any supper at all.

That night Dan Lawrence kept teasing me about him until I went over by Mollie's cot and even there he followed me, until at last Mr. Jones took pity on me and asked me to come help him find his hat. That hat had kept me from having as nice a time as I would have otherwise, but that time it was my salvation. Mr. Jones would come to me three or four times a day and say, "Miss Sarah, please help me find 'our' hat," for we wore it in common. This time, however, we didn't hunt for the hat, but sat down on the boathouse steps and he leaned against one post and went to sleep, and I leaned against the other and went to sleep. We heard a noise in a few minutes, and I looked up and there was Lizabeth, who had come to chaperone us, she said. I thought she had better been chaperoning her nephew, for there we were in plain sight of the campfire, and he and his girl were nowhere to be seen.

Monday was breaking-up day, and we had a time packing. Some things had no owners, and some owners had no things.

We had saved a bucket of fresh apple cider to drink each other's health before leaving, but Bertha put it in the spring and the water seeped in and ruined it.

Two months after there was a wedding where Mollie was the bride, and we had such a good old-fashioned time; and there is going to be another soon, but never mind who.

SADIE ASKEW.

### An Eminent Painter of Animals.

There are many lessons to be learned from the life of that eminent artist, Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., who at ninety-six years of age still sends four paintings a year to the royal academy's exhibitions. Living in an English country district, he rises at 7 o'clock in the morning in summer and at half-past 7 o'clock in winter, eats frugally and works rapidly, but with system. Even in his ninety-seventh year he is noted for the great virility of his conceptions and the rapidity of his work with the brush. In one of his last exhibitions, it is said, after a picture of his was hung on the line he came to the conclusion on varnishing day that something was lacking and at once began to paint in a flock of sheep. His brother artists gathered around him amazed, veterans as they were, at his skill in depicting that little flock of sheep, which grew before their eyes almost as naturally as if it had walked out from behind the canvas.

### The First Step.

Philadelphia North American: "How," asked the visiting legislator, "can I best interest the people of this section in the serious problem of irrigation?"

"Wall," replied the Burgess of Dustcreek, dexterously waving his hand toward the hangers-on in the general store, "you might begin by irrigatin' the crowd, b'gosh!"

## RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

### CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | Jonesboro...6 45 am | 102 | Hapeville..6 55 am |
| * 3 | Savannah..7 25 am | * 2 | Savannah..7 50 am |
| 103 | Hapeville..8 00 am | 104 | Hapeville..8 30 am |
| *105 | Griffin.. ..9 00 am | 108 | Jonesboro..12 10 pm |
| 109 | Hapeville..9 35 am | 110 | Hapeville..2 20 pm |
| * 11 | Macon.. ..11 20 am | *102 | Macon.. ..4 05 pm |
| 111 | Jonesboro....2 05 pm | 112 | Hapeville..4 40 pm |
| 113 | Hapeville..3 30 pm | 114 | Hapeville..6 10 pm |
| 115 | Hapeville...5 45 pm | *116 | Griffin.. ..6 45 pm |
| * 1 | Savannah...7 35 pm | * 4 | Savannah..8 30 pm |
| 117 | Hapeville..7 30 pm | 118 | Jonesboro..11 10 pm |
| | Sunday Trains. | | Sunday Trains. |
| 119 | Hapeville..10 45 am | 120 | Hapeville..9 10 am |
| 121 | Hapeville..2 05 pm | 122 | Hapeville..12 50 pm |

* Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

### WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| * 3 | Nashville....7 30 am | * 2 | Nashville..8 15 am |
| 73 | Marietta....8 40 am | 74 | Marietta...12 10 pm |
| * 71 | Chat'nooga 10 35 am | * 70 | Chat'nooga 4 50 pm |
| 75 | Marietta....2 40 pm | 72 | Marietta....5 30 pm |
| * 1 | Nashville ..7 30 pm | * 4 | Nashville..8 30 pm |

### ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| * 38 | Montgom'ry11 40 am | * 35 | Montgomery5 25 am |
| * 34 | Selma.. ..7 00 pm | * 33 | Montgomery1 00 pm |
| * 36 | Selma.... ..11 30 pm | * 37 | Selma.. ....4 20 pm |
| | Accommodation Trains. | | Accommodation Trains. |
| 12 | College Pk..7 05 am | 11 | College Pk5 40 am |
| 14 | LaGrange ..8 20 am | 13 | College Pk..8 00 am |
| 16 | College Pk.10 00 am | 15 | Palmetto..11 59 am |
| 20 | Palmetto....2 15 pm | 19 | College Pk..2 30 pm |
| 22 | College Pk..3 50 pm | 21 | College Pk..4 25 pm |
| 24 | College Pk..5 55 pm | 23 | LaGrange..5 35 pm |
| 26 | College Pk..7 45 pm | 25 | College Pk..6 20 pm |
| 28 | College Pk..9 50 pm | 27 | College Pk..8 40 pm |
| 30 | College Pk.12 25 am | 29 | College Pk.11 00 pm |
| | Sunday Trains. | | Sunday Trains. |
| 42 | LaGrange..10 30 am | 41 | LaGrange...8 00 am |

Trains No. 12, 16, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains leave from union passenger station.

### SEABOARD AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| * 41 | Norfolk.....5 05 am | * 52 | Clinton....6 45 am |
| *403 | Washington3 00 pm | *402 | Washington12 00 n'n |
| * 53 | Clinton.....7 00 pm | * 38 | Norfolk....8 00 pm |

### GEORGIA RAILROAD.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Depart To |
|---|---|---|---|
| * 3 | Augusta...5 00 am | * 2 | Augusta...7 50 am |
| 23 | Conyers...6 45 am | 26 | Lithonia....10 05 am |
| 9 | Covington..7 45 am | * 28 | Augusta....3 10 pm |
| * 1 | Augusta....12 35 pm | 24 | Conyers....5 00 pm |
| 25 | Lithonia....3 35 pm | 10 | Covington..6 25 pm |
| * 27 | Augusta...8 20 pm | * 4 | Augusta....11 35 pm |
| | | | Saturday Only. |
| | | 22 | Charleston 7 45 pm |

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(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta).

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville.. .. .. ..8 15 am

Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville.. .. .. ..7 30 pm

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Schedule in Effect June 17, 1900.

| No. | Arrive From | No. | Arrive From |
|---|---|---|---|
| *8 | Chatt'nooga.5 00 am | * 38 | Birmingh'm11 30 am |
| * 35 | Washington5 10 am | * 16 | Chatt'nooga11 50 am |
| * 13 | Jacksonville.5 20 am | * 15 | Jacksonville3 50 pm |
| 26 | Tallapoosa..8 20 am | * 37 | Washington3 55 pm |
| 17 | Toccoa....8 30 am | * 11 | Richmond..9 00 pm |
| *21 | Columbus....11 10 am | * 7 | Macon.....9 55 pm |
| * 9 | Macon.....11 10 am | * 27 | Columbus..9 55 pm |
| *29 | Fort Valley.10 40 am | * 14 | Cincinnati.10 25 pm |
| | | * 36 | Birmingh'm10 35 pm |

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York. Elegant Pullman Library Observation cars. Pullman Sleeping cars. Dining cars and elegant Vestibuled lavatory Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping cars Charlotte to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid between Atlanta and Washington. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Washington and New York. Dining Cars.

Pullman sleeping cars, Atlanta to Charlotte.

| EASTBOUND | No. 38. Daily. | No. 36. Daily. | No. 11. Daily. | No. 13. Ex. Sun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lv Atlanta | 12 00 n'n | 11 50 pm | 7 50 am | 4 30 pm |
| Ar Gainesv'l | 2 25 pm | 2 18 am | 10 35 am | 7 33 pm |
| Ar Toccoa | 3 33 pm | 3 28 am | 11 53 am | 9 00 pm |
| Lv Charlotte | 8 18 pm | 9 50 am | 6 30 pm | ......... |
| Ar Greensb'r | 10 27 pm | 12 06 pm | 9 52 pm | ......... |
| Ar Norfolk | 8 25 am | | | |
| Ar Danville | 11 56 pm | 1 22 pm | 11 25 pm | ......... |
| Ar Richmond | 6 00 am | 6 25 pm | 6 00 am | ......... |
| Ar Wash'ton | 6 42 am | 8 50 pm | ......... | ......... |
| Ar Baltimore | 8 00 am | 11 25 pm | ......... | ......... |
| Ar Phil'phia | 10 15 am | 2 56 am | ......... | ......... |
| Ar New Y'k | 12 42 n'n | 6 23 am | ......... | ......... |
| Ar Boston | 7 00 pm | 8 00 pm | ......... | ......... |

| SOUTHBOUND | No. 8* | No. 16* | No. 10* | No. 14* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv Atlanta | 5 30 am | 12 05 n'n | 4 20 pm | 10 45 pm |
| Ar Macon | 2 30 am | 2 25 pm | 7 10 pm | 12 55 am |
| Ar Jesup | ......... | 6 50 pm | ......... | 5 20 am |
| Ar Brunsw'k | ......... | 8 45 pm | ......... | 7 30 am |
| Ar Jack'ville | ......... | 10 00 pm | ......... | 8 30 am |
| Ar Tampa | ......... | 7 00 am | ......... | |
| Miami | | | | 10 30 pm |

| NORTHB'ND | No. 9* | No. 13* | No. 7* | No. 15* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv Atlanta | 11 00 pm | 5 30 am | 7 55 am | 4 00 pm |
| Ar Chatt'ga | 5 45 am | 9 45 am | 1 00 pm | 8 40 pm |
| Ar Knoxville | 8 05 am | 1 00 pm | 8 45 pm | 1 10 am |
| Ar Cin'nati | 7 30 pm | 7 30 pm | ......... | 7 45 am |
| Ar Memphis | 7 10 pm | ......... | 7 40 am | 7 40 am |
| Ar Louis'v'l | 7 30 pm | 7 30 pm | ......... | 7 50 am |

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Trains with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville. Observation-Cafe Cars serve all meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati. Local sleeping cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

No. 16 Pullman sleeping cars Atlanta to Jacksonville.

No. 15 Pullman Buffet sleeping cars Atlanta to Cincinnati, Atlanta to Chattanooga and Chattanooga to Louisville.

No. 9 Local Sleeping Car Atlanta to Chattanooga.

| | No. 28* | No. 22* |
|---|---|---|
| Lv. Atlanta | 5 20 am | 4 30 pm |
| Lv. Griffin | 7 09 am | |
| Warm Springs | 8 28 am | 7 40 pm |
| Ar. Columbus | 9 30 am | 9 05 pm |

| WESTBOUND | No. 35. | No. 37. | No. 25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv Atlanta | * 5 40 am | * 4 15 pm | 6 15 pm |
| Ar Tallapoosa | 7 47 am | 6 20 pm | 8 55 pm |
| Ar Birmingham | 11 35 am | 10 00 pm | ......... |
| Ar Memphis | 8 05 pm | 7 15 am | ......... |
| Ar Kansas City | 9 50 am | 7 10 am | ......... |
| Lv. Atlanta | | | 4 20 pm |
| Ar. Fort Valley | | | 8 20 pm |


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# CY WARMAN WRITES OF ARIFUROUS ATLIN

AT WHITE HORSE RAPIDS, homeward bound, we had our first rainy day since we left Chicago. Even at Seattle, and all the way up the sound, the sky was blue for us. Jim Thompson, my travelling companion, said it was not that the region of the north was so favored, but because we were good that the sun shone always on our trail. Well, somebody must have been bad at White Horse, for it rained furiously for an hour. Furthermore, we were comfortably tucked away on the Australian, and while we were enjoying a hot dinner she pulled out Bennett.

It that afternoon she trembled up the Yukon, idiotically called "Fifty Mile River" here. All the water from the summit of White Pass, from the chain of lakes that make the connecting links of the river from Taku Arm and the Atlintoo river, that drains Lake Atlin, come rushing down the Yukon, which, at this point is only about half as wide as the Missouri is at Omaha. At Miles Canon it is narrow as the Arkansas is where it rushes through the Royal Gorge. So it makes the Australian, with her powerful engines, quiver to go up against the current. At first you think she will shake her seams all open, but she is made of steel and, if we except the butter on the Victorian, is the stoutest thing on the Yukon. That butter deserves more than a passing notice. It is the same material that Samson, Sr., used on his hair, being a part of a crock that Delilah held out when she and the strong man broke up housekeeping. It was purchased at the sheriff's sale by the house of Dunraven, brought over on the Valkyrie and presented by Lord Dunraven to Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, of the Canadian Development Company, who owns and operates these splendid steamers. Jennings, the chief engineer on the Victorian, has been trying it on his engines. He finds that a few drops in each of his lubricators will increase the speed of his boat by two miles an hour, up stream. It would appear, therefore, that the fact that the Victoria makes better time on less fuel than the other boats is not due to her equipment, nor to the care or efficiency of her crew, but to the strength and vigor of her butter.

Because of the conflicting reports of the Atlin district, and because Garland, after three months of the terrors and tortures of the trail, grew rapturous over the scenery of that section, I determined to make a side trip to that camp.

Captain Ritchie, the superintendent of the steamboat line, graciously offered to hail whatever craft we chanced to met in Lake Marsh, bound for Atlin, and throw me aboard. It was away along toward midnight when the whistle sounded, a little screwboat, with a lamp like a lightning bug, came out of the shadow of the hill and lay rolling on the gentle waves in hailing distance. She proved to be the William Ogilvie, bound for Atlin, and after hastily bidding Thompson good by, I went below where the ever watchful Ritchie stood waiting to hand me over to the "master" of the Ogilvie.

EIGHT DOLLARS FOR HALF A SLEEP.

After a few hours, when I had become hardened to the petrified mattress, I fell asleep to wake at the elbow of Taku arm. The sun was blazing over the brown, broken, splintered or snow-capped hills. The rain of the day before had washed the earth and the air all clean, making a morning as fair and fine and glorious as I have ever known. The air was delightful, the water calm and clear. While I walked the scant upper deck, reveling in the grandeur of the scenery, the Japanese gentleman, who was the czar of the kitchen, served breakfast so stealthily that I knew nothing of it until it was all over and we were making fast to the floating wharf at Taku city. The purser was the only person who took any interest in me. He took $8 for half a sleep.

A three-room cabin called a hotel faced the wharf. Here I ordered breakfast. The man brought me a beautiful fish half cooked, real Canadian bread (also half cooked) and coffee that I could not swallow. I asked for a cup of tea and got a weak solution of concentrated lye. Seeing that I could not eat, the "boss" charged me only 75 cents, misdirected me, and let me go. I took his advice as a point against the wagon road that he recommended, walked the tow path on the tramway and found the walking not only good, but the run about a mile shorter than the other route. The man was a concentrated liar—"one of a series," as Mark Twain would say, "and alone."

A low ridge separates the waters of Taku arm from Lake Atlin, and over this ridge runs a fine wooden railroad, but no cars. Atlintoo river, deep, narrow and swift, cuts through the ridge, connecting Atlin lake with the Yukon through Taku arm. Taku city is at the mouth of the river that rushes out so swift that the ripples and wake of the current can be seen half a mile from the shore.

The moment you reach the crest of the low divide you begin to get glimpses of beautiful Lake Atlin.

Two steamers were waiting at the wharf—Captain John Irving's Scotia and a little battered tub called The Ruth, which had been hauled up over the rapids of Atlintoo, which we could see sleeping in the sun six miles away. The Scotia was not going until the afternoon, but Captain Spencer, who knew me, offered to cast off and take me over if I had any doubts about the Ruth reaching the farther shore.

THE LADY AND THE FREIGHT AGENT.

I thanked him and strolled over to the Ruth. A lady in a nile-green dress, trimmed in fur, was putting crimps in a freight agent.

"If you hadn't lied to me," she was saying, fiercely, "I wouldn't a-went to Skagway at all."

"Ida, I didn't mean to lie," said the man meekly. "I thought it was a piano, but it turned out to be a bureau."

"Oh, you idiot; can't you tell a piano from a burro?"

"I sa'd bureau."

"Oh, well, nobody'd take you for a bureau—you're an ass, plain as the moon at midnight."

Atlin lake is about 100 miles long and an average of six miles wide. From the upper deck of this little limping steamer I had, on this glorious summer morning, the grandest, wildest, the most imposing, awe-inspiring picture spread before me that mine eyes have ever seen. Far to the north, thirty miles away, Mount Minto rises out of this limpid little sea, lonely and grand as Shasta. A veil of fleecy clouds, blown across her shoulders, hung down and trailed in the water. This mountain marks the boundary between British Columbia and the northwest territory.

To the south, six miles away, another island hill rises rugged and grand, pushing her ice-capped crests into the clouds. The steamer Scotia has sailed around the island and found the distance to be eighty miles.

THE TOWN AND THE PROSPECTORS.

The town of Atlin is beautifully situated on a gentle slope, overlooking the lake. Although the place was supposed to have been dead for many moons, there were many signs of life. A man had just brought in a slab of copper—almost pure copper—so rich that some men who pretended to know said it was worthless. It could not be smelted, they said. Business was fair and living cheap. You could send a cocktail or a telephone message to a man for 25 cents. At the British-American corporation's big store bacon was 35 cents a pound and flour $10 a hundred. A telephone line was in operation to Pine City, eight miles up the river, where 4,000 people were pounding away, cheerful, hopeful and happy. Here the B. A. C. people, who are taking an active part in the development of the whole northwest country, were putting in hydraulic machinery, which will hasten the opening of this important mining district.

It is impossible to walk anywhere on the creeks or in the hills without stumbling over a stake, and the stampeders, who drove them, had no more mining sense than ground mice have. The whole career of one of these "prospectors" in the Atlin district, who came in a tramp and went out a beggar, reveals about as much intelligence as is displayed in the wild caperings of an humble bee under a straw hat.

And these penniless adventurers were the gentlemen who damned the Atlin country. Half a thousand of them left good jobs on the White Pass grade—jobs in which there were three meals, as many dollars and a warm place to sleep—and trekked away to the new diggin's between the rising and the setting of the sun. These "Cheechawkos" have nearly all tramped out, as they tramped in, leaving the country in the hands of practical men. Mining companies with large capital are becoming interested in the district. The litigation, which for a time threatened the very life of the camp and country, had been greatly lessened by the honest efforts, plain common sense and fairness of Judge Erving, who had been sent out by the Dominion government to try to settle the disputes over claims which were causing war in some of the New York papers almost every Sunday. All the people with whom I talked, British and Irish, Americans and Missourians, were loud in praise of the judge, who, as they put it, had jumped on the jumpers. He pleased the old miners by recognizing, first of all, the right of the discoverer, and did much to remove the cause of friction that was becoming annoying to the district, as well as to the governments at Ottawa and Washington.

CY WARMAN.

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# SEVENOAKS SNOOKS

BY CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

I DO hate to say that Sevenoaks Snooks, of Upham was a downright, wicked boy. I don't suppose that he thought he was wicked—many of us are wicked without realizing it, but he was old enough and shrewd enough to have known that the things that he did in the matter of Alonzo Freeland's horses were not the things that a really good boy would do.

It all came about through the power of turning things to stone that he possessed, like many fairies of the present day, and many witches of the past. We've all heard of Pygmalion, who turned a statue into a living being, but so far as I know no yankee boy but Sevenoaks ever possessed the opposite gift, and in a place like New England, where there is stone enough in all conscience such a gift was distinctly out of place.

When Sevenoaks discovered that he had this power he said nothing about it to any one, but after that every now and then farmers in the vicinity found petrified frogs and toads and snakes when they were plowing, and although the local wise men accounted for them very satisfactorily as remains of the stone age no one ever happened to hit upon the real reason for their petrification. It is a wonder that he never used his power on people. If he had, one of the wonders of the world might have been a farming community done in stone, with perhaps a score of sleeping beauties among them—for yankee maids are very pretty. But it was only when he desired to that he could transform objects, and then they did not remain stone for a very long time. That is why sundry stone toads that were presented to the metropolitan museum in New york and the museum of art in Boston have disappeared. They turned to flesh and hopped away.

Just after Sevenoaks discovered his power a Mr. Edward Everett Jones, of Boston, bought a hundred acres of land in Upham and put up a veritable palace on it, with stables and lawns and gardens and ponds and shrubs and trees and summer houses until you couldn't count them without getting a headache. This Mr. Jones was fond of encouraging young men, and he also employed all the people to see a horse that I'm at work at?"

"I would, indeed. I mean to follow you up."

"I hope not too quickly," said Sevenoaks to himself, "or I won't have time to change it."

But, out loud, he said: "Come to my shop this afternoon, if you will, sir, and I'll be glad to show it to you."

Sevenoaks ran off home, and Mr. Jones carried his marble cat into the house, put it down on his center table and sat and admired it for two hours.

As for Sevenoaks he scampered off home and hastily got some pieces of marble out of an abandoned quarry that lay back of his father's house. These he scattered around his father's workshop. Mr. Snooks had been a stonecutter when the quarry was in operation.

The boy had merely meant to have a little fun with Mr. Jones, and until the latter had paid him the money he had not expected to carry the joke very far. But now, in addition to lying, for which he was sorry, he had added the rather serious offense of getting money under false pretenses, and for this he was not sorry at all.

About supper time he saw Mr. Jones coming in his road wagon to see the piece of sculpture, and there was no horse to show him. The boy was puzzled for a moment, but he happened to see Neighbor Freeland's white horse Dandy in the orchard, whither he had strayed after the rich grass that grew there. He hastily grabbed some lumps of sugar from the kitchen pantry, and with it he enticed the horse into the workshop, and while the animal's face still retained the eager look that comes to them when they smell sugar, he stroked him into white marble. This done, he put on his father's work apron, and when Mr. Jones drove into the barnyard he was just putting the finishing touches to the horse's hock with the chisel.

If Mr. Jones had admired the cat he was at a loss for words to express his wonder at the horse.

"Why, boy," said he, "there's nothing like it in the world. I know all the great sculptors and there's not one who would not give his boots to be able to do that horse. Could you do a Washington and set him astride of it?"

For an instant Sevenoaks was tempted to ask Mr. Jones to get up and be turned into marble, but as a marble man would not be able to pay for a marble horse he decided not to attempt it.

It would take too long to tell you how Sevenoaks (which name, by the way, is pronounced as if it were spelled S-n-o-o-k-s), kept Mr. Freeland from missing his horse, or how, with help from Mr. Jones's workmen, he dragged the statue on a stoneboat up to the rich man's place. He reached there that evening without accident and without either his father or Mr. Freeland having the slightest suspicion of what he was up to.

That night Mr. Jones telegraphed to all the prominent sculptors in New York, Philadelphia and Boston to come to the unveiling of the greatest statue in the world, which event was to take place next day. All night long his workmen busied themselves in placing the heavy piece of marble on a ten foot pedestal that had been intended for another statue. In the morning an American flag was thrown over horse and pedestal, and Mr. Jones was ready for his visitors.

He had, of course, invited Sevenoaks to be present, and when the sculptors came he introduced the boy to each one in turn and showed them the marble frog, in order to whet their appetites for the greater things to follow. The frog made quite a sensation, and Mr. Jones led them into the house to look at the cat.

It was gone. It had come to life a few minutes before, and at that moment was in an elm trying to induce a robin to furnish a light breakfast for one.

Mr. Jones was much distressed at the theft of his marble cat, but he concealed his feelings admirably, and invited all the guests to witness the unveiling. After that was over he intended to find out who had the cat.

Sevenoaks, at a word from Mr. Jones, disappeared beneath the flag. Then he clambered to the back of the horse and loosed the string that held the flag in place. Above him waved the branches of the elm in which the marble cat, marble no longer, was prowling.

The banner fluttered to the ground, and the group or artists clasped their hands and opened their mouths in token that they were looking at the most perfect piece of carving that had ever been done since the days of Grecian pre-eminence.

"Isn't the boy a wonder?" said Mr. Jones, proudly, and Sevenoaks on his lofty perch smiled a beaming smile.

"How much do you think I ought to pay him for this piece of work?" asked Mr. Jones.

The sculptors knew that their host was rich and they knew what a price the statue would fetch in ten years, so the greatest of them, whose name escapes me, said "$100,000 is not to much to pay for it."

"So I think," said Mr. Jones, and he put his hand into his pocket to draw out the money.

Most of the artists thought it was very bad taste in him to pay the boy in public, but Sevenoaks was glad to get $100,000 at any time. He had never had so much money in his life, because he was one of ten brothers and sisters, and his father did not believe in unlimited pocket money.

But it was not destined that he should receive the ill-gotten gains. Just as he put out his hand to take the money Miss Pussy sprang for the robin, and missing her hold, dropped, clawing and mewing upon the horse's flank, and the touch of her talons roused him to life. He laid back his ears, arched his neck, opened his jaws, and with a wild whinny he sprang from the pedestal with the boy on his back and thundered over the lawn and down the road and out of sight. Sevenoaks, who was used to riding bareback, dug his knees into the horse's sides and clutched his mane, and the artists burst out laughing, supposing that the whole affair was a huge joke.

But it was no joke to Sevenoaks. Maybe he was not hurt; maybe he is yet riding and enjoying the ride, for Dandy was an excellent saddle horse, but of that I can tell you nothing, for from the time that he disappeared beyond the rustic bridge that crosses the pond of the goldfish, no one that I ever heard of saw the boy again.

MY BOY, YOU ARE WITHOUT DOUBT THE LEADING SCULPTOR OF THE WORLD.

# "THE PARVATED BACHELOR"

Continued from Second Page.

are all witnesses iv this."

Rody promised Fr. Pat faithfully to keep the thransaction a deep saicret from Una. An' so he did. Rody was in the night iv good humor over it, for that he felt so sartin iv Una's love for him, an' so sartin too, that it would last, as it was not for wan twel'month or fifteen, but for fifty-five twel'months if God 'ud only spare them that long.

An' sure enough, the second month they were married Una sartinly seemed to be fonder iv Rody than she was the first; an' the month after she was fonder iv him than the other two put together. An' so it went on month after month. Una seemingly gettin' fonder iv Rody an' Rody prouder iv Una every new day that come. An' every time Rody 'ud meet Fr Pat he'd have a hearty laugh at the priest; an' "Fr Pat" he'd say, "I hope ye're givin' my gray mare all the attention ye should." "Och, niver mind—niver mind, Rody," Fr Pat 'ud say, "the year isn't up yet. It's herself had better take care iv my spotted springer; mind, I'm warnin' ye." But, ach! Rody would break his hearty laugh in at the foolishness iv the priest.

Well, the twel'-month seemed long passin' to Rody till he'd humiliate Fr Pat. But the longest iv times 'll pass some time, an' the longest iv stories 'ill some time have an end. An' Rody's year, too, wore round at last till it come to the last day iv it. An' on that very evenin' Rody met Fr Pat at a neighbor's funeral.

"Well?" says Rody.

"Well?" says Fr. Pat.

"What time will I be sendin' a garsun over for the mare the morra?" says Rody.

"Ah-ha!" says the priest, "I see it's always 'too sure, too loose,' with you, Rody. It isn't 12 o'clock the morra yet."

"God look to your wit, your reverence!" says Rody. "Ye're the dhrowndin' man catchin' at a very thin sthraw."

"Rody McGinn," says Fr Pat, "there was a gintleman kilt another man in anger some days ago—kilt him dead. An' that gintleman is now undher sentence iv death—to be hung outside Dublin jail the morra mornin' at bre'kwust time."

"Well?" says Rody.

"Well," says the priest, "this is a great gintleman entirely, an' he has advart-ist all over the counthry that he'll give £500 to any man that 'ill act as substitute for him, an' get hung in his place."

"Well?" says Rody.

"Very well," says Father Pat, "we're now goin' to put Una to the final test whether or not she likes you better nor you like yerself. You're to propose to get hung in this gentleman's place, so as to get the £500 for Una—an' then, we'll see what we'll see."

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Rody. "Ye poor, foolish Father Pat, ye! No, nor if it was fifty times 500 she would get by it. Una wouldn't listen for wan minute to such a purposal."

"Never mind—never mind," says Father Pat, says he, smilin' such a confident smile as angered Rody out an' out. "Never mind," says he, "you do as ye're bid—an' we'll see what we'll see."

"I'll make the purposal," says Rody, "an' yer reverence 'll be responsible if Una faints or dies iv heart disaise."

"I'll be responsible," says Father Pat, says he, laughin', "if Una faints or dies iv heart disaise; an' I'll put over her a monument higher nor the church steeple an' I'll inscribe it, 'Here lies the sthrangest woman ever lived—a woman who loved her man better nor he loved himself.'"

That night as Rody an' Una sat across the fire afther their supper, Rody smokin' an' Una sewin' a patch on an owl coat iv his, Rody says:

"Una, there's a gentleman to be hung the morra mornin' for killin' another."

"Poor divil" says Una, "may the Lord have marcy on 'im!"

"An' he's ad-vart-ist that he'll give five hundhred poun' to any man that offers himself to get hung in his stead," says Rody.

"Lord look to his wit, the poor amadan," Una says, "doesn't he kno in his heart if he has a particle iv sence at all, at all, that he'll get no suchan a fool in all Irelan' as 'ill offer to do the likes iv that, if he was given all the wurl' for a farm-steadin' an' Coravelgh for kitchen garden."

"Una," said Rody, "I have been thinkin' that five hundhred poun' would make a mighty nice windfall for you," and Rody was ready for the spring if he saw any sign iv Una goin' to dhrop.

"A mighty nice windfall, indeed," says Una, with a smile, "but how could the likes iv me come by it?"

"If," says Rody, breakin' it gently still, "I give meself to be hung in his place."

Una dhropped the needle from her fingers, an' sat up with a start. "What!" says she.

It was goin' to be the divil's own sore thrial upon poor Una's narves; but Rody had to go through with it."

"Una," says he, "five hundhred poun' 'ud mane so much to you that I've been thinkin' what a mortial nice present it 'ud be to make to ye, an' consequently I'm goin' to offer meself to be hung in the jintleman's place!"

"Arrah," says Una, gettin' up an' throwin' her arms around his neck; "Arrah, Rody, Rody! me own darlin' Rody! it's the jewel iv a man ye are! I loved ye

Please Step Out Here With Me Till I Lowse Ye Out This Spotted Speinger.

with all the veins in me heart afore; but now I love ye ten times more. Rody," says she, "have ye sent in yer offer yet?"

Rody sayed "no."

"Then, Rody, pulse iv me heart," says she, "get into yer coat, an' don't let the grass grow undher yer heels till ye're at the jail. Here ye are," says she, lifting his coat from the peg an' shovin' it on him.

"Una, Una," says Rody, an' the poor, poor fella, near cryin'—"Una," says he, "it's dark an' it's damp an' it'll be time enough to give in me offer be the mornin'."

"Time enough," says she, showin' him out iv the door; "time enough lost the scone. If ye wait till mornin' some other man 'll have the foreway in ye. God bless ye, now," says she, "an' run as if there was ten divils afther ye."

When Rody got back she had a fine warm supper for him. "An' ye must go to yer bed as soon as ye ait it, Rody," says she, "so that ye'll be fit to rise in good time. It 'ud be a downy poor thing entirely if I was to lose five hundred poun' by yer sleepin' a few minutes longer nor ye should, in the mornin'."

"I have been thinkin'," says Rody, "as I come back, thinkin' that, afther all, I'm afeerd I can't get hung the morra."

"For why? Rody McGinn," says Una, amazed.

"The Lord's good till us, Rody," says she, then, there's 13 shillin's an' three ha'pence in it."

"Just," says Rody, "bekase I haven't such a thing as a linen shirt. An' I wouldn't take all the land ye could see from the top iv Carnaween an' go afore the audience 'll be gathered there from far an' near an' get hung in an' out woolen shirt like this. None iv me family ever got hung in a woolen shirt an' it'll not be upcast to me that I was the first to disgrace me family."

Una waited to say niver a word, only threw the shawl about her head an' run out. She was back in short time an' threw a fine white linen shirt upon the table. "Rody," says she, "niver fear me. I'll not see ye balt."

"For the love iv heaven," says he, "Una, where did ye git that?"

"On the priest's hedge," says she; it's a case iv needcessity, an' the divil a sin it is, even if he is the priest, Rody," says she; "trust me to see ye through this business with credit."

Poor Rody shook his head sadly. But another bright thought struck him.

"I'm remimberin' now," says he, "I owe twelve an' sixpence to Tom Hogan, an' I couldn't go out iv the wurrul' with that on me sowl."

"Borrow it off wan iv the neighbors an' pay him," says Una.

"Peuts, woman!" says Rody, "ye might as well climb an apple tree to gather wall flowers. The neighbors hasn't a penny."

"Wait a bit," says Una, an' out she dashed again with the shawl on her shoulders, an' was back in small time. An' from under her shawl, when she came back, she produced a box an' tumbled its contents, which was coppers, out on the table, an' counted it.

Poor Rody picked up the empty box, which she had cast into the fire, an' looked at it. It was the poor box from the althar steps.

Poor Rody shook his head again, an' went off to bed.

"But he sayed till himself, "Una'll repent yet, when she thinks iv herself."

An' if he went to bed atself, it's little he slep that night. An' it's still less he'd get laive to sleep in the mornin', for, afore the screek iv day, me brave Una was dinnin' intil his ear that it was time to get up or he'd be late, an' throw her out iv her five hundhred poun'.

"Una," says he, when he got up—an' dhressed himself, an' sat down—"Una, I've been thinkin'."

"What have ye been thinkin' now?" says she.

"I have been thinkin'," says he, "that if I'd only not be in too big haste, an' not mind gettin' hung this time, maybe there'd be another gintleman gettin' hung afore long who'd offer a thousand poun' for a substitute."

"Them that breakwusts on hopes 'ill often go to bed hungry," says Una, "an' a bird in the han' is worth thirteen in the hedge," says she. "Hurry yourself up."

"An' moreover," says Rody, says he, "here's another great debar. If I go there will be devil a sowl to do a hand's turn about the house or the farm, an' all 'ill go to the dogs."

"Rody, darlin'," says she, "if that's all ails ye, make yer min' aisy. A winsome young widda (though it is meself says it), with five hundhred pounds in dhry money, not to mention at all, at all, the farm and farm stock on't go long till she gets a bran' new man."

"Och—och! och, och, och!" says poor Rody, says he, broken hearted entirely.

An' at this very point who should lift the latch an' walk in but Father Pat himself.

"Eh? eh?" says he, "what are ye ochchin' about Rody?"

"Yer reverence," says Rody, says he, "plaise step out here with me till I lowse (loose) ye out the spotted sprinjer.

An' so Corney Higarty would say—An' so, boys, for a warnin' I always keep afore me eyes the story iv Rody McGlynn, the parvarted bachelor.

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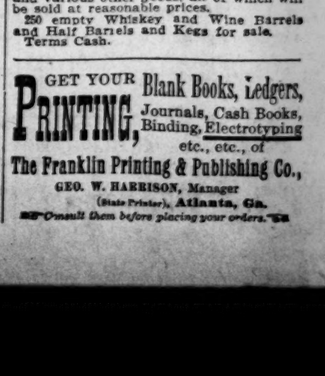

AND THE NEW.

Yes, now dey've 'vented new machines;
Dey had to, don't you know,
'Case dis ol' nigger's arms guv out,
From beatin', long ago.

De nigger gals dat's comin on
Won't do like we has done;
Dey go to school, and learn de books
But dat ain't nothin', mun.

Deys got to learn to do de work
Der mammies did so long;
An' if dey will not beat de dough
Dey mus' turn dis 'chine along.

Ol' Missis' 'vented it dey say,
For her arms ain't so strong,
And now when dis ole chile's away
She turns it wid a song!

I nebber 'spected to see de day,
When dis here biscuit beatin'
Was gwine to be made 's easy
As is de biscuit eatin'.

Price $1.50 for First 100 to introduce them.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

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NEW THROUGH TRAINS TO PORTLAND, PUGET SOUND, "THE BURLINGTON-NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS," No. 41, from St. Louis, at 9:00 a. m. for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Northwestern Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Tacoma, Seattle, Puget Sound and Portland, Oregon, via Billings, Montana—the short line and time saver to the Upper Northwest. TO THE PUGET SOUND IN 77 HOURS. Through coaches, chair cars (seats free), standard sleepers and dining cars with through tourist sleepers from Kansas City. This is the main traveled route St. Louis to the Northwest.

NUMBER 5, "NEBRASKA-COLORADO EXPRESS," midday train from St. Louis for Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast; ONE NIGHT TO DENER. Also for St. Paul, Minneapolis and beyond.

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